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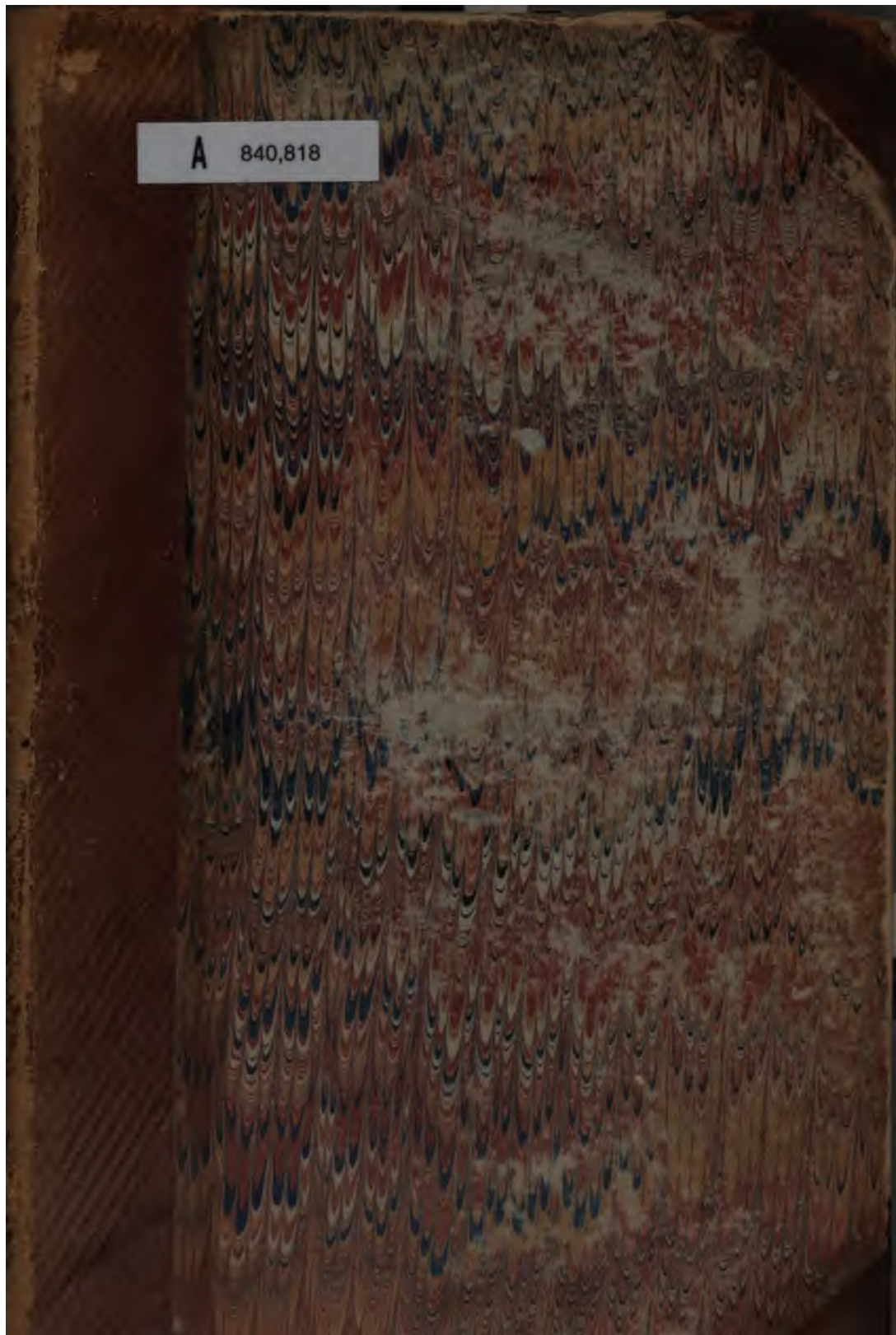
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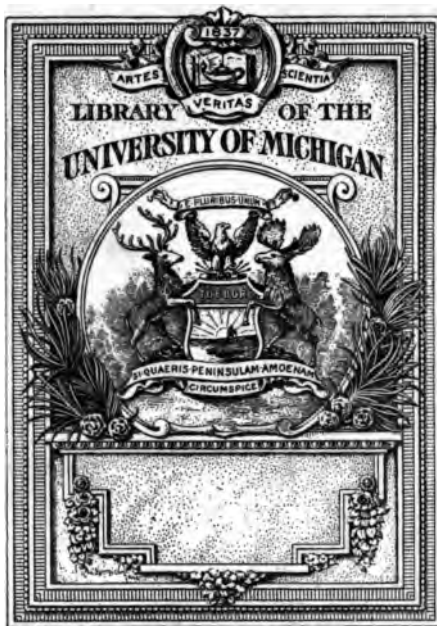
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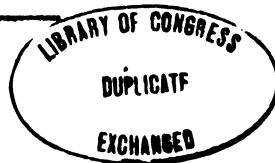
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ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ANNIVERSARY, MAY 26, 1862.

ADDRESS BY

THE LORD ASHBURTON, PRESIDENT.

Among the obituary notices of this address, a noble and just tribute is paid to the late Prince Consort, a vice patron of the Society. "His vigilant eye, says the speaker, was not confined to the science of Geography alone; it extended to every science, every pursuit which could in any way contribute to the welfare of our fellow men. Our grief for the irreparable loss we have ourselves sustained has been still further intensified by our sympathy with that great lady, our Queen and governor, in whom we glory, on whom we have concentrated all that we have of respect, admiration, and love."

Very respectful and mournful mention is made of Thomas William Atkinson, the Siberian traveler; of Captain Walter Colquhoun Grant, vice consul for some years at Trebizond, and afterwards Consul at Damascus; of James Ormiston M'William, M. D., T. R. S., Chief Medical Director in the Niger Expedition of 1841, and of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolf, whose name is so intimately connected with Eastern travels, especially for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel to the Jews, Mohamedans, and Pagans. He traveled in Messopotamia, Persia, Teffles, and the Crimea, incessantly preaching at every town and village he came to. From 1831 to 1834, Dr. Wolf proceeded to search for the Ten Tribes. A full account of all these wanderings, and of his second journey to Bokhara, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Colonel

Stoddard and Captain Connelly, as also of his visit to the United States, will be found in his works."

From this address we select the following passages in regard to Africa of the *Admiralty surveys*:

"AFRICA.—On the west coast of Africa the river Volta has been explored as far as the first rapids, at about fifty miles from its mouth, the Ogun for forty miles from Lagos to within four miles of Abeokuta, and the St. Nicholas and Brass branches for twenty-five miles from the sea; and the sketch-map of each has been published at the Admiralty. In the Cape Colony, Mr. Francis Skead, R. N., is engaged on the coast near Hout Bay. In the early part of the year he accompanied Mr. May, R. N., in Dr. Livingstone's new steamer to the Zambesi, and made an improved sketch of the five mouths of that river, and more correctly determined their position, while Mr. May proceeded with Dr. Livingstone and Bishop Mackenzie to the river Rovuma, and explored it for thirty miles from its mouth, which was as far as the falling water would allow them to ascend; the sketch of this river, on the scale of one inch to a mile, has been published. In the Red Sea a plan of Dissee Island and harbor, and Commander Mansell's resurvey of the Strait of Jubal, with the Ashraffi reef and islet, have been engraved; and it is gratifying to be enabled to add that the intelligent Viceroy of Egypt, His Highness Said Pasha, has caused three lights to be established to facilitate the navigation of that narrow sea; one on Zafarana point, already lighted; one on the Ashraffi reef, at the southern entrance of the Gulf of Suez, which will be lighted shortly; and a third on the Dædalus reef, which is to be lighted towards the close of the year."

The following statement shows how African travelers have been occupied during the year preceding this meeting:

"It is long since tidings have reached us from either of our two medallists, Livingstone and Speke, in whose explorations our Society takes especial interest, both from the brilliancy of their former achievements and the importance of their present undertakings. Just before the anniversary of 1861, we heard of Livingstone's departure from the Zambesi, in his small steamer, to examine the Rovuma river, and ascertain whether any basis existed for the often-expressed belief that the river would afford a convenient and a neutral highway to the vast regions of the Niassa, independent of the complications of Portuguese territorial claims. The result of his examination reached us shortly afterwards; it was far from satisfactory. His steamer of light draught was unable to ascend the Rovuma for more than a few miles, before it became necessary to return hastily, else she would have been left grounded by the falling waters until the ensuing rainy season. Livingstone then revisited the Zambesi, and established the members of the

University Mission, in the healthiest quarters he could find, near the banks of the Shire.

"We have heard nothing whatever of Speke since our last anniversary, except a fragment of news, which is exceedingly satisfactory, though it left him at a stage and a date little removed from where he last wrote to us. It will be remembered that he had then described himself in trouble. The desert of Ugogo was peculiarly parched in 1861; he and the natives had difficulty in obtaining food, and a large number of his porters had deserted and left him. We have since learnt, through a native merchant who had interchanged a few passing words with him, that Speke was accompanied by a fresh body of porters, that he had extricated himself from the desert of Ugogo, and was traveling rapidly, and in excellent force on the way to Unianyembe.

"Provisions will not fail him if he emerges this summer at Gondakora on the White Nile, for by aid of the funds liberally subscribed by many fellows of this Society, and by Mr. Consul Petherick's furtherance, boats laden with grain were dispatched by that gentleman, under a proper escort, from Khartum up the White Nile, early in this year.

"The present condition of the White Nile is such as to grieve deeply those who believe commerce to be the most effectual agent in civilizing Africa. Fifteen years ago the natives along its shores were mostly inoffensive and hospitable to travelers; but the stream of trade that has yearly passed along it, uncontrolled by any moral supervision, and mostly in the hands of reckless adventurers and lawless crews, has driven the numerous tribes along its banks into so general and deep an hostility against strangers, that the White Nile cannot now be ascended except by an armed force of considerable magnitude.

"The hopes we entertained last year of an increased knowledge of the Upper White Nile, through the independent labors of M. Lejean and Dr. Peney, have failed us, owing to the illness and return of the former gentleman, and the premature death of the latter. Dr. Peney did some good service to geography before he died; he traveled westward from Gondakora for sixty miles, and there apparently struck the penultimate stage of Petherick's former expedition. If this be the case—and the identity of the names of the places and tribes, and the geographical features leave hardly room for doubt—an enormous rectification becomes necessary in the estimated extent and direction of Petherick's itinerary. Peney also traveled above Gondakora, through the cataracts, to nearly the furthest point of which we have even a rumor, and he places his goal at about one degree south of Gondakora, and on absolutely the same meridian.

"The determination of the altitude and snowy summit of Kili-manjaro, by the Baron von der Decken and his geological associate, Mr. Thornton, has gladdened African geographers, who felt it was little creditable to their science that so interesting a subject should remain year after year open to question. It is a pleasure

to find that the wanderings of missionaries, solely in the pursuit of their calling, should have led them here, as it has often done elsewhere, to be the first discoverers of new lands and pioneers to more accurate research.

"An elaborate report on the dominions of Zanzibar, by Lieut. Colonel Rigby, has been published in the *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*. It appears from subsequent accounts that the condition of that island has lately fallen into a very disturbed state.

"On the coast of Africa, opposite to Kilimanjaro, Capt. Burton, our ever active medallist, and now H. M. Consul at Fernando Po, has materially contributed to a survey of the large creeks and river-mouths, which form a characteristic feature of those shores, and in the knowledge of which we are unduly deficient. We hear also of his ascent of the lofty Cameroon Mountain, and shall doubtless receive from him a detailed account of that extinct volcano, which in its origin, latitude, and proximity to the sea, as well as by its prominence, holds a position on the West Coast, curiously corresponding to that of Kilimanjaro on the east of Africa.

"The French have exerted themselves with energy in reconnoitering the tributaries of the great bay or estuary of the Gaboon, all of which take their rise in the flanks of the neighboring mountain chain through which the Ogobai, familiar to us by the writings of Du Chaillu, bursts its way, in its course from a more distant interior.

"Numerous explorations have been made in Senegambia and in the northwestern Sahara. The travels of Boe Moghddad are, perhaps, the most important. He left St. Louis on the Senegal, and passed to Mogadore, on the coast of Morocco. Lambert's journey to Timbo is also of great interest. Duveyrier has returned to Algiers with large stores of information gathered in the Sahara, which he is preparing for publication, and which African geographers await with keen interest. We are sorry to hear that that energetic young traveler is suffering very severely from the effect of his many journeys.

"Heuglin's expedition in search of information bearing on Vogel's fate, in Wadai, has made some advance in his necessarily circuitous route. He landed at Massowa, and spent some months in Abyssinia, awaiting the favorable season for onward travel. His researches in that country have been original and minute, especially with regard to the geology and hypsometry of its northern borderland.

"Our medallist Barth is engaged in the publication of a work of paramount importance to African ethnologists, namely, an elaborate collection of vocabularies of the tribes of Central Africa. It is mainly from a comparison of dialects that we may hope to unravel some portion of the mutual relations and early history of the various races which inhabit that large portion of the earth's

surface, and we rejoice that the present work has been undertaken by so accomplished a philologist and geographer.

Finally, large maps of Africa are in progress of publication, the one by Dr. Petermann, in his comprehensive 'Mittheilungen,' and the other by Mr. Ravenstein, in England.*

Of the labors of the Geographical Society towards Africa, Lord Ashburton says:

"Africa has engrossed a large share of the attention of the Royal Geographical Society. From the time that the Society's first medal was awarded to Richard Lander, thirty-one years since, for solving the great problem of the course of the Niger, to the present moment, when we are looking for the consummation of its endeavors to elucidate that other ancient enigma, the true sources of the Nile, the Society has been more or less occupied with obtaining information of the physical and moral condition of this great continent and its people.

"At the first period above named, our maps of Africa exhibited its interior as nearly one universal blank, or with only the vague surmises of crude speculation. Now the geography of inner Africa presents a very different aspect. The pages of our transactions are an index to the progress of discovery, which has been gradually displacing the imaginary arid desert by the well watered and fertile country, or the supposed tenantless solitude with busy and populous tribes.

"It is needless to advert to the early travels of Dr. Livingstone across the continent. The relation of the Geographical Society to that great traveler, and the wonderful successes due to his indomitable courage and untiring energy, must ever be a subject of congratulation.

"The Society has for many years most zealously advanced those attempts to resolve the great geographical problem of the true sources of the White Nile; and all are now looking with great interest for tidings of the expedition under our medallist Captain Speke and his companion Captain Grant, in the confident hope that the experience its leader gained when associated with Captain Burton in the Somali country, and in the journeys they had to the great African lakes, will enable him to complete successfully what was then commenced, and definitely set at rest that question of so many ages' standing. It is needless now to speculate as to any connection there may or may not be between

* Since the Anniversary Meeting, intelligence has been received of Dr. Livingstone's navigation of the west coast of the Nyassa (in an open boat) up to lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$; during the whole of which distance (200 miles) its width appeared never to exceed sixty miles; no large river was seen to flow into it, and no certain account was obtainable of its northern termination. It lay between highlands; its waters were of great depth, and continually and dangerously stormy. The same mail informed us of the deaths, from fever, of Bishop Mackenzie, and of another important member of the University Mission.

the head waters of the Nile and the Victoria Nyanza, which he visited in July, 1858, as this will all be determined, it is believed, when we hear of the traveler's further progress. This topic is elsewhere adverted to, as is the expedition of Mr. Petherick, who also travels under the auspices of the Society to the aid of Captains Speke and Grant. We look hopefully that before the next session we may welcome these gallant men on their successful return.

"A brief account has been received from our associate, Mr. Thornton, of an expedition to the great volcano Kilimanjaro, which has been thought to have some connection with the physical geography of the Nile basin. Mr. Thornton was at first connected as geologist to Dr. Livingstone's expedition, but afterwards joined the Baron von der Decken, a Hanoverian gentleman, to the mountain. This journey is of great importance; for while it fully confirms the accounts of the German missionaries given in our former proceedings, it has the great additional claim of accurate survey and geological observation. Being an isolated volcanic cone, Kilimanjaro does not form part of that great eastern meridional axis which was so well argued upon by Sir Roderick Murchison in former years, and which has been reasoned on by some as the Mountains of the Moon of ancient geographers. The Baron von der Decken and his associate did not reach this great division between the Eastern and Western waters, and therefore the Nile question, probably, is not affected by the result of their journey.

"Dr. Livingstone's proceedings are noticed in another part of this address; a brief allusion to them here will therefore suffice. His visit to the Victoria Falls of the Great river Zambesi, and his further observations on this important river are of great interest. Connected also with his operations is the exploration of the river Shire and the great Lake Shirwa. The more exact knowledge thus placed before us, instead of the imperfect accounts given by the Portuguese of former years, are of great importance in the future conduct of commercial or other relations with these regions. In the progress of this expedition an important part has been taken by our associate, Mr. Baines, well known as the artist of the North Australian Expedition, and also in Kaffraria. Mr. Charles Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, the botanist of the expedition, and Mr. May, our associate, have well seconded their leader in examining and reporting on the country. The examination of the Rovuma river, although not deciding whether it is the outlet of one of the chain of the East African lakes, is of much importance.

"The geography of Eastern Africa has thus assumed an entirely new aspect within a very brief period. The exact knowledge we now possess contrasts in every way with the chaos of opinion and imperfect observation which before these expeditions were organized were our only guides. Although much may be required before we can have a perfect and accurate geographical picture of Eastern or Central Africa, yet the data thus laid down will be the foundation of that which will be subsequently acquired. The representations

we now have demonstrate how imperatively necessary it is that astronomical observation should be connected with the necessarily vague estimates of a traveler over an unknown country.

"On the shores of Western tropical Africa, our indefatigable associate and medallist, Captain Burton, is active in the acquisition of information concerning the country where he represents Her Majesty's Government. The accounts of his visits to various places in the Bights of Benin and Benfia will be read with much interest, and there is no doubt but that his varied talent and extensive knowledge will accumulate much valuable information on these countries. He ascended and surveyed the Ogun or Abbeokuta river, in company with Captain Bedingfield, our associate, who is well known to us in connection with his examinations of the Congo, and as one of Dr. Livingstone's expedition.

"Dr. Baikie, R. N., our associate, who has been long on the Niger and Tchadda rivers, and has been endeavoring to establish a commanding position for England in Central Africa, has written hopefully of his prospects, should his expedition be retained. Intelligence has just arrived that the Sunbeam has ascended the river for 600 miles.

"Another communication records the proceedings of Commander Dolben, F. R. G. S., during his ascent of the river Volta for 120 miles for the first time by white men.

"With the increasing importance of the commerce of the Gold Coast and Western Africa generally, these narratives acquire great additional interest, and inspire the hope that a more intimate acquaintance with the physical condition of these countries will lead to a beneficial intercourse with the people who have so long been debased by the slave traffic."

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AFRICAN MISSIONS.

[From the Spirit of Missions of December, 1862.]

From the discourse of the Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., preached in the Church of the Ascension, N. Y., October 2, 1862, we find the following passage in reference to Africa:

"Look now to Africa, and behold here and there the scattered rays which pledge the coming day. The bands which have held that vast continent are beginning to dissolve. The spirit of life stirs and pulsates in thick darkness. On all sides the barriers to our advance are giving away. Egypt through her ruler, invites the heralds of the faith to enter in, plant, and reap. Abyssinia, still the home of an erring and benighted, but scarcely more heretical church than those of the Tridentine Communion, has thrown herself open to us by the sea, and no longer violently resists all efforts at Christian enlightenment and reform. A way, moreover, has at length been discovered and explored over which the Church may travel with her divine treasures to the heart of the continent. The Anglican University Mission, under Bishop Mackenzie, (now, alas! no more,)

ascending from the English possessions, has penetrated to the outer limit of what is known as Southern Africa; while the western coast is dotted with stations of various grades of efficiency, from the river Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope; and the north has been thrown open by the French occupation of Algiers. So that the day is at last come which assures an early Christian future to what has been accounted the darkest, most abandoned and inaccessible portion of the globe.

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REPORT FROM THE AFRICAN MISSION

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled Oct., 1862.

It is cause of thanksgiving to the ever-living Head of the Church that, because *He lives*, the African Mission lives also. The American civil war has been made the occasion of reducing contributions one-half; stations have been reduced to the lowest point of material existence, and judged by its manifestations, the love of Episcopal Christians has flowed coldly and languidly out towards a world for which Christ died. But we were destitute of the marks of true discipleship, if this "trial of faith" did not yield some precious fruits. Through grace the African Missionaries and Churches have been thus led to contribute more liberally, to labor more earnestly, and to attempt (since "the word of God is not bound") to spread more and more widely the glad tidings.

There is something of the very image of the faith of God in that practice of Roman Catholic Missionaries, when landing in new countries, they take formal possession of them by erecting the symbol of Christianity. Only they would possess for the *Pope*, while Christ's true disciples will labor to recover and occupy for *Him*.

In this latter spirit, it is hoped, that at our Eastern Convocation, we divided our whole Mission field into five *Missionary Districts*, namely: Monrovia, Bassa, and Sinoe, Cape Palmas, Cavalla, and Bohlen; each being pledged to preach the Gospel, as far as possible, over the extensive field assigned to it.

According to this arrangement, I beg leave to report:

1. THE MONROVIA DISTRICT.

This embraces Mesurado county, extending some sixty miles coast-wise, and as far as practicable in the interior. In this district are canonically resident four clergymen, namely: Rev. G. W. Gibson, E. W. Stokes, A. F. Russell, and A. Crummell. The last named is absent at present, but is expected to return shortly, and take a professorship in Liberia College.

There are now also four church buildings, namely: Trinity and St. Paul's, Monrovia; Grace, Clay-Ashland; and St. Peter's in Lower Caldwell. St. Paul's is a wooden building now going to decay, built by Rev. E. W. Stokes, with funds collected chiefly in England. It

has been kindly loaned to the congregation of Trinity Church, while the latter has been in course of erection. This latter fine edifice is now occupied, we are glad to learn, and will be ready for consecration on my next visitation.

ST. PETER'S.—A small chapel was erected chiefly by the contributions of the congregation of Trinity Church, Monrovia. It was consecrated on Sunday, March 2. I was assisted in the services by the Rev. Messrs. Stokes, Russell, and Gibson.

I made a visitation to this county in February and March last; preaching two Sundays in St. Paul's, Monrovia, and one in St. Peter's, Caldwell. Grace Church was too much out of repair to be occupied. I was glad to hear that the congregation were endeavoring to fix it up again for worship.

On this occasion I ascended St. Paul's river to the Rapids. Here I found a very interesting station, called Muhlenberg, under the auspices of the American Lutherans. Their only pursuits were *recaptured Africans*. This class of persons have been introduced in such numbers in the past two years, as to transform Mesurado county especially into a proper Mission field. Rev. A. F. Russell reports 1,200 in his district alone. More, he says, attend services than can find room in the church and houses occupied for worship.

During my visitation I confirmed on Sunday, February 23d, in St. Paul's Church, three persons; and in St. Peter's on Sunday, March 2d, eight persons.

As an illustration of the disposition to help themselves in these times of distress, I would state that, while the Church at Monrovia has given over \$300 to erect the Chapel in Caldwell, they have contributed, or otherwise raised, several hundred dollars to fit up Trinity Church for worship.

STATISTICS.

TRINITY CHURCH, MONROVIA.—Baptisms: Infant, 2. Confirmations: Trinity and St. Peter's, 8. Communicants, 37; Day scholars, 45; Sunday-school scholars, 60: Total 105.

ST. PAUL'S.—Baptisms: Infant, 2. Confirmations, 3; Communicants, 2.

CLAY-ASHLAND AND ST. PETER'S.—Communicants, 42; Day and Sunday-school scholars, about 50.

The day schools taught by Mrs. De Courcey at Clay-Ashland, and Miss G. Williams at Monrovia, was suspended at the close of last year, by the marriage of the latter and removal of the former.

The school at Monrovia, however, has been reopened under Mr. White, candidate for orders.

2. THE BASSA AND SINOE DISTRICT.

This embraces the counties of Bassa and Sinoe. Its coast-line is upwards of one hundred miles, while to the north populous regions—yet a moral waste—invite the missionary.

Yet the only minister of our Church now within this wide field is

Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, at Buchanan, Bassa county. For want of means we have not been able, until lately, even to furnish him with a teacher. So that, because we must have at least a school, he has been compelled to combine the offices of minister and school-teacher in a district which could well employ a hundred ministers and school-masters. At Easter a high-school scholar was sent to assist him, to be supported on one of the high-school scholarships.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Thompson's services have been necessarily confined to the Liberian population, leaving the vast heathen population around, to whom he would so gladly preach, to perish in their sins.

His faithful ministrations are still gratefully appreciated by his congregation. Not only have they contributed much towards his personal comfort, but since the erection of St. Andrew's Church was suddenly arrested by our civil war, they have been engaged in erecting a chapel and school-house at an expense of from \$300 to \$400.

I made a visitation to Bassa in February, but as the steamer in which I took passage could only remain a few hours, I was not able to hold any services. This was the less to be regretted, however, as the congregation were at the time without a place of worship, as the court-house, recently occupied, was undergoing repairs.

Sione, ninety miles below Bassa, remains without a minister and without a teacher, and the native tribes around, without a herald of salvation. *The Church in the United States is engaged in civil war!* And the poor heathen perish.

I made a visit to this place in February, and held a service, though the steamer only stopped a few hours. Our small congregation seem very anxious for a minister.

STATISTICS.

SIOE.—Communicants, 7; Colonist population of this county, 950; Recaptives, 225.

BASSA.—Communicants, 27. Scholars: Day, 56; Sunday-school, 67. Children in Sabbath-school, probably the same as in day school. Baptisms: Infant, 2. Candidate for orders, 1. Contributions towards chapel, about \$300.

3. CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

STATIONS.—Fishtown, Rocktown, Orphan Asylum, Mount Vaughan, High-school, St. Mark's Church, Hoffman Station, Spring Hill, and Grahway.

MISSIONARY FIELD.—Nyambo and Worebo tribes, to the north 25 miles, and along the coast from Grahway to Cape Palmas and Grand Sestus, 50 miles.

These several stations have, in general, been efficiently sustained by Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Superintendent, and his corps of assistants.

The stations are occupied as follows: Fishtown, by the Rev. J. K. Wilcox; Rocktown, by Rev. Thomas Toomey, assisted by Mr. G.

T. Bedell, catechist and teacher. Orphan Asylum, by Rev. C. C. Hoffman, assisted by Mrs. Hoffman, and successively by Mr. James Thompson and Mr. Gardiner. The Asylum is at present without a competent teacher. High-school, Mr. J. B. Yates. St. Mark's Church, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, assisted by Mr. Yates, candidate for orders, as Lay-Reader. Hoffman Station, by Mr. N. S. Harris, until his death, May 30th, subsequently by Mr. S. Seton, candidate for orders, assisted by Mr. A. Potter, teacher. Spring Hill, Mr. John Farr, teacher. Grahway, James Bayard, catechist.

Besides the duties more immediately connected with their stations, the ministers and assistants of this district, under the lead of their zealous Superintendent, have made several tours through the Missionary field on the North. A kind reception was everywhere given them.

Hoffman Station has lately experienced a great loss in the death of Mr. N. S. Harris, long the efficient Superintendent of this Station.

At Fishtown, Missionary work has been sorely hindered by a division in the town, resulting in separation, and finally, war between the parties, which still continues.

At Cape Palmas a disturbed condition of relations between the colonists and natives has been injurious to the interests of both parties. The native churches, for the most part, have been apparently steadfast; but few from among the heathen have been added to the Lord, and the attendance on religious services from the native towns and villages has been small for the population.

In the congregation of St. Mark's there has been a degree of coldness amongst the members, which has often saddened the heart of the Rector. Still a commendable zeal has been evinced in contributions for Missionary purposes, and in raising funds to complete the addition to St. Mark's Church.

The High-School, we are sorry to report, has been reduced to half the original number of scholars, for want of means.

A Parish School has been maintained by the congregation of St. Mark's Church.

STATISTICS OF CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

Communicants—St. Mark's—Foreign, 2; Colonist, 79; Native, 32: Total, 113. Rocktown—Foreign, 1; Colonist, 2; Native, 10: Total, 13. Fishtown—Colonist, 2; Native, 5: Total, 7. Spring Hill—Native, 7. Hankte Lu—Native, 2.

Baptisms, St. Mark's—Colonist, Adult, 4; Infant, 12: Total, 16. Native, Adult, 10; Infant, 24: Total, 34. Rocktown—Native, Adult, 1; Infant, 3: Total, 4: Colonist, Infant, 1.

Confirmations, St. Mark's Church, to Easter, 1862, 25. Marriages, Colonist, 4; Native, 1: Total, 5. Deaths—Colonist, Adult, 18; Native, 7: Total, 25. Rocktown—Native, 2: Total, 27.

Missionary contributions, St. Mark's, from January, 1861, to July, 1862, \$198.42; Sunday-School Missionary Society, \$87.63; Communion Alms, \$35.56; Church Expenses, \$7.20; Proceeds of Fair, \$75.81: Total, \$334.62.

Candidates for Orders—Colonist, 1; Native, 1: Total, 2. Catechists and teachers—Colonist, 2; Native, 4: Total, 6. Scholars, Boarding—Colonist, 19; Native, 20. Scholars, Day—Colonist, 46; Native, 7.

This District, like others, reported so large, so populous, constrains the prayer continually to "the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest." The Rector of St. Mark's, especially, earnestly prays for the day when a properly qualified Liberian clergyman shall relieve him of the charge of St. Mark's congregation.

4. CAVALLA DISTRICT.

According to the arrangement above referred to, this District now embraces Cavalla, River Cavalla, Rockbookah, Taboo, Hening Station, and Gitetabo Station. Also, Missionary fields, as far as possible, to the east of Taboo, and to the northern boundary of the Nyambo Tribe.

In supplying these Stations, I am assisted by Rev. C. F. Jones, native deacon, Messrs. Ferguson, (colonist,) and Morgan, (native,) Miss Griswold, (foreign,) and Mrs. Gillett, (native,) teachers at Cavalla; Mr. J. D. George, (native,) at River Cavalla; Messrs. Leacock and Hening, (natives,) at Rockbookah; Messrs. Minor and Sparrow, catechist and teacher, at Taboo; J. W. Hutchings, Hening Station.

Since my last report, I have made three visits to Taboo, preaching in the numerous intervening towns and villages, and two to Babo towns on the river. I have also made three visits to Webo, visiting and preaching at Gitetabo and Tebo on the way.

At none of the out-stations, except Taboo, where Mr. Minor supports five children at his own expense, have our limited means made it possible to have boarding-schools. At Cavalla alone, as for twenty years past, in God's good providence, the boarding-schools continue to bless about fifty children with Christian education, and to send forth, from year to year, Christian families to illustrate the religion of Jesus at this and other stations.

The moral condition of the boarding-schools and Christian village has been good during the past year. Besides the stated public services on Sundays and Wednesdays, prayer-meetings for villagers and advanced scholars are held by Mrs. Paine and Miss Griswold. The latter has also formed a Sewing Society of the Christian village women, which makes on an average ten dollars a month; applying this amount to the support of our native deacon. A weekly catechetical service is held in my study for the benefit of the adult converts residing in the heathen towns.

Except our Christian congregation, residing on the Mission premises, the attendance on the public services is fluctuating. The average has not been over one hundred and fifty, though it has often reached two hundred and fifty.

A more friendly disposition towards Christianity has become general, but little sensibility is manifested towards its claims. Heath-

enism has been checked, modified, and, in many features, destroyed. Indeed, the general bearing of the people towards Christianity differs not very greatly from that of the more worldly masses in civilized countries.

In the regular services of the Church at Cavalla, as well as in missionary efforts in surrounding heathen towns and tribes, I have been greatly assisted by our native deacon, Rev. C. F. Jones.

STATISTICS OF CAVALLA DISTRICT.

Baptisms, from January, 1861, to July, 1862—Adult, Native, 17; Infant, Native, 12: Total, 29. Confirmations: Total, 25. Communicants: Foreign, 3; Colonist, 2; Native, 82: Total, 87. Marriages: Native, 8. Deaths: Foreign, 1; Native, 4: Total, 5. Scholars: Colonist, 4; Boarding, (Native,) 51; Day, 6: Total, 61. Missionary Contributions and Sewing Society, \$139.36; Communion Alms, \$17.95: Total, \$157.31.

5. BOHLEN DISTRICT.

It is with devout gratitude to the God of all grace that I can report to the Board, not only an interior Station, but an interior *Missionary District*—occupied. Bohlen Station, begun in faith five years ago, has proved a vine of God's own planting. The means of support came simultaneously with the opening of the way to it, and ever since, amidst difficulties and afflictions, the Head of the Church has removed obstacles, and sent the laborers to occupy and develop it.

In December last, compelled by ill health, the Rev. Mr. Messenger and his wife left for the United States. The latter, in the mysterious providence of God, died in sight of her native land. They had labored hard and done much, preparing the house and premises at Bohlen to be a Mission Station. Their sudden departure left it destitute, for a season, of a suitable head. But God had already called one in every way qualified to succeed them. In the Rev. J. G. Auer, who came to us from the Basle Mission, on the Gold coast, in February, and who was ordained at Easter, we have an experienced and well-furnished Missionary. He was appointed to Bohlen, and removed to the Station, after a preliminary visit, in March, since which time he has been devoted to the interests of Christ there. He is assisted by Mrs. Auer, late Miss Ball, and T. C. Brownell, also several Christians, who have gone from Cavalla as mechanics or day laborers.

Three families from Nitie-Lu have removed to the portion of the Mission premises occupied by T. C. Brownell, with the view of becoming disciples of Christ. Mr. Auer proposes to increase his school, and elevate the standard of education as soon as possible. His qualifications and experience will render advice and services in this department invaluable to the Mission in general, as well as to his own Station.

Tebo Station, under W. H. Kinkle, is now a part of the Bohlen District. Mr. Kinkle occupies this Station, assisted by Francis

Hoskins, as teacher. Until lately, they had six scholars, who were making good progress, but, owing to those sudden freaks so apt to arise in early efforts amongst the heathen, the children were suddenly taken away by their parents; so now, the catechist and his assistant have to content themselves with Missionary efforts in the numerous and widely-scattered towns, making up the Tebo³Tribe.

STATISTICS.

Communicants: Foreign, 2; Colonist, 2; Native, 11: Total, 15. Scholars: Boarding, 10 at Bohlen; 6 at Tebo: Total, 16. Catechist, 1; Teacher, (Foreign,) 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Missionaries—Foreign, including Bishop, 4. Colonist, 6; Native, 1: Total, 7. Assistants: Foreign, 4; Colonist, 3; Native, 16: Total, 23. Candidates for Orders: Colonist, 3; Native, 1: Total, 4. Baptisms: Infant, Colonist, 14; Native, 36: Total, 50—Adult, Colonist, 4; Native, 27: Total, 31. Confirmations: Total, 61. Ordinations: Priests, Foreign, 1; Colonist, 1: Total, 2—Deacons, Foreign, 2; Colonist, 1: Total, 3. Communicants: Foreign, 8; Colonist, 200; Native, 149; Total, 357. Scholars: Colonist, Boarding, 20; Native, Boarding, 87: Total, 107—Colonist, Day, 215; Native, Day and Evening, 130: Total, 345. Marriages, (returns imperfect;) Colonist, 12; Native, 9: Total, 21. Deaths, (returns imperfect;) Colonist, 18; Native, 12: Total, 30. Contributions: Church Building and Repairs, about \$1,000; Missionary, (imperfect,) \$355.41; Alms, \$53.51: Total, \$1,408.92.

CONCLUSION.

The cursory survey of the Mission above taken will show that, by God's grace, it has been earnestly at work, and *grown*, too, amidst adverse circumstances. But this cannot justify the Church before God, in allowing it to remain in its present embarrassed condition. It has been stated that, while nearly all stations previously opened remain occupied, their expenditures have been cut down to the lowest point compatible with actual existence. This has curtailed most lamentably that most important means of advancing and sustaining the kingdom of Christ every where—*Christian education*. The number of beneficiaries, it will be observed, is smaller than in previous years, while it should have been more than doubled.

Again, while in faith we have embraced the wide fields, white to the harvest around us, we have in truth but barely surveyed and entered them. Our five Missionary Districts embrace a population—Liberian and native—of at least half a million of people. For the evangelization of these masses, except in the colonies, there has been but little, indeed, done. We, who have *attempted* most, feel most painfully that this remark but too well applies to ourselves, and that we can not hope to accomplish much with the limited means of men and money at our disposal.

It is a question, then, to which I would most earnestly invite the attention of the Board, what measures should be adopted to increase the number of Foreign Missionary laborers, and the means of sustaining them!

And as a member of the Board, I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the matured system of that most successful Body, the Church Missionary Society of England. Especially their plan for accomplishing the two objects above referred to.

For receiving Missionary laborers, there is a *Committee of Correspondence*; their business, of course, being to correspond with all parties who may exert an influence in procuring laborers, as well as with the candidates themselves, for the Missionary work.

Such a Committee, earnestly at work, would do very much towards securing the second great desideratum—an increase of means. For where there is life in a Church to send forth spiritual laborers, it will call forth also the funds to sustain them. But for this purpose, means, wise and continued, must be used. The plan of the Church Missionary Society here, again, is admirable. Besides *several secretaries* unconnected with the office, there are local unpaid secretaries scattered over the kingdom. These are selected for their *heart-interest* in the work of Christ for the salvation of the heathen, and in their parishes and spheres organize and hold regular Missionary Societies and meetings. Here information is regularly communicated from the Missionary field, and the wants of the world are brought in contact with the living heart of the Church for sympathy, prayer, contributions, and efforts. Why may not our Church “go and do likewise?” Is the command, “Go and make disciples of all nations,” still binding? May we, must we still ask, “How can they call on Him in whom they have not believed, and how can they believe in Him of whom they have not heard, and how can they hear without a preacher?”

“Stir up, we beseech Thee, O Lord! the wills of thy faithful people, that they plenteously bringing forth the fruits of good works, may by thee be plenteously rewarded, through Jesus Christ our Lord.”

Respectfully submitted.

J. PAYNE,

*Missionary Bishop P. E. Ch., U. S. A ,
at Cape Palmas and parts adjacent,
West-Africa.*

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MISSIONS OF AMERICAN BOARD.

AFRICA—GABOON MISSION.

BARAKA.—William Walker, Ira M. Preston, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Catharine H. Walker, Mrs. Jane E. Preston.—One native helper.

NENGENGE.—One native helper.

In this country.—Albert Bushnell, Jacob Best, Epaminondas J. Pierce, Andrew D. Jack, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Lucinda J. Bushnell, Mrs. Gertrude Best, Mrs. Mary E. Jack, Miss Jane A. Van Allen.

Since the last annual survey, ill health has called Miss Van Allen to return, on a visit to the United States. Only two brethren, with their wives, are now on the ground; but they have been, more than often heretofore, encouraged in their labors by apparent religious interest among the people, the faithfulness of some church members, and the hopeful conversion of a goodly number of persons. These two brethren, Messrs. Walker and Preston, as also Mr. Bushnell, now on a visit to this country, number each from fourteen to twenty years, since they commenced their missionary career on that sickly coast.

ZULUS.

- UMZUMBI.—Elijah Robbins, *Missionary*; Mrs. Addie B. Robbins.
 UMTWALUMI.—Hyman A. Wilder, *Missionary*; Mrs. Abby T. Wilder.
 IFAPA.—Seth B. Stone, *Missionary*.
 AHMAHLONGWA.—Stephen C. Pixley, *Missionary*; Mrs. Louisa Pixley.
 IFUMI.—William Ireland, Henry M. Bridgman, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman.
 AMANZIMTOTE.—Silas McKinney, David Rood, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Alvira V. Rood.—One native teacher.
 ITAFAMASI.—(Vacant.)
 INANDA.—William Mellen, *Missionary*; Mrs. Laurana W. Mellen.
 UMUNDUZI.—(Vacant.)
 ESIDUMBINI.—Josiah Tyler, *Missionary*; Mrs. Susan W. Tyler.
 UMWOTI.—Aldin Grout, *Missionary*; Mrs. Charlotte B. Grout.
 MAPUMULO.—Andrew Abraham, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah L. Abraham.—One native catechist.
Station not known.—Charles H. Lloyd, *Missionary*; Mrs. Katharine C. Lloyd.
On the way.—Daniel Lindley, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lucy A. Lindley.
In this country.—Lewis Grout, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lydia Grout, Mrs. Catharine M. Stone.

This mission has enjoyed the usual prosperity. In several of the churches there has been a very good degree of religious interest. Twenty-two have been added to the church, others were hopefully converted, and professing Christians were revived. The churches are making some progress towards self-support. Much interest is manifested in the Missionary Society, for sustaining native home missionaries. The body of converts, all so lately barbarous, have contributed 750 dollars for various purposes. So great are the inducements to trade, growing out of the incoming civilization, that only a few of the converts have been induced to give themselves to the ministry of the Word. Yet some have done this under such circumstances and with such a spirit, apparently, as much to encourage the missionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd sailed to join this mission, June 21; Mr. and Mrs. Rood embarked on their return, May 10, and Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, October 28. The death of two female members of the mission must be recorded. Mrs. McKinney died, November 21, 1861, and Mrs. Ireland, January 25, 1862. Mr. Lewis Grout has returned to the United States.

Two mission dwellings, those of Mr. Lindley at Inanda, and of Mr. Abraham at Mapumulo, have been destroyed by fire.

WEST AFRICA.

Mr. Walker wrote, Sept. 22, sending a few items of pleasant intelligence, and a few words of appeal, which will be read with interest. He says: "I hardly know whether I have much active faith, or a great deal of passive indifference. I was not very much cast down by the events of 1860-'61. I did not suppose the Lord would leave us; I have had few fears in regard to the mission; and I am not as much elated by the apparent prosperity of the past few months as perhaps I ought to be. I rejoice with trembling and labor with hope. There are about fifteen persons now, who would apply for admission to the church, the present and coming week, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to leave their business to come at this time. If all could be present, I suppose that six or eight would be received. On the other hand, one who was restored to the fellowship of the church six months ago, has again fallen into the same deep ditch and narrow pit, from which we hoped he had escaped.

"Mr. Preston is intending to go up the river this week, to try and locate two of our young men at a Paywe settlement, on the Asyango creek. The church [at Baraka] is finished, except painting doors and windows, which was commenced this morning, by one of our young men. The donations and assistance of foreigners and natives cover all the expense, so that we shall not need a dollar of the appropriation to the mission for building. The edifice is better proportioned, better lighted, and much better seated than I had hoped, until we saw it finished. It cost, of money paid, one hundred and sixty dollars. Much of the work, say one-half of the whole, has been done by Mr. Preston and the school-boys; the heavy timbers were brought by Kroomen, sent by the factories; and much other assistance came from the same source. It was dedicated on the 7th instant; when there was a sermon in English, and one in Mpongwe. All present seemed gratified and satisfied. I was constrained to make a full statement of the means used in building, or the business men and traders could not have understood by what feats of financiering the expense was made so small. We have again occasion to set up our Ebenezer, and say, Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.

"We have reason to be renewedly grateful for health spared, and the privilege of laboring still for Christ in Africa. But if you take into account the age of your missionaries at the Gaboon, you will see that we are in much need of a man on the ground, preparing for the work. We want one to locate and superintend the young men whom we hope to put into the field. If I were a letter writer, I would write to Andover, and tell the students there, that if they can afford to cast off our mission forever, we can afford to do without them. This mission does not belong to us, but to Christ; and if Africa receives the gospel, and turns from darkness, it will turn to Christ. We lean upon the Lord. He has been our strength and our hope, and He has not left us. To him be all the glory."

METHODIST AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The following items are taken from the monthly *Missionary Advocate* for January :

MORE LABORERS.—Bishop Burns, in late communications to us, speaks earnestly of the need of more laborers ; he also speaks hopefully of the prospect of the gift of some among themselves. His affecting statement of the heart's desire of the people to that end aids our faith in God, that from among the mission Churches planted on that distant coast the children born among them will rise up to say, " Here am I, send me." I am weary and cannot forbear.

EMIGRATION.—In the bark *Ann*, which left our port in the month of November, Rev. Mr. Blyden, Professor in the Liberia College, was among the passengers. If it please the heavenly Father to bring him to his desired haven, Liberia will be benefited anew with his labors. Other laborers, among them Rev. Professor Crummell, have left for that field in the "*M. C. Stevens*." Several persons, among whom were those qualified to teach in their common schools, and to advance their agricultural interests, sailed in that vessel.

COMMERCE.—There was a decided increase in the exports and imports of Liberia during the past year, which is the result of the advanced stages of agriculture and manufactures in the republic.

EDUCATION.—This cause is likely to be somewhat furthered by the appropriations made at the late session of the legislature. Every aspect in which we look at the young republic there is ground of encouragement for the friends of the religious and civil conditions of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis has been kindly received at Madagascar. He found the Sabbath observed, and had a large congregation. He states :

" The prime minister, the commander-in-chief, the first officer of the palace, and other high authorities, some of them apparently most earnest Christians, were equally cordial in their welcomes, and in their conferences with me at their own residences, in which I have been their guest."

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE KING AND HIS OFFICERS.—I am occasionally sent for by the king or some of the high officers, and I have for some short time past attended the king at his house daily, from one to three o'clock, to read English with him. We read together out of a large quarto Bible, on the outside of which is inscribed in gilt letters, " Presented to Radama, King of Madagascar, by the London Missionary Society, 1821." A number of officers, some of them Christians, are generally present, and we frequently converse on what we have read. I have also, every forenoon at my house, eleven or twelve sons of the chief nobles and officers, who come to learn English an hour and a half daily. They will be the future rulers of the country. They accompany me to the chapel, and sometimes to my readings with the king. Last Sunday, with his ma-

jesty's approval, I held divine service at the king's house at three o'clock in the afternoon. His majesty, some of his high officers, all my pupils, and a number of others, were present. I read in the Old and New Testament; we sang twice, I prayed, partly in English and partly in Malagasy, concluding with the Lord's Prayer in Malagasy, and occupied about a quarter of an hour in an address from 1 Tim. i, 15: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." This was faithfully translated by Ra Haniraka. All were very attentive. I was informed that the king expressed his approval, and I hope to be permitted to continue the service. I have seen nothing yet to diminish the high opinion I had formed of the strength and purity of the religious feeling among the people.

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[From the Independent.]

Beautiful Manuscripts from Negroes in Africa.

It is not generally known in the United States that there are powerful negro nations in Africa in a state of civilization so advanced, that public schools are everywhere established, the useful arts are practiced, manufactures and trade flourish, and the people are friendly, hospitable, and eager for knowledge.

Though all this is declared, or at least intimated, by various travelers, whose works are within our reach, few readers seem to have paid sufficient attention to them to have discovered it. Recently, however, very interesting evidence of it has been obtained in several Arabic manuscripts, procured by Presidents Roberts and Benson of Liberia, at the request of a gentleman of New York; and the mere sight of them would be sufficient to excite the admiration of our readers, by the evident skill, uniformity, and perfection of the execution. They were written at Monrovia by educated negroes visiting that place from the interior.

These writings are curious in several points of view; but, as the object in sending for them was to do good on a large scale, their practical relations are worthy of the first consideration. They afford unquestionable evidence that the writers are intelligent and educated men; that they are sincere Mohammedans, and desirous of the conversion of their fellow-men to their faith. They speak with brotherly kindness to the persons who had requested a communication from them, declared the attributes of God which the Koran has copied very faithfully from the Old Testament, and depict in forcible terms the ruined nature of man, his exposure to eternal punishment, and the mercy of God to penitent believers. Even the most rigid Protestant Christian must admit the orthodoxy of many of the doctrines inculcated, and the justice and force of the appeals made to reason, conscience, and the Word of God. The high regard expressed for Mohammed, the low regard for Christ, who is only classed with the prophets, and the absence of every idea of a Savior, will be lamented; but these and other evidences of fatal error will furnish a most

solemn appeal to Christians to extend the knowledge of the Gospel to those nations, to which education has opened for us an accessible way.

This was the end proposed in procuring the MSS., and they prove the practicability of the plan referred to, which is, to publish tracts in the Arabic language, conveying, with Christian knowledge, accounts of foreign countries, with illustrative prints and maps, to acquaint those distant and secluded people with the condition of Christian countries, their arts, sciences, power, institutions, etc. Their ignorance of other parts of the world is forcibly proved by *a description of China*, given in one of the MSS., which is fabulous and extravagant in a ludicrous degree. It should be borne in mind, however, by every reader, that it is scarcely more so than some of the accounts contained in the celebrated "Travels of Somervill," which was the most popular book in the most civilized countries of Europe, four or five centuries ago.

These MSS. have been exhibited to us, with the accompanying letters of Presidents Roberts and Benson, and the translations of them, kindly made by Rev. Dr. Isaac Bird of Hartford, formerly missionary in Syria. He found the language in which they were written to be so nearly the Eastern Arabic that he expressed his agreeable disappointment, having believed the Western Arabic, or *Maugraby*, to differ in more important respects.

We referred a short time since to the communications made about thirty years ago, by "Old Paul," a native of Footah, respecting the civilized condition of his countrymen. These MSS. corroborate his statements in some of the most important particulars. He said that books in various African languages were written in Arabic characters, and used in schools. Dr. Bird found that the concluding page of one of the MSS. he could not understand, and wrote in its place: "The remainder is evidently in some African language."

Various small publications in Arabic, already published by missionaries in the East, are adapted to first experiments in West Africa:

Extracts from West African Manuscript No. 3, Translated by Dr. Bird.

In the name of God, most merciful and gracious. May God bless our lord Mohammed, and thanks be to God, who is worthy of all gratitude and praise, the forgiver of sins, the possessor of the throne of glory, who created all things by himself, who created death and life, who created the earth and the Heavens, and made all creatures in the heaven and in the earth, who made the race of man from water, [spermatic,] * * that might show and confirm, through mercy, what we wish, to every generation of people, of what time soever, even to 50,000 years. Said the high and exalted God: "We bring you forth as children, then you become old and die; and the day is coming when you will rush forth from your graves as men that are running in a race." God, let him be exalted, says: "That will be a day that will make many faces black, and many others white"

O ye people! Fear God, and serve your Lord. Do your good works before the resurrection day and before the dissolution of death, for the present day is the day for work, and not for rendering accounts; but the coming day will be for giving account, and not for work. That day God has said will be one in which money will not profit a man, neither will his children profit him, but only a pure heart. * * * * *

"O you son of my brother, do not be a beast, hearing but learning not. Beware, yea, beware, lest you hear the truth without repenting, and thus debase yourself. If you are asleep, be roused; if you are ignorant, make inquiry; if you are forgetful, refresh your memory; for here are the learned ready at hand to instruct you; and said he on whom be peace, "Seek after knowledge." * * * * *

O ye people! remember God, and the day when you will be no longer master of any of your earthly possessions, except only a winding-sheet to wrap and bury you in. Thence is a long journey, from which there is no return; and you will carry with you no treasure but that character which you obtained for yourself before death! * * * But O my brother's son! that there is no good thing that a servant can do by which he will find Paradise, but it is given by the mercy of God to him that submits himself to his Lord. * * * * *

The book is finished. The name of the writer is Mohammed Deker, and the place of his birth is Dekurer; and the name of his county, Keni; the name of the great *Dar* [palace?] Mossadek; the name of the sea is Yoo-ah, and there are four roads leading to it; and the people go out from it to Sheik to gain property. And all the people of the country go and seek their fortune in Sheik.

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Future of the Colored Race in America.

[A note from Rev. Albert Bushnell, the well known missionary to the Gaboon, expresses so well our own judgment of the article to which he refers, that we give it a place here, instead of adding anything further to our already expressed commendation. Mr. Bushnell is an authority on what pertains to Africa and the capabilities of the negro race, and the arguments of the article derive a new force from such an endorsement.—EDS. EVANGELIST.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Those who are interested in the question of the Future of the African Race, which is attracting such general attention at the present time, will be glad to learn that Mr. Randolph has just issued a pamphlet edition of Rev. William Aikman's able article originally published in the July number of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*. It is gratifying to see from the pen of a writer residing in a border slave State, so calm and just a discussion of the subject of emancipation and its consequences to all concerned, both white and black. It encourages us to hope that his views may ere long become prevalent in all the border slave States. His views respecting the African race, their capabilities of intellectual and

moral improvement, and their destined state of high Christian civilization in the vast continent of Africa, show a freedom from popular unrighteous prejudices and an intimate acquaintance with the interesting people of which he treats. He wisely distinguishes between the impolitic and impracticable plan of wholesale colonization, and the desirable and healthful emigration to Africa which will as a natural consequence follow emancipation, gradually as the freedmen become intelligent and enterprising, and as the fair unexplored regions of Africa unfold their hitherto hidden wonders and inexhaustible resources. Would that Christians, philanthropists, and statesmen, in our country at this critical period in our history, could divest themselves of prejudice, passion, and self-interest, and viewing this subject in the light of truth and righteousness, follow the leadings of Providence to a final and beneficent termination of this great and difficult question which is so intimately connected with the best interests of both races in our country, and the millions who people the dark land of Africa.

A. B.

[From the Liberia Herald, Oct. 10, 1862.]

FROM CONSUL RALSTON.

LONDON, August 22, 1862.

SIR: On the 13th inst., I attended, as a representative of the cotton supply country—Liberia—a conference of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, and of all the cotton supply countries, thirty-five in number, which have specimens of cotton in the International Exhibition. As one of the thirty-five representatives of the cotton supply countries, I was mortified in being compelled to tell this large and most influential meeting that I could not promise that Liberia would be able to send very soon any supply of cotton of much weight. Although I stated that Liberia had cheap labor, a most suitable climate and soil, and the spontaneous growth of cotton, for the economical production of this important fibre, yet I could not say Liberia would soon furnish any considerable quantity, for the people were attending to the production of sugar, coffee, palm oil, camwood, etc., etc., and had not yet paid much attention to cotton, and until considerable emigrants from the cotton States of the United States could be brought into the country, I was afraid that the export of this invaluable fibre would be a mere nothing. Lancashire is anxious to get an immediate supply to make good the loss of four millions of bales which the United States have been in the habit of growing. How happy I should have been to be able to promise that Liberia could, within a few years, furnish anything like a moderate portion of this deficiency. I fear the Republic is no more forward in her preparations for exporting cotton than she was when the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, some years ago, voted prizes, cotton seed, and cotton gins, as encouragement for Liberians to undertake this most important branch of industry. Manchester now demands of Liberia a supply of cotton, and is willing to pay two

shillings (say forty-eight cents) per lb. for what, in the month of March last, was valued, on arrival from Monrovia, at only one shilling or twenty-four cents per lb. Although cotton is now fabulously high, I fear it will still be dearer, because of the short supply; and speaking almost literally, none is coming from America, but, on the contrary, some continues to go from Liverpool to Boston, New-York, etc., for the supply of the New-England manufacturers.

Under these circumstances, does it not become Liberia to exert herself to make cotton, and send it to Liverpool? By this course she will recommend herself more to the favor and kind regards of the English people, with whom it is so important for her to stand in the best relations, than by any other she may pursue; and I am strongly of opinion she will make more money with less outlay and less labor than by attention to producing sugar, coffee, or any of the other staples of Liberia.

In the well adapted climate and soil of Liberia, the culture of cotton is the easiest thing in the world. Let every man, woman, and child not otherwise fully engaged, sow the seed; the fibre will soon come to maturity, then pick it out of the bolls, and when sixty to one hundred lbs. are collected, take it to some one who will clean it with a cotton gin, pack it in bales, and then it will be ready for the Liverpool market. The only outlay of much consequence will be for cleaning and packing the cotton when collected, but this can be done by one man or establishment for a considerable district of country. The great thing is to make a beginning. When this branch of industry is once started, it will be carried on with great facility and great profit to my Liberian friends, who will, I hope, take my advice, and do their possible to grow and prepare for the Liverpool market the greatest quantity of cotton with the least delay.

With great respect, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

GERARD RALSTON.

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[From the Colonisation Journal.]

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LIBERIA GOVERNMENT

To the Colored People of the United States.

The Commission, under which Messrs. Rev. Alexander Crummell, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, and J. D. Johnson, Esq., came to the United States from the Government and people of Liberia, last summer, which will be found below, shows the earnest desire entertained in that Republic for an increase of population from this country. We have reason to know that by large conferences of the African Methodist Church in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark, N. J., this invitation was received with favor, and that thousands would have responded, had a means of conveyance, not opposed by their prejudices, been at their command. One of the Commissioners, while on a visit to the West Indies, issued a circular to the intelligent free colored population in that region, inviting them to aid in building up a negro nationality of freedom and Christianity on the

continent of their ancestors, and at once responses came from hundreds who were ready to go, if a way of transportation could be found. We hope, before the present session of Congress closes, the way will be provided by which every man of color in this country who desires, may have a free paassage at the national expense.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, March 8th, 1862.

To the Commissioners from Liberia to the United States, etc. :

GENTLEMEN : In appointing, at this important crisis in the history of our colored brethren in the United States, Commissioners to them, the Government of Liberia are actuated by the same feelings of patriotism and humanity that have always characterized our infant nation.

1. We are desirous of promoting the cause of African nationality and independence, by concentrating, as far as possible, African talent, wealth, and enterprise in our fatherland. We are persuaded that no country in the world furnishes so favorable a theatre for African growth and development as this land, and no other will secure us so effectually from the encroachments of alien races whose advantages have been superior to ours.

2. We are anxious to bring about the enlightenment and civilization of the millions of our brethren in heathen darkness, whose elevation, we believe, can be effected only through the instrumentality of their own brethren. White men cannot live in this climate, and our hearts recoil from the thought that these millions of human beings must remain in darkness and inefficiency, when they might contribute so important a part to the upbuilding of our race, and to the comfort and well-being of mankind.

It is our earnest prayer that the Commissioners may be successful in turning away from their prejudices the intelligent and enterprising of our brethren in the United States, and in inducing them to cast in their lots with us.

As inducements to them to emigrate to Liberia, you will present to them, first and foremost, the blessings of a home of freedom and equal rights in Liberia; secondly, you will inform them of the vast territory we have, and the amount of land which each settler will receive, free of cost, on his arrival, as set forth in our constitutional statutes. By all means be guarded against raising the expectation of emigrants beyond what it may be in the power or disposition of our Government to do for them after their arrival in Liberia.

We hope, before the Commissioners return to Liberia, to offer additional inducements to our colored brethren.

Meanwhile, we wish you abundant success in your labors.

Given under my hand and the seal of state, the day and year above written.

STEPHEN A. BENSON,
President of the Republic of Liberia.

To the Free Persons of African Descent throughout the United States.

GENTLEMEN : In the name and behalf of the Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, we have the honor to address ourselves to you, and cordially to invite you to a home in that small but rising community, agreeably to the following Act, passed by the Legislature of Liberia, during its last session of 1861-'62 :

It is enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled :

SEC. 1. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint suitable Commissioners, citizens of Liberia, to the United States, to present the cause of Liberia to the descendants of Africa in that country, and to lay before them the claims that Africa has upon their sympathies, and the paramount advantages that would accrue to them, their children, and their race, by returning to their fatherland.

SEC. 2. That for the furtherance of the above cherished object, the President is hereby authorized and requested to make an earnest appeal to our brethren in the United States especially, and to the exiled sons of Africa in foreign lands generally, embodying the settled policy of the Government of Liberia on the subject from its origin, and the feelings and views of the people of this Republic respecting their mission here, and their earnest wish to have their near kinsmen associated with them.

In tendering to you, gentlemen, this invitation, the Government and people of Liberia do not for one moment question your right, as natives of this country, to remain here; on the contrary, they sincerely deprecate and denounce that unholy and wicked prejudice by which, on account of your complexion, you are debarred in this country from privileges and advantages which are so essential to the development of a proper manhood. As, for the most part, natives of this country, who, burdened by the unjust and irrational oppressions here, have fled to Liberia as to an asylum from deep degradation, they thoroughly sympathize with you in your efforts at self-elevation in this country. Though sometimes, under the influence of earnest though incorrect impressions, that Liberia stood in the way of your elevation, some among you have bitterly assailed her reputation, you have still had the good-will and kindest wishes of the people of Liberia, their only prayer being that you might, sooner or later, be brought to see that the interests of the race were everywhere identical; that one portion could not be elevated into respectability and influence without favorably affecting the other.

Now they believe that the time has arrived to make a direct appeal to you for your sympathy and co-operation in the work, which, in great weakness and trembling, but with unflinching determination, they began forty years ago in our common and benighted fatherland; and they have conferred upon us the honor of conveying to you the expression of their good-will and cordial invitation to come over and help them.

In inviting you to Liberia, we need not tell you that no other country offers you equal inducement.

1. As a permanent home. We have a spacious territory; land sufficient for treble the number of the colored population of the United States, productive of every luxury and necessary of life. We are persuaded that no country in the world furnishes so favorable a theatre for African growth and development as this country, and no other will secure us so effectually from the encroachments of alien races, whose advantages have been superior to ours.

2. As a field of labor. Millions of our brethren in that country are in heathen darkness, whose elevation, we believe, can be effected only through the instrumentality of Africans. White men cannot live in that climate; and the heart of every humane man must recoil from the thought that those millions of human beings must remain in darkness and inefficiency, when they might contribute so important a part to the upbuilding of our race, and to the comfort and well-being of mankind.

3. As to political rights. The Government is republican, formed on the model of that in which we were all born.

4. As to religious freedom. We are generally Protestants of different denominations, having equal rights and privileges. Religious toleration is perfect.

5. As to society. We are not only of the same race, but a part and parcel of yourselves, having the same language and customs—the same feelings and predilections. Many of us have been your acquaintances and neighbors in this our common native land.

You are, then, no strangers to us; and we feel that you will understand us, when we say: Come over and help us. Come with us, and we will do you good.

The Government of Liberia is yet poor; it can make no brilliant offer. In addition to all the rights and privileges—every thing that can stimulate an honorable ambition guaranteed to every descendant of Africa by our Constitution—the Government gives to each settler ten acres of land* on his arrival, by means of which any man with the least industry may support a family.

ALEXANDER CRUMMELL,
EDWARD W. BLYDEN,
J. D. JOHNSON.

NEW YORK CITY, *June 20, 1862.*

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LIBERIA.

SUGAR MAKING ON THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER.

The Liberia Herald of September the 3d, invites all agricultural information. The Editor has determined to set apart a portion of his columns for articles on this subject. He observes:

* Any parties wanting more land, can buy as much as needed at fifty cents the acre.

Some very profitable *talking profitable talking*, in the shape of prepared lectures and addresses on agriculture, can now be done; some very profitable actions in the shape of organized associations for discussing and consolidating plans, ways and means for furthering the agriculture of our country; some very profitable writing, what we are now directly aiming to secure, can be done for advancing our agricultural interests. We can do more for ourselves than we do, just as we are, just with the means we have; we know that the want of money is a great, great desideratum among us, but we fear this is, after all, magnified. There is no doubt about it, a slight want of spirit, a want of energetic effort in the right direction.

The following article is published from a sugar maker on the St. Paul's:

MR. EDITOR: Having considered the questions by you propounded, I herein give answers to them as accurately as circumstances would permit me to ascertain them.

1st. *The number of steam mills?*

Of these there are only two; one of which is rated at twelve and the other six-horse power. There are seven mills worked by oxen and man power—that is to say, some of them are worked alone by oxen, others by men. There is also one water-power mill.

2d. *The quantity of cane each mill takes off in a day?*

The larger steam mill, on an average, takes off one acre and a half per day; the smaller ones about one acre. As far as I have been able to learn, there has, as yet, been made no estimate of the quantity the smaller oxen-power mills take off per day, but judging from the quantity of sugar they severally make, I should suppose that they take off not more than the fourth of an acre per day.

3d. *The quantity of juice expressed in a day, with the amount of sugar or syrup it would make?*

I can state as follows, from experiment; in rolling out one acre of cane, I have had two thousand one hundred gallons of juice, and this of 8° (Beaume) density, will, by judicious management through the entire stage of manufacture, produce three thousand pounds of good Muscovado sugar. I do not give this as a standard yield, as some lands will naturally produce more than others: for when the constituent parts of lands accord with the elementary substance of the cane, the product of such cane will be greater than when otherwise. Therefore, with these considerations, as well as our yet imperfect acquaintance with the science both of manufacture and the proper time of cutting the cane, in order to get the greatest quantity of saccharine matter obtainable, I can say that, as a general thing, we do not receive over fifteen hundred pounds to the acre. It has long since been scientifically ascertained that during the rapid vegetation of cane, the saccharine matter is re-absorbed from the cells almost as rapidly as it is deposited in them, and is employed in affording materials for the formation of its new parts. To cut, then, during such time, must be extremely prejudicial to the

interest of the planter. In many instances, however, it is done, unknowingly.

The smaller mills make, on an average, about a barrel and a half of sugar in one day, (twelve hours.) One acre of cane, *cæteris paribus*, should make about one thousand gallons of molasses. For every thousand pounds of sugar, we get about sixty gallons of syrup or mother-water, which (if taken before fermentation commences) can be profitably converted into sugar. All the cane was not manufactured for the want of mills in suitable places. The expense of transporting cane by water is great. There is no ready market for the small quantities that the lesser growers produce. Of this I will speak in future.

4th. *The average quantity exported to the United States?*

During this year there has been shipped to the United States about fifty thousand pounds; to English settlements, below us, two thousand pounds; to our settlements along the coast, twenty thousand pounds, including what has been used in Monrovia. Excluding what has been used among the planters along the river, this still leaves a quantity in store, awaiting opportunity for shipment.

To your 5th question—

The greatest number of hands employed on my farm during crop time or the rolling season, is seventy-five; though, as soon as the season is through, I dispense with thirty of these, leaving constantly in my employment forty-five men and boys together. With these I tend my cane and other products of my farm, such as corn, potatoes, cassava, &c., &c., prepare my wood and staves for the next season.

Allow me here to digress a little and speak a word for the recent laborers thrown into our midst, (the Congoes by the United States cruisers.) My entire farming operations are carried on with them and some few Golahs. My steam mill has for engineer a Vey boy. My sugar maker, cooper, and fireman are Congoes, and their entire acquaintance with the material parts have been gained by observation. At wood chopping they cannot be excelled. Seven boys or young men have, in three weeks time, cut one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood; and when I tell you how they managed thus to do, it will be but another fact to prove that the hope of reward sweetens labor. These boys are my apprentices, and they cut each, as his week's work, five cords of wood and put it up; for all they can cut and put up over that quantity I pay them fifty cents per cord. So you see in three weeks time they make for themselves twenty-five dollars. My cooper is far in advance of many Americo Liberians, who style themselves such; and likewise my sugar-maker.

To your 6th question—

The length of time my mill is run is not more than six hours per day; as in this time she can express much more juice than I can boil off in ten hours, the time we generally work; though, had I two train of kettles, she would easily express as much juice as could be boiled off by them, as she will roll off at least four acres per day, or nine thousand gallons of juice in twelve

hours, though in order to work her to this degree, I lack, as do also all my brother farmers, *animals*, or at least such as would better suit our purposes. Oxen are good in their places, but for expeditious working we need something more fleet upon their feet, and also more hardy, while it seems to be almost an impossibility for us to get anything else. With a few asses we might soon be able to rear for our own use a superior stock of animals.

To your 7th question—

I should think that any one, with ordinary intelligence and desire for farming, having already in his possession a three-roller cylindrical man-power mill, and buildings erected for working, which would not cost much, and the sum of \$200 in cash, might, with judicious management, reasonably hope to make something in the sugar business. I deduce as follows: say he commences with two acres of cane. The clearing off land will cost him \$10. Five men opening (and planting) with hoe, \$9; working cane, \$10; cart, \$40; yoke of oxen, \$30; hauling, &c., to mill, \$10, (teamsters,) \$—, with 8 men twenty days' cutting cane and working mill, \$5 per day for the 8. Sugar maker same of time 75 cents, \$15. Allowing that he would make 250 lbs. of sugar per day (and his canes to yield him 5,000 lbs. sugar for two acres, from which he could get 300 gallons molasses) it would take him twenty days to work it off, allowing that he should get six cents per pound for his sugar, and 25 cents for molasses, which can readily be got in this market; deducting from this his \$200, his excess would be \$175 from his sugar canes; and each year his expenses will be proportionally less, and even on the same two acres of land his yield will increase, and with his mill properly located, (that is, in the centre of his cane fields,) and a proportionate number of hands, he could, with ease, cultivate from five to ten acres of cane; hence you can clearly see his chances of success.

Yours, &c.,

W. S. A.

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LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

The following letter is from one of the most sensible, pious, and benevolent Christian women in Liberia. Her father was the Rev. George M. Erskine, a Presbyterian minister of Tennessee, and an early emigrant to Liberia. She was for many years the wife of Zion Harris, of famous memory in the defence of an early Missionary settlement. Her brother is a preacher and teacher under the Presbyterian Board of Missions. No person has cherished a livelier interest or better hopes for Liberia, or more cheerfully and constantly contributed to its welfare:

CLAY-ASHLAND, Aug. 12, 1862.

REV. MR. R. R. GURLEY:

SIR: With joy I take my pen once more to drop you a line, to inform you that I am yet alive, and family, hoping you and family are well. It has

been some time since I have written to you, but my mind has been with you many times. I am so sorry to hear of war! war! war! Oh! What a pitty that such a wise nation should act thus. But the Scripture must and will be fulfilled. We have had our trials with the natives, and some war; yet the great Head has brought about peace once more. I believe he will take care of us as long as we love and serve Him. I believe our little Republic is still improving; the people seem anxiously engaged in planting coffee; it is becoming a general thing; in a few more years there will be an abundance of coffee in the Republic. It makes me glad. Sugar-making has become a common thing; mills are the cry of our people; now sugar, syrup, and molasses are being made and on hand for sale in Liberia; we are increasing in mills. Mr. Ricks has set out a beautiful coffee orchard, and is still planting; it seemeth these will be the life of Africa. Oh, I missed the regular run of the Stevens; we looked and have been disappointed for some time for a large number of emigrants. I heard eighteen had landed at Monrovia, I hope they will do well and live. We have had a large number of Congoes since I have written any letters to you—none lately. I have lived to see a steamboat come up St. Paul's river; I could but be thankful, while I looked at her moving up, what an improvement in my life time, and if it continues to travel on, Liberia will soon walk. The Lord has not left Zion in her many afflictions and tears; He still remembers her in mercy; now and then we hear one say He has power on earth to forgive sin; several of the young or new Congoes have professed to find Him. My heart yearns over them, and all the nations that are around us; I often wish I were a man, so I could go out amongst them, crying behold the Lamb of God. I pray that the day may come speedily when they may hear of Jesus—may the day break, and the sun rise with healing in his wings. I received the seed you sent me, last year, with many thanks to you for your kindness to me; I had some for you, but opportunity prevented me at that time; now they are not good; but if life lasts, I expect to send you some. General Lewis sent me word you had sent him some, and told him to give me some, and he would as soon as he got them off of the vessel; I thank you for them. Brother and family are well. Liberia is improving in brick houses; brick are going up, in houses and churches; there are four; brick churches in Clay-ashland, and several houses up and down the river. My best compliments to your dear wife, and all your dear children. I long to hear of peace in America, and Zion may once more move forward. Pray for me that I may glorify Him in my body and spirit.

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. RICKS.

Mrs. G., I hope you and your children are well. I hope the time is at hand when your ears may once more hear the sound of peace and love. I often think of you: how disagreeable it must be to hear daily war—but my sister—oh! there is rest for the Christian. My compliments to your children.

M. A. RICKS.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society

Will be held in this city on the third Tuesday (20th) of January, 1863. The Board of Directors will meet the same day, at 12 M., in the Office of the Society, corner of 4½ street, Pennsylvania avenue.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1862.

MAINE.		RHODE ISLAND.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$5:)		By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$234:)	
<i>Belfast</i> —H. O. Alden.....	\$5 00	<i>Providence</i> —R. H. Ives, \$25. G.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Hail, \$15. Mrs. Anne A.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$45.57:)		Ives, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Mrs.	
<i>Manchester</i> —G. W. Morrison,		Arnold and daughter, Miss	
\$6. J. S. Cheney, \$2. Dr.		Julia Bullock, T. P. Ives,	
Josiah Crosby, P. K. Chandler,		Jas. Y. Smith, H. N. Slater,	
and J. Hersey, \$1 ea.	11 00	each \$10. H. A. Rogers,	
<i>Plymouth</i> —D. R. Burnham,		Jos. Rogers, Gilbert Cong-	
\$5. J. H. Johnson, \$3....	8 00	don, E. W. Howard, Miss	
<i>Laconia</i> —Cong. Ch. and Soc.,		Elizabeth Waterman, E. P.	
\$4 57. W. Melcher, \$2...	6 57	Mason, A. D. Smith, Jonah	
<i>New Hampshire</i> —A Friend....	20 00	Steene, B. White, Prof.	
		Dunn, Miss Avis L. Harris,	
VERMONT.		Rufus Waterman, each, \$5.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$12:)	45 57	J. C. Knight, \$3. E. Davis,	
<i>Westford</i> —W. D. Rice, \$2. Jno.		Earl Carpenter & Sons, ea.	
Beach, Martin Rice, Ma-		\$2. Dr. L. L. Miller, W.	
nasseh Osgood, Rev. C. C.		Shelden, W. C. Snow,	
Torrey, each \$1. Other		each \$1.....	180 00
Friends, \$4.....	10 00	<i>Warren</i> —Dea. Welch, \$5.	
<i>Windsor</i> —Zerah C. Barber,		Mrs. Temperance Carr, \$3.	
Marcellus Barber, \$1 each..	2 00	Capt. Child, Capt. Simonds,	
		each \$2. C. T. Child, G.	
	12 00	M. Fessenden, Dea. Hoar,	
<i>Enosburg</i> —Mrs. R. S. Nichols	2 00	W. P. Hyde, Gov. Turner,	
		W. B. Lawton, each \$1....	18 00
	14 00	<i>Bristol</i> —R. Rogers, Mrs. R.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Rogers and sister, each \$10.	
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$96 27:)		Chas. Henry \$5. Mrs. Sarah	
<i>Royalston</i> —Mrs. Emily B. Rip-		Peck, \$3.....	28 00
ley, \$15. W. D. Ripley,		<i>Woonsocket</i> —G. C. Ballou, \$5.	
Mrs. Sarah Bullock, Miss		Rev. Theo. Cooke, R. P.	
Candace Bullock, each \$5,		Smith, Col. Steene, each \$1	8 00
to constitute Wm. D. Rip-			
ley a life member. Other			234 00
individuals in the Cong. So.			
\$40 27, to constitute their			
pastor, Rev. E. W. Bullard			
a life member.....	70 27		
<i>Blackstone</i> —Henry Clay Kim-			
ball, \$10. Estus Lamb, \$5.			
R. R. Randolph, S. B. Gould,			
ea. \$3. A. Ballou, F. F. M.			
Ballou, ea. \$2. J. Cady, \$1	26 00		
	96 27		
		CONNECTICUT.	
		By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$284:)	
		State appropriation.....	150 00
		<i>Colchester</i> —A Friend, \$30, to	
		constitute Rev. Geo. Rich-	
		ards a life member. W.	
		H. Thompson, \$10. Mrs.	
		Thos. Marsh, Miss Peirce,	
		each \$5. Rev. Geo. Rich-	

ards, G. C. Woodruff, ea. \$3. G. Sandford, \$2 F. D. McNeil, H. R. Coit, Miss A. P. Thompson, Miss S. E. Thompson, Miss. Caro- line Parmelee, J. William- son, G. W. Thompson, E. O. Barbour, R. Marsh, Rev. J. Vinton, each \$1.....	\$68 00	J. W. Chapman, \$1; and others, \$1 45	\$95 65
Winsted—E. Beardsley, \$10. Thos. Watson, \$2.....	12 00	Henry Brakeman, \$2. Jos. Watson, \$1. Y. Giles, \$1. J. Brooks, \$1. Geo. Wat- son, \$1. W. Baldwin, \$1. W. Harrison, \$1. Rev. J. Handy, \$5. R. J. Cobb, \$1. Benj. Crawford, \$7. James Phillips, \$5. Eliza- beth Spangler, \$1. E. Booth, \$5. Lorenzo Cha- pin, \$1. W. Palmer, \$1. E. P. Steadman, \$1. Tru- man Parks, \$10. Widow Weddle, \$10. J. Vau- ghan, \$5. M. R. Hubbard, \$1. Cash, \$2. H. Horton, \$3. Dr. Keeler, \$5. Others, \$2 94. Public col'n M. R. Ch. West Cleveland, \$11 40	
Colchester—J. A. Foote, \$10. Elijah Day, \$6. E. Ran- som, J. N. Felton, J. C. Hammond, Dr. S. E. Swift, each \$5. Mrs. L. G. Hus- tace, \$3. Dr. E. W. Par- sons, Mrs. N. A. Avery, each \$2. Rev. L. Curtis, Mrs. M. A. Tainter, Friend, O. Worthington, J. M. Ped- dinghaus, Mrs. J. B. Whee- ler, J. Clark, A. B. Pierce, each \$1. Mrs. Wm. Niles, B. Sparrow, each 50 cts ...	52 00	Oxford—From Rev. Alex. Guy, Collection in 3d and 1st Churches, Oxford, \$2 71. Bal. to make \$5, \$2 29...	180 99 5 00
Farmingt'n—Egbert Cowles, \$2 in full to constitute the Rev. L. L. Paine a life mem.	2 00		
	284 00	PENNSYANIA.	185 99
Durham — Legacy of Rev. David Smith, D. D., de- ceased, by his son, Rev. E. Goodrich Smith.....	10 00	Penn. Col. Soc.—For passage of their emigrants, &c..... Expended by the Society for their benefit.....	737 80 13 00
	294 00		750 80
OHIO.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$180 99:)		Miscellaneous	99 09
Francis Reynolds, \$5. O. J. Hazelton, \$3 20. Ewin Ford, \$2. Howard Peck, \$1. Rev. W. B. Lloyd, \$10. W. Robertson, \$5. E. A. Squires, \$1. E. Higgins, \$5. Selden Marvin, \$3. Robert Atkinson, \$1. La- vinia Sisson, \$10. Rev. Alva Wilder, \$1. Triphena Chapman and Persis Case, each \$5. Benj. L. Case, \$1. B. Chapman, \$10. Alva Jerome, \$5. G. G. Hard- ing, \$1. Sylvester Je- rome, \$5. James Gillet, \$2. Noble Bradshaw, \$1. D. C. Burnham, \$1. A. Dunning, \$1. D. Bostwick, \$1. A. Bingham, \$1. S. S. Spicer, \$5. B. Clark, \$2.	Freight received on ship- ments to Liberia, in Jus- tina..... M. C. Stevens.....	2,240 48 15 00	
			2,255 48
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		VERMONT—Enosburg—Mo- ses Wright, G. Adams, S. H. Dow, and Levi Nichols, each, \$1 for 1863.....	4 00
		NEW YORK—Harlem—H. W. Ripley, to Dec. 1863...	2 00
		Total Repository	6 00
		Donations.....	864 83
		Legacies	10 00
		Miscellaneous.....	99 09
		Emigrants	750 80
		Freight on shipm'ts..	2,255 48
		Aggregate amount..	\$3,986 20

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1863. [No. 2.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Ten of the Vice Presidents of this Society, the Right Rev. Bishop MEADE, of Virginia; the Hon. THEODORE FEELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey; the Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, of New York; Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D., of Vermont; JOHN NICKERBACKER, Esq., of New York; the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D.; the Hon. SAMUEL P. VINTON, of Ohio; Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio; Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, of Massachusetts; and JAMES FULTON, Esq., of New York, have died since our last anniversary. All were devoted to great objects of Christian benevolence; and to these early and able friends was this institution indebted, during many years, for very much of its reputation and success.

EMIGRATION.

The civil war, and the various questions which have divided and distracted the minds of our free people of color, have prevented any large emigration to Liberia during the year. But two small expeditions have left Baltimore for that Republic—the bark *Justina*, which sailed on the 10th of June, with eighteen emigrants, and the *Mary Caroline Stevens* with forty-seven emigrants on the 15th of November. A larger number had been expected from Tennessee and Kentucky, but the state of the times prevented their

departure. In the Justina supplies were sent out for the support of emigrants, and some four thousand dollars for defraying expenses and making improvements in Liberia, while the principal part of the cargo (the whole cost of which was \$30,000) was shipped to fill orders sent out by citizens of Liberia.

In addition to the supplies for the emigrants, goods to the value of several thousand dollars were sent out in the Stevens for expenses and trade. All the emigrants by this expedition, with the exception of a single family from Maryland, were from free States; and among the cabin passengers were the Rev. JOHN SEYS, United States Agent for Recaptured Africans; EDWARD S. MORRIS, Esq., who visits Liberia with Philanthropic views, and to promote its agricultural interests, with several individuals and families, under the care of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Board of Missions. Five emigrants have also sailed from New York during the year.

COMMISSIONERS SENT FROM LIBERIA TO THE U. S.

The Legislature of Liberia, at its last session, authorized the President of this Republic to appoint suitable commissioners, citizens of Liberia, to the colored people in the United States, "to present the cause of Liberia to the descendants of Africa in that country, and to lay before them the claims that Africa has upon their sympathies, and the paramount advantages that would accrue to them, their children, and their race, by their return to their fatherland."

On the 18th of March, President Benson appointed as Commissioners for this service, Reverends Messrs. Alex. Crummell, and Edw. W. Blyden, and J. D. Johnson, Esq., who early thereafter came to the United States. The Executive Committee cordially approved of this movement of the Liberian Government, and of the object proposed by the Commissioners, and cordially commended them to the respectful and favorable regards of all the friends of this Society. These Commissioners visited many of the Northern States, and most of the principal cities, exchanged thoughts with many of their colored brethren, conferred with them in their religious associations, addressed them and their congregations, and both publicly and in private, exhibited to them Liberia as opening to men of color advantages and prospects to be sought in vain in any other country. We are

well assured that these labors were not without good effect; and the volumes mostly relating to Africa, published by Messrs. Crummell and Blyden while in this country, embody facts and arguments of great value, and will live as pious and eloquent memorials of their concern for their Republic and their race.

PRESIDENT BENSON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

President Benson, accompanied by Ex-President Roberts and lady, and several other Liberians, arrived in London on the 12th of April, found his health improved, and met with a cordial reception from Consul General Ralston, and many other friends of Liberia. He received gratifying attentions, and addressed several distinguished assemblies. He brought the condition and interests of Liberia to the consideration of the English Government, arranged for the settlement of the difficulties that had arisen, through the slave trade between Liberia and Spain, and concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the minister of the United States, which has recently been submitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and since ratified by our Government. He subsequently visited the continent, and enjoyed agreeable interviews with many eminent persons. He returned to England, and having addressed the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool; and, also, a dinner given to the foreign consuls of that city, embarked on the monthly steamer on the 24th of October, having been absent about seven months from his African home. The President, writes Mr. Ralston, "has gained golden opinions wherever he has been in Great Britain and on the continent, and his visit will be of great benefit to his rising young country in making it known and extending commercial relations between it and the continent of Europe."

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

President Benson did not, as was his original desire, visit the United States, while the friends of Ex-President Roberts and the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia were gratified that the latter gentleman spent a few weeks in our country, occupied especially with the affairs of that college over which he presides. Of that college we can give no account so satisfactory and complete as that contained in the last report of the Massachusetts State Colonization Society, from the pen of its distinguished Secretary,

the Rev. Joseph Tracey, D. D., justly regarded as beyond all others the founder of that institution:

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

"Our last report," says the Secretary, "announced that the legal difficulties which had for several years impeded the completion of the college buildings had been removed, and the work on them resumed. We are now happy to announce that the buildings are completed and ready for use.

"The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., architect of Boston, under the direction of the trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. The main building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which are inserted into blocks of granite. It contains apartments for two members of the faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The eleven dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for twenty-two members of the regular college classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years.—They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number; and when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense.

"The Legislature of the Republic has done liberally. It has granted the site of twenty acres, on which the college stands, and where it must remain till removed by the concurring votes of its Trustees and the Legislature. It has granted, as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties, to be selected by the trustees. It has appropriated six hundred dollars, to enable the professors to visit foreign institutions. It has given the college a carefully revised charter, the result of the best thinking in Liberia, aided by able counsel in the United States, and satisfactory to both Boards of Trustees who are concerned in its management. And it appears ready to grant any other favors in its power which the best interests of the college may be found to require.

"This delay has not been wholly useless. It has secured the settlement, in the minds of Liberians generally, before opening

the college, of questions which otherwise would almost certainly have come up, and might have made trouble, at some future time. It has also enabled the Trustees of Donations, to whom the appointment for the present belongs, to find a Faculty in Liberia, and thus to avoid the most formidable obstacle to the successful establishment of the College, viz: the difficulty of finding suitable men elsewhere; inducing them to accept the appointment; securing their safe acclimation; and above all, making them acceptable after their arrival.

"The college had already an able president, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, under whose superintendence the buildings were erected. The following appointments were made August 9, 1861, viz:

"Hon. J. J. Roberts, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

"Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature.

"Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

"Till other arrangements are made, Prof. Crummell is to give instructions in Logic and Rhetoric, and in History; Prof. Blyden in the Hebrew and French Languages; and the two, conjointly, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

"Professor Crummell, being necessarily detained for a time in the United States, engaged in procuring books for the library. He is understood to have procured about four thousand volumes, many of them very valuable and difficult to be obtained. A list of these, with the donors, will probably appear, from the proper source, in due time; but it seems a duty now to mention the gift of about six hundred volumes by the corporation of Harvard College, through J. L. Sibley, Esq., librarian.

"A part of these books have been sent out, and have arrived. With them have been sent about seven hundred specimens for the cabinet of mineralogy, gathered from most parts of the world between the Mississippi and the Ganges, and wanting only two or three specimens, which are already promised, for a complete elementary cabinet. A small but well-selected box of specimens in conchology accompanied them.

"For the inauguration of the college, January 23, 1862, was selected, as a time near the close of the session of the Legislature when the attendance of the proper persons would be most convenient. On that day a procession was formed in front of the house of President Roberts, and marched, led by a band of music, to the college buildings. The exercises were sacred music, reading the scriptures, prayer, music by the band, addresses by Chief Justice Drayton, President Roberts, and Professor Blyden, appropriate resolutions moved by Hon. D. B. Warner, and adopted by the Trustees, and a closing Doxology. The Legislature ordered the addresses to be printed at the public expense.

"The way seemed now fully prepared for the formation of college classes and regular recitations; but the appointment of

two professors as commissioners from the Republic to the colored people of the United States, compelled its postponement for a few months.

"The endowment of this college, and its support till endowed, will demand the earnest consideration of the friends of Christian civilization in Africa. The funds remaining in the hands of the Trustees of Donations, after erecting the college buildings, are well invested, yielding a satisfactory income. But their income is altogether inadequate to the support of the college, and no good financier would willingly encroach upon or disturb the principal. The New York Colonization Society has assumed the payment of Professor Blyden's salary, from the income of its Fulton fund, and will support several beneficiaries from its Bloomfield fund.

"If more than a very few scholars are to be educated in this college for many years to come, it is plain that some of them must receive pecuniary aid, as few Liberians are able to spare the services of their sons, and support them in college, without aid. The best form of rendering such aid is doubtless by establishing scholarships yielding a certain sum annually, to be used in assisting students who show that they deserve it. The annual amount should be from half to the whole of a student's necessary expenses.

"The New York Colonization Society, in its late annual report, says: 'Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa than by the adequate endowment of professorships and scholarships in this college.' 'Twenty scholarships, founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia; while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participators by emigrating thither.'

And that Society, at its annual meeting:

"*Resolved*, That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia endowments of scholarships in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thankfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts intrusted to it for that object."

The Executive Committee, at the suggestion of Professor Blyden, presented to the college of Liberia an entire well bound set of the Annual Reports of the Society, with the African Repository, making in all more than fifty volumes. They were sent out in the Mary Caroline Stevens.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA ACKNOWLEDGED.

To Liberia and her friends the most cheering event of the year is the establishment of diplomatic intercourse between our Govern-

ment and that Republic. "A bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republic of Hayti and Liberia respectively passed the United States Senate by a vote of 32 ayes and 7 nays, and subsequently the House of Representatives by that of 86 ayes and 37 nays, and was approved by the President." While it has been truly said "that the Government of the United States has never regarded Liberia otherwise than as an independent State," and while by the new Constitution and declaration, issued by Liberia, (in 1847,) setting forth her true character as an independent State, she stood prepared to negotiate treaties with foreign nations, yet this recent act of our Government announces our views of her importance, and places her on commercial equality with the most favored nations.

LIBERIAN AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.

Since our last general meeting, Liberia has made progress both in agriculture and trade. The following statement of exports from Monrovia for the quarter ending the 30th of June last, is copied from the Liberia Herald, of August 19, 1862:

Palm oil to Holland.....	27,000	galls.
England	41,000	do.
United States.....	25,000	do.
Other parts.....	17,000	do.
	<hr/>	120,000 galls.
Camwood to England.....	22	tons.
United States.....	15	do.
Holland.....	1½	do.
Other parts.....	23	do.
	<hr/>	61½ tons.
Ivory to Holland.....	224	lbs.
England.....	105	do.
Other parts.....	100	do.
	<hr/>	420 lbs.
Palm kernals to Holland.....	1,240	bushels.
Malagetta pepper.....	2,773	lbs.

In harbor for clearance barque Mowa, Frederickton, Hamburg, 70,000 gallons palm oil, and 20 tons of camwood.

The Liberia Herald states justly that Liberia is growing in importance. The brig Ann has arrived at New York, from Monrovia, with 20,000 gallons of palm oil, 6,000 pounds of Liberia coffee, 30 barrels of syrup, 21 barrels of sugar, 5,000 lbs. of spices, 3½

tons of camwood, and other articles. The Greyhound has since returned to the same port with a full cargo of palm oil and barwood. Fifteen hundred pounds of Liberia coffee sold in Philadelphia the last summer at thirty cents a pound.

The agriculture of Liberia has increased rapidly during the year, especially the products necessary for subsistence, and the crops of sugar cane and coffee. Several citizens of Liberia have from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of coffee, and several are profitably engaged in the culture of the sugar cane. One has the promise of a crop of 30,000 pounds of sugar, and has also purchased 300 acres of land on the Junk river, which he represents as good land for either cotton or the sugar cane. The labor of the apprenticed, recaptured Africans has contributed very much to the improvement of Liberian agriculture; they are represented as making rapid progress in civilization. Says the New York Colonization Journal: "Fortunes can be made by industrious labor in Liberia, either at cotton, coffee, or sugar cultivation, and the only wonder is, that to a soil and climate so favorable for the production of these important tropical products, and where land is free, thousands of our poor and unemployed and poorly paid colored men refuse to emigrate and participate in these opportunities. With cotton at fifty cents a pound, coffee at thirty cents, brown sugar at ten cents a pound, no healthy man in Liberia can remain poor three years without criminal idleness.

NEW JERSEY SETTLEMENT.

The committee have sought to fulfil the views of the Board of Directors for the founding of new settlements, especially that of Finley east and interior, from Grand Bassa on the high lands, purchased by the New Jersey Colonization Society, and to which their attention has for some years been directed. The movements of the Society for this end have been restrained by the want of emigrants. Early this year, President Benson gave directions for the opening of a road, and the construction of a Recepticle and other houses at the chosen site; and the Executive Committee appropriated the amount entrusted to them for this object by the New Jersey Society, concluding from estimates supplied by the Liberian Government, that the work would be completed by an amount furnished by that Government equal to that appropriated through the Committee by the New Jersey Society.

We are informed that several houses at Finley are already occupied by settlers from the neighboring settlements, while the road and the receptacle are expected to be ready for the emigrants by the Stevens, who have chosen Finley as their permanent home.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Since our last anniversary, slavery has been abolished in this District by act of Congress, and \$100,000 appropriated to aid in colonization, under direction of the President, in Hayti or Liberia, or some other country beyond the limits of the United States of free persons of color, and including those just emancipated in this District, who may choose to avail themselves of this act—not to exceed \$100 to the individual. The whole number of servants reported by the commissioners as emancipated under this act, and for whom compensation is awarded, is 2,989, while the entire number made free by the act, is 3,100—compensation being withheld for adequate cause in the view of the commissioners.

MR. ORCUTT, TRAVELING SECRETARY.

The Rev JOHN ORCUTT, traveling Secretary of the Society, has been employed with his usual energy in several of the States, mostly in New England, but recently in New Jersey. In the several States visited the last year, he has seen most gratifying evidence that our cause is gaining upon the confidence and sympathy of the public mind. Everywhere people manifest a disposition to hear on the subject, and a growing willingness to contribute to the object. Nothing is necessary but patience and perseverance in prosecuting the appropriate work of the Society to insure still greater success. But to accomplish all that is desirable and practicable, our plans and doings, and those of our auxiliaries must be characterized by wisdom and harmony.

AGENCIES.

The state of the country has prevented an increased number of agencies, and but two have been engaged for the Society during the year, the Rev. Franklin Butler for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the Rev. B. O. Plimpton in a few of the northern counties of Ohio. The former reports a uniform,

courteous reception by the clergymen and people—the almost entire disappearance of opposition to our work—a decided increase of interest in it, especially among young men, and an increase of receipts cheering to us as it is commendable in the donors. For particulars of Mr. Butler's labors we must refer to his report, merely quoting his remarks, "that the general interest in our enterprise, it is believed, is greater than it has been for years."

The field of Rev. B. O. Plimpton has been narrow, but attended with great labor and energy, and well repaying his earnest efforts. He has been devoted for several years to the interests of this Society, and is much encouraged of late in his indefatigable exertions.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

The Royal Geographical Society reports the continuance of the admiralty surveys of African rivers, and that many travelers are making discoveries in unknown and unvisited regions. The river Volta, the Ogun, with its branches; the Zambesi and Rovuma have been partially explored, and skeletons of maps sent home for publication. The result of the ascent of the Rovuma, which it had been thought might open a safe way to the vast regions of the Niassa, was not satisfactory, so that Dr. Livingstone revisited the Zambesi, and established the University Mission in the heathenly position to be found near the banks of the Shire. Dr. Livingstone has since visited the west coast of the Niassa, in an open boat, (200 miles) but on certain account was obtained of its northern termination. Captain Burton is now her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, and has visited many parts of Benin and Biafra. The Geographical Society has cherished an intense desire to solve the problem of the sources of the White Nile, and look anxiously for intelligence from Captain Speke, who was so long the companion of Captain Burton in the Somali country. A few months may decide what has so long been a question to geographers.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Mission Stations now are established in Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Africa, and their light and influence felt in the barbarous and unknown regions of the interior. In Egypt, and Abyssinia, and throughout Southern Africa, at Abeokuta and some distance up the Niger, at the Gaboon, Corisco, and Cape Palmas. In all the dis-

tricts of Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and along the shores of the Mediterranean, men of God have taken their stations to proclaim the Word of Eternal Life. The past year their numbers and influence have increased.

SLAVE TRADE.

A treaty has been formed during the year, between the United States and Great Britain, for the abolition of the African slave trade, which it is hoped may prove efficient, though this hope is darkened by late advices from that country. Late accounts received in England, speak of a recent revival of this traffic, notwithstanding the large fleet of cruisers employed for its suppression.

"On the 29th of October, a large screw steamer shipped upwards of 920 slaves at Whydah, and got to sea, although several British cruisers were keeping a sharp lookout after her. Other vessels are also reported to have escaped with cargoes of slaves."

A writer from Khartoun, on the White Nile, says that the legitimate trade of that place, has given way to traffic in slaves and ivory. Plunder and murder are its constant attendants.

During the year the Government of Liberia appointed the Rev. John B. Pinney, L. L. D., Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, for some years a Missionary in Africa, subsequently Governor of Liberia, to the office of Consul General of that Republic.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE SOCIETY.

This society was founded in benevolence to the African race. The great men who gave it existence saw the wide and comprehensive influence it must exert upon the destinies of Africa and all classes of her children. Constitutionally limited in its direct action to free persons of color, it has operated for good in all directions, and many benevolent masters have generously contributed to its funds, and availed themselves of the opportunity it has afforded of bestowing liberty in Liberia upon their slaves. And this result was predicted by the fathers of this Society at its origin. "The effect of this Society," said its first president, Judge Washington, from Virginia, at its first annual meeting, "if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, it will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic society, and should

it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction."

Let it be remembered that the General Government of the United States and this Institution have mutually co-operated in the suppression of the slave trade and in the care of the recaptured Africans, from the earliest days of the Society; that through the skill and courage of officers of our navy, possession was first obtained of what has since risen to be recognized by many nations as the independent Republic of Liberia; that contracts have been repeatedly made by the President with the Society for the support and civilization of large numbers of recaptured Africans, and that funds appropriated by Congress, have been paid over for this object, through their Board to the Government of Liberia, with advantage to all concerned.

Our present President and many of his predecessors have expressed a deep interest in Liberia.

Let these sentiments animate the friends of this Society and of our country, and another quarter of the world will be added to civilized and Christian communities, and this nation look with complacency upon the fruits of her own benevolence, upon the regenerated character of Africa, her renovated and rich tropical fields, her abounding commerce, her institutions of education, enterprise and piety, and become partakers in her joy.

We close this report in sorrow. Since it was commenced, this Society and the country have been deprived by death of a venerable benefactor, the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, who early advocated the cause of this Society, was for many years one of its Vice Presidents, and chairman of the Executive Committee, at all times watchful and zealous, and able in defending its interests. A volume might be written to exhibit the rare virtues of this excellent man, of whom, during his long life of eighty years, it may be said, from early manhood, he seldom, if ever, lost a day, or passed one without rendering service to mankind.

Solemnly are we admonished to hold the things of time subordinate to those of eternity.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on the 20th of January, 1863, in the Rev. Dr. Sunderland's Church, in Washington city, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., when

The Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, President of the Society, took the chair. Prayer was offered for the divine blessing on the occasion and the cause of the Society, by the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., of Washington city.

Extracts from the Annual Report were then read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

Admiral Foote of the Navy, who had command of our squadron on the coast of Africa, and expressed much interest in African Colonization, then addressed the audience in some practical remarks:

Admiral FOOTE addressed the vast audience, to the following effect:

MR. PRESIDENT: The few remarks I propose to make on this occasion will be practicable.

The present condition of our country has given to the American Colonization Society a significancy which it never had before. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed hitherto in regard to the object, scope, management, and bearings of this Society, it would *now* seem that it is indispensable as an instrumentality of good to the suffering black man, both slave and free.

There never can be peace in the world, until the *status* of the negro is defined. Where shall he live? How shall he be instructed? What shall be his social position? What are his capacities? What his rights, natural and civil? These are questions that agitate the world. Statesmen, as well as philanthropists, are now engaged in solving this great problem. Under these circumstances it would be impolitic in the extreme to ignore this institution, so well adapted to accomplish the great end in view. No; let the statesman, the Christian, philanthropist, and all true patriots give their influence in sustaining this, the only Society of its colonial character which has thus far been successful in its operations. This success may be conclusively shown by giving a brief statement of the rise and character of colonies.

The history of colonies is an interesting history. From the earliest period down to the present time, colonies have been formed from a multiplicity of motives. Military colonies, penal colonies, and colonies founded on religious considerations, as exhibited by

the Puritans of New England, show abundantly the varied character of colonies, as well as the motives upon which they were founded. It is not, therefore, surprising, in view of the fact that, with us, in the United States, containing a large free as well as slave population, that the idea of forming a colony for the benefit of the colored population, should have been entertained.

In the early days of the Republic, Jefferson and Marshall, with several prominent statesmen of the North, endeavored to remedy the evil of so large a colored population in our own country. A suitable location for them was sought in the lands of the West. Spain and Portugal were also sounded on the subject, with reference to a place in South America or the West Indies; but their schemes were valueless, as they wanted the main requisite, that Africa itself should share in the undertaking.

When Africa was selected in the year 1816, and the American Colonization Society was formed, who could have anticipated the present condition of our country. It would be irrelevant for me, on this occasion, to discuss the causes which have led to this condition. I leave that to statesmen; my province having been rather to aid in crushing the rebellion than in commenting on its character and its history. But in view of securing an outlet to the free colored population of the country, and as a political measure, Liberia becomes of incalculable importance, as it now stands, an independant republic, ready to receive all the emigrants we can send her, and it cannot be overestimated.

To be more specific: in the formation of the Colonization Society, history shows us that the multiplicity of motives incident to its establishment prevailed in no small degree. The increase of national prosperity, the promotion of national commerce, the relief of national difficulties, the preservation of national quiet, were all urged upon the different sections of the country, and upon the different orders; while the higher Christian philanthropic aims to be fulfilled by these efforts were not overlooked.

These were truly efforts of christianity throwing its solid intelligence and earnest affections into action for the conquest of a continent, by returning the Africans to their home and making this conquest a work of faith and labor of love. Thus we see a higher superiority in these schemes of African Colonization than were to be found in the Dutch, Portuguese, or the English colonies at Sierra Leone; and therefore, by the blessing of God, this Society stands to-day a successful experiment, while all others have either partially or wholly failed. In proof of this, permit me, as an eyewitness, to state a few facts in relation to Liberia, as facts are the strongest arguments.

In the first place: I have had an experience of two years in command of an African cruiser for the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of American commerce on the coast, and in co-operation with the British squadron, under the Ashburton treaty, when we captured three slavers, and suppressed the atrocious traffic in Southern Africa.

Liberia embraces an extent of 600 miles, in Northern Africa, and has crushed forever that trade within its domain; and just so far as Africa is colonized, so far the slave trade will be annihilated.

In the second place: What is the character and influence of Liberia upon Africa and upon its colonies? I visited Liberia several times during my cruise on the African coast, where we found in full operation a Republic whose independence had been acknowledged by England, France, Prussia, Brazil, and since then by our own Government. We visited the people in their schools, on their farms, in their workshops, in their religious assemblies, courts of justice, and in their Congress; and bearing in mind the character and condition of their race in this country, we found comparatively a degree of order, intelligence, and thrift far surpassing that of any of the colored people in the United States. The debates in Congress, in many instances, would have done no discredit to many of our debating societies, while the messages of President Roberts will compare most favorably with those of many of the Governors of our States.

As the country becomes settled and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating fever is less dreaded. In fact, it now rarely proves fatal. The statistics, as President Roberts informed me, show some three per cent. smaller number of deaths than in New England and Canada among the same population. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 85°, nor falls below 70° during the year.

The products of the soil are varied and abundant, capable of sustaining an immense population. The want of agricultural industry, rather than the capacity of the country to yield richly the fruits of the earth, has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well-directed labor, of one-half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered. The country certainly possesses elements of great prosperity.

The country now belongs to the colonists; they are lords of the soil, and in intercourse with them it is soon observed that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority which marks the colored people of this country.

In religion Liberia compares favorably with any country. The number of Christian churches is large, and on Sunday a quietness prevails rarely seen in any country. It is true that some of the lower forms, in the vivid conception of spiritual things, may characterize the people; but far preferable is that than the tendency of our higher civilization towards attempting to bring the mysteries of our holy faith within the scope of human reason. It is true that Liberia, like all other places, furnishes its full quota of people showing the depravity of human nature. You will find there men who will rob hen-roosts, and intrigue for office, but this does not arise from the people being black, but because men are men.

The experiment therefore as to its effect is designed to impart in-

struction to such a race from a higher one. It has had its success, and promises more. The heroism of the Christian missionary is still needed, for like all sinful men, the African needs faith, christian faith, and that faith we trust will overshadow the continent, through the instrumentality, at least in degree, of Christian colonists in Liberia. We must remember that the African have never had a Socrates to talk wisdom to them, nor a Cyrus, who was not a slave merchant, nor a Pythagoras, to teach that kindness was a virtue. Hence, the difficulty which the Christian Missionary has had with them, has been to satisfy their minds as to the miraculous phenomenon of there being a good man.

The Republic of Liberia contains a population of 200,000 inhabitants; not more than one twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The government, from its successful administration by blacks alone, for the last fifteen years, appears to be fully established, and with all its short comings, I would say to the colored man in this country, who regards the highest interest of his children to young men of activity and enterprise, that Liberia affords the strongest attractions. I presume that this Society considers that the colored man has his rights, one of which is to stay in this country, the land of his birth, if he prefers it, the other is, to go to Liberia, if he prefers that, and better his social, moral and political condition.

I would not join in any attempt to crush out the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position which every one should occupy among his fellows. For, supposing the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be fully accomplished, secure him his political rights, unfetter him in body and intellect, cultivate him in taste even, and while nominally free, he is still in bondage, for freedom must be the prerogative of the white, as well as to the black man, and the white man must also be left free to form his most intimate social relations, and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste marked by so broad a distinction as exist between the two races. The testimony, on these points, of those who have had abundant advantages for observation has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man himself, then for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may walk the earth in his full manhood, and he may there become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

The Hon. Mr. KAYSON then addressed the Society :

MR. PRESIDENT; For forty-six years the American Colonization Society has pursued the unobtrusive tenor of its way. The auspices of its birth beamed with the light of Heaven. The spirit of true Christianity infused its purposes. Its foundations were adjusted in the midst of prayers by the faithful; its rising walls were rec-

tified by the hands of patriots; with some periods of sunshine, other periods of storm, and still other periods, perhaps more dangerous than either, of indifference, it still survives, and slowly marches toward the fuller accomplishment of its original designs, in the midst of great national changes, physical as well as political.

Sir, when your beneficent Society was launched upon its honorable career, no iron thread, spun from the bowels of the earth, hung either way from the summit of the Alleghanies, eastward to the shores of the Atlantic, westward to the Mediterranean waters of the Mississippi; and along which a vehicle of fire now drags a reluctant train laden with the wealth of a continent. At that time no magical wire, charged with a mysterious element of nature, floated over the snow-clad summits of mountain ranges, spanning half the earth, and whispering the secrets of the Pacific to the cities of the Atlantic within the ticking of a watch. Neither forest-clad, nor iron-clad monsters of the sea were then hurled across the great ocean, or against an enemy by a giant chained within their own timbers, defying adverse winds and angry waves. Your Society has lived to see all this. It has seen much more, and in God's eye a greater thing than these. Upon a distant continent, almost abandoned of civilization, almost destitute of Christianity, it has itself kindled a beacon light, radiating the beams alike of Christianity and of civilization. It has opened a door to the unknown interior of a great continent. It has taken a stone which the builders of our Government rejected, and has made it the chief corner stone of Africa. A commonwealth rests upon it, with all its executive, judicial, and legislative departments; and with its military, educational, and religious organizations. It is growing from within and from without. Recognized as a lawful Government some years ago by the first cabinets of Europe, it has now been recognized by our own, which no longer deems it beneath its dignity to exchange profitably its commerce, under international regulations of mutual advantage, with the people of another race. Your Society has already witnessed this degree of progress. It has under the blessing of a good Providence, educed all this in a less period, and with less intermediate disaster than that which accompanied the earliest white settlements on this continent. In addition to this, you have presented a mighty moral influence, and a very considerable physical resistance, against the most execrable traffic which ever stained the history of human transactions. You have, indeed, often converted the traffic itself into a blessing to its victims, and added power by it to your colony.

Thus, as I read your history, you have navigated your lone ship from America to Africa, anxiously avoiding on one hand the maelstrom of political strife, and on the other the threatening rocks of self interest and of prejudice.

In the views which I briefly offer to-night, it is my purpose to follow this traditional policy of your Society.

The noble dead, whose voices seem still to urge the interests of

colonization; the munificent humanity of Bushrod Washington, your first President; the liberal spirit of Crawford, of Georgia, the instinctive sympathy with human progress, and the magnificent manhood of Clay, of Kentucky; the broad and deep sense of Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee; the humane spirit of Rush, of Pennsylvania, and John Taylor of Caroline, and Bayard of New Jersey; the eloquent force and sagacity of Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, the genius of Walter Jones, and of Key, whose name is inseparably woven with the flag of his country; the memory of all these, and of other noblemen of God's own knighting, your early patrons and managers, bind me alike to candor, to patriotism, and to humanity in considering.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

It is to this country what the Roman question is to Europe, only more important, more imminent. The problem presented to the founders of your Society a half century ago, before railroads, before telegraphs, before ocean steamers, remains still the problem of to-day. Notwithstanding the demonstration of Euclid, some mathematicians still announce the discovery of a rule for squaring the circle. So, now, notwithstanding the demonstrations of the Almighty, inventive politicians announce extraordinary solutions of this problem. One says bind the African on this continent in indissoluble bonds. Give him no means; if possible, extinguish the desire for development and progress in the scale of civilization; teach him no letters; give him no books; rivet him like Prometheus to the eternal rock of servitude; deny him all legal rights of marriage and of parentage; deprive him of free will; subject him to the will of another. Direct what faculties he has to physical production, for the benefit of another. Let his merit or his extraordinary diligence go to the emolument of the master, but in no case to the elevation of the slave. Contempt for the color, without respect for the quality, is the maxim. Build the foundation of society from this quarry; but whatever the grain of any slab, however fine the polish it might take, whatever the demands of the edifice, let none of this marble rise in the superstructure. Let the African in America be either a perpetual slave, or an outcast, an outlaw.

This, in the plain language of results, is the solution presented by one very large class of people, extending more or less over all parts of the United States at this moment.

Elsewhere we hear another solution. Its current runs thus: The African is here without his fault. Give back to him, here, at once, the physical freedom, at least, to which he would have been entitled on his original continent. Give him a status in the courts which shall recognize the humanity of his race, rather than its vendibility. Guarantee to him that primary element of civilization, the family relation with all its rights. Give him the alphabet and all its combinations to which his capacity shall be found equal. Give him wages adequate to his labor. Impose no other restraints

upon him than are imposed on other laborers. Then let him stay forever, as a race, upon the same soil, and in the same climate with the Caucasian, and develop as he may in the progress of events. These views are also entertained by very large numbers of people, and usually prevail most where this questionable race prevails the least. Those who entertain them are mainly guided by the light of Christian sentiment, and by the political principles established at our independence, but they do not solve the question. They only shift the difficulty. They reach the question of the African slave, but not the question of the African, which is by far the most difficult.

The former solution, which is directly antagonistic to this, also ends the question of the slave; but stops at that of the African. I only follow the path of the great men whose names grace the records of your society, when I declare the first solution untenable, unsound in principle and policy; and that both solutions involve serious injury, if not ruin, to our national interests. Ideas constitute the true life of moral and political organizations. They are to these what the blood is to the human system, what the will is to our other faculties; they are the motors, more or less comprehended, of all the vast machinery which creates history. The most powerful thing in the universe is an idea. The wind, the earthquake, the storm, the lightning may inflict their local devastation; but man will retrieve it. An idea possessing the mind of man or a nation may elevate, degrade, or destroy man himself, or an entire nation. It nobly moves martyrs to the stake, patriots to the scaffold, whole armies to the blazing muzzles of deadly artillery. It may also move religion to inflict the cruelties of torture, the criminal to the dungeon, and a nation to infidelity, the guillotine, and civil war. How fatal, then, is such a conflict! How much to be avoided, if possible. A nation may fight for a boundary, or a fact; may acquire it, relinquish it, adjust it, and the contest is ended. But let the contest be for conflicting ideas—there may be truces, cartels of suspension, hospital neutralities, and humane courtesies; but the contest is never ended save by the suppression of one idea under the acknowledged dominion of the other. History is full of illustrations of this truth; but our own country, perhaps, furnishes the most complete example of the moral necessity of harmony in its controlling ideas.

Thus, one idea which animated our fathers on this continent, and which permeated the Declaration of Independence, was personal freedom as the natural, rightful status of all men. The gate of progress must stand open to every branch of the human race. All obstructions to the universality of this idea were to be removed at some time more or less quickly; but were to disappear in the future. Bondage was inherently wrong, but might be endured for a while, so the conflict should end by its gradual disappearance. The papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lafayette, verify this statement; and, indeed, it is admitted within the last two years by the leading

advocates of the theory which I am examining. While the universality of the right of personal freedom, the transiency of personal bondage, continued to be animating ideas in the administration of our institutions, the wheels of the Republic moved as harmoniously as the doors of Heaven—

“On golden hinges turning.”

But in proportion as antagonistic and despotic ideas grew in magnitude, organizing the perpetuity of personal bondage, with the right to dispose of an entire race at public vendue, a necessary conflict arose. Both ideas could not expand in the same jurisdiction. They asserted a conflicting dominion. Our present generation of public men has been educated under the influences of this conflict. They are not, properly speaking, ruled by leading men, nor by a party, but by ideas. No Christian doubts that the one of these ideas which God supports will prevail, be it sooner or later. Most disastrously for the country, the contest has at this moment ceased to be visibly influenced by the prayers of the good, the plans of the wise, and the arguments of the logician. In a similar contest of ideas became a contest of arms, in England. John Milton, said: “I care not what error is let into the field, so truth be left free to combat it.” Far happier for us had this maxim controlled our great debate, and prevented the gathering of the first stack of muskets.

The census furnishes some interesting facts which indicate the gradual retrogression of the old ideas. In the first decennial period from 1790 to 1800, the increase per cent of *free* blacks was 82. The decade from 1820 to 1830, shows 36 per cent. That from 1850 to 1860, gives only 10 per cent, showing a decreasing range of variation of 72 per cent. In the same time, the per centage increase of slaves, including the decade ending in 1810, when the increase was stimulated by the last year of a tolerated slave trade, varied upon a decreasing range of only 10 per cent. Manumission diminished as our fathers departed from their labors.

The records of your own Society, sir, confirm my representations of the early ideas and policy, and show that itself was established under the influence of the humane and progressive doctrines of our fathers. Judge WASHINGTON, your first President, in his first annual address, speaks of your purpose as “that enlarged and beneficent plan, which associates the *political emancipation* and future comfort of an unfortunate class of men with the civilization and happiness of an afflicted, oppressed and degraded quarter of our globe.” * * *

* * * “Should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them.”

Just before the same anniversary, General HARPER wrote you from Baltimore in aid of your plan, and said: “It tends, and may powerfully tend, to rid us, gradually and entirely, in the United States, of slaves and slavery: a great moral and political evil, of in-

creasing virulence and extent, from which much mischief is now felt, and very great calamity in future is justly apprehended." * *

In the same letter he says further :

* * "The alarming danger of cherishing in our bosom a distinct nation, which can never become incorporated with us, while it rapidly increases in numbers, and improves in intelligence; learning from us the arts of peace and war, the secret of its own strength, and the talent of combining and directing its force—a nation which must ever be hostile to us, from feeling and interest, because it can never incorporate with us, nor participate in the advantages we enjoy; the danger of such a nation in our bosom need not be pointed out to any reflecting mind. It speaks not only to our understandings, but to our very senses; and, however it may be derided by some, or overlooked by others, who have not the ability or the time, or do not give themselves the trouble to reflect on and estimate properly the force and extent of those great moral and physical causes which prepare gradually, and at length bring forth the most terrible convulsions in civil society, it will not be viewed without deep and awful apprehension by any who shall bring sound minds and some share of political knowledge and sagacity to the serious consideration of the subject. Such persons will give their most serious attention to any proposition which has for its object the eradication of this terrible mischief lurking in our vitals."

While General Harper so powerfully portrayed this cause of alarm, he failed to foresee the danger then springing from another cause, which this unhappy epoch so effectually illustrates. He forgot the ethnological characteristic of the Caucasian himself, that he will fight for a grand idea of humanity, or of God, even when he finds no personal interest involved. He will fight to preserve, as well as to establish, certain traditional ideas of social or political organization. He will do this before the duller African mind has comprehended the same idea, although aided by his greatest personal interest. Had he been gifted with prophetic vision, he would have seen new ideas then organizing the perpetual bondage of a foreign race in our midst; organizing resistance to the spirit of our political institutions, and to the spirit of our fathers breathing through them; marshalling to their aid the powers of the press, the party, of prejudice and self-interest; and restricting the freedom of the press, the voice, and the vote on this subject. On the other side, he would have seen the original ideas of the ultimate universality of freedom organizing the battle for their own perpetuation more slowly, but equally surely; gathering to their aid, also, press, party, pulpit, and all other auxiliaries, whether of generosity or of interest. His country's heaven would have appeared dark with these gathering hosts, flashing mutual threatenings athwart the blue union which still embraced them both; until at last the lurid thunderbolt should burst upon the earth, the vision dissolving in the terrors of reality.

Although the grounds of alarm suggested by Jefferson, by Harper, and by many others, did then, and do still beyond doubt exist, yet

the greater cause of alarm has been found in the influence of this population upon the political and social temper of the white race. So long as liberty and despotism are hostile elements in the world, and man's aspirations go forth to the one or the other, so long will this black ingredient in our national cup stir up adversities among our people, upon varying grounds of principle, of morality, of religion, of policy, or of humanity. Free thought must itself be fettered, and some of the grandest ideas and aspirations which it ever pleased the Almighty to plant in the breast of man, must become extinct, before the American people will rest content without progress in one direction or the other. With the fundamental relations of our political institutions to this question, what I have shown them to have been, what your own records prove them to be; with a revolutionary antagonism of ideas operating logically, to reverse them, during thirty years; next a popular decree in 1860 for the perpetuity of the ideas of '76 and '89, followed by resistance to this determination by arms; in this sentence is the whole significance of the present crisis, so far as the two races are concerned. It is a war involving the perpetuation of the ideas of '76 and '89, against the ideas of '32 and '54. The calamity anticipated by the wisest and best of our patriot sires has fallen upon the country, though in a different form from that predicted. The dominant race which once introduced this element of discord into the country almost exclusively suffers from the contest; while the subject race, by a species of Divine Justice, instead of finding its bondage made perpetual, avails itself of the general disorder of its own relations to escape from its bondage. Such appears to me to be the condensed philosophy of the past, in the midst of which, your Society has stood—

———“ Like Atlas firm,
Though storms and tempests beat upon his brow,
And oceans break their billows at his feet.”

As the result of this disorder, precipitated by the interest which professed above all other fears to dread such disorder, many thousands of freedmen are thrown upon the country, and in no contingency can be reclaimed to servitude. Many of these freedmen will become acquainted with the use of arms, and with military evolutions; many of them will constitute military organizations for exceptional service.

Now, sir, when this war is ended, and however ended, what a magnificent preparation is made for the separate progress of this race, and for the progress of colonization! Whether slavery remains to perpetuate the struggle against the imperishable ideas of the founders of our nationality, or itself presently or prospectively perishes, restoring harmony to all our institutions, in either event a new vigor and a new support should be given to the operations of colonization.

Take, if you please, the hypothesis that personal servitude con-

tinues. Here are thousands of Africans, freedmen, who to remain free must extricate themselves from the scenes, the climate, the ties to which they have been accustomed, and must labor among strangers, deprived of the society of their own race in many cases, and of the means of gratifying the social instinct so strong with that people. While enjoying his natural rights, he will not be admitted to, nor fitted for, the regulated civil rights which would imply the equality of the races. What road to the pursuit of happiness is open to him as a freedman, other than migration to a colony where his own race legitimately opens to him all the privileges of social and political equality? There he may use all the agricultural and mechanical arts he has acquired in America, and make them the instruments of personal independence, civil elevation, and wealth.

Then take your military organizations of that race; no use for them remains after the special emergency has passed, which called them into existence. They will not be retained in a reduced military establishment, not disposed to return to the dull routine of labor, forced among strangers, and possessed of the advanced ideas which would be inculcated by their military training; what shall they do but emigrate to a congenial climate, where they may the more effectually for their new training, serve to extend civilization by increasing both the civil and military power of the colony. They should be the explorers of the interior of that great continent to which your eyes have been so long directed. Livingstone's explorations have not only disclosed the existence in that interior of animal wealth, but also of mineral wealth, and of high and healthy plains and valleys. These military colonists, accustomed to discipline and hardy exercises, and capable of fighting their way, if necessary, should in the course of a few years crown and surpass the labors of Park and Maxwell, and Livingstone, and of others who have painfully sought the course of the Niger, and the sources of the Nile. That almost fabulous mineral wealth exists in the interior of Africa, no geographer can doubt. The domestic African lacks the intelligence to discover or develop it. The Caucasian lacks the physical characteristics to endure the climate. What remains but a loud call to the more intelligent African race in America, which has produced an astronomer like Banneker, a philanthropic voyager like Captain Paul Cuffee, to assume the discovery, and if necessary, the conquest of Ethiopia and its geological treasures, hidden for ages. The earth there awaits the arrival of this more intelligent part of the race to return to us an exuberance of such staples as coffee, cotton, and other tropical products which insure wealth to intelligent labor. Sir, there are two thoughts we must banish from our minds, that Ethiopia is the blank represented on the maps of our boyhood; and that the Almighty intended to exclude forever the African race from all participation in the progress of the human race in knowledge and enterprise.

If, on the other hand, this personal servitude is ended by the war, the foregoing views receive additional force.

I am not reckoned with those who think the African here is useless unless a slave. It is true that America does not belong to him, but to the Caucasian; Africa is his heritage; America is ours.

But his sudden removal would not only be impracticable, but inexpedient. Let him go gradually, and the white race gradually occupies the lands vacated. He is not welcome as a freedman to the colder States. He will not go there when he can remain, as a freedman, in the warmer States, and among his own people.

This reduces the question to his condition in the States where he has been a slave. In cases where his treatment has been controlled by the law of kindness, which I believe will embrace the majority of cases, the change would hardly be sensible. The master calls his servants and says to them, "you are freemen; you are entitled to wages for so much labor as you do for me; I can't sell you now if I wish to; nor can anybody buy you; but I can turn you off my plantation if you do not work well, and behave well. If you stay with me, you must do both; I will feed you and your families, and clothe you, and give you what more you may earn. When you show me what you will do, I can tell you what I will pay you beside. If you don't earn your living, because you won't work, I will drive you off."

Who has lived in the midst of this race and does not know that no other law or regulation would be needed by the great majority of the race, when governed by one who understood their character.

But while this would serve the purpose with the greater number, there would inevitably be some whose vicious and wasteful qualities would subject them to banishment.

Leaving without a character, they would be rejected when applying for employment elsewhere. Others would be arrested, as whites are, for infractions of the penal law. The objections to voluntary and compulsory emancipation have always been that freedmen would become vicious, and would corrupt the slaves. It may at first appear paradoxical, but it is true nevertheless, that this apprehension was more justifiable when freedmen were the exceptions than it would be when all are freedmen. In the former case, he was regarded with suspicion by the master, and perhaps with envy by the slave. He had a status between the two, and admitted to an equality with neither. When all are free the master fears nothing but positive vices. He fears no loss of property. The late slave and the former freedman are then equal, and subject to the same laws and rules of humanity.

Still there would be a necessity to provide for the only two evils which the white race, living in the midst of freedmen, would fear—vagrancy and crime. All other ills would be corrected by the common law of kindness extended by the superior to the inferior, by the laws of society and of self-interest. In other respects, the hypothetical change of institutions would be effected with hardly a ripple.

upon the surface of daily duties on the plantation of an upright master. * * * *

I propose the subject for the consideration of a Society which has always been characterized by a regard for the best interest of both races; and upon which it is possible new duties may be imposed by the extraordinary events now transpiring, and by the prospective legislation of the several States, or of the United States, opening the way. If they make special provision for the unproductive and vicious portions of the race, the country would wait more patiently for such enlargement of the means of colonization as shall induce an emigration equal to the annual increase of that race within the United States. This rate of increase may be estimated for the future at about two per cent., or about 80,000 per annum. During the last census decade the ordinary commercial facilities afforded means for introducing, on the average, about 270,000 immigrants into the United States annually. With the removal of the increase, therefore, which is practicable, time would terminate the domestic contact of the races in the United States.

In any event, your Liberian colony will continue the honorable and progressive home of the voluntary emigrant. I would not propose to change its character a hair's breadth. It is a splendid memorial to the memory of Finley and Mercer, of Washington and Harper, of Caldwell and Clay, and of the early patriots and philanthropists of this country. With its many thousands of civilized Africans, its fifty churches, its college and schools, its organized and independent Government, let it kindle new beacon lights of Christianity and education along the headlands of the Atlantic coast, and upon the hill tops of the interior, until Ethiopia receives the baptism, and rises from her knees regenerated and disenthralled.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Society's office at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the Society met according to adjournment, when the President took the chair.

On motion, the reading of the proceedings of the last year's meeting was omitted.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Daniel Baldwin, and Hon. William V. Pettit were appointed a committee to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

After a short retirement, Dr. Maclean, chairman of the committee, nominated the following gentlemen as officers, who were unanimously elected:

President :

HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents :

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut.
3. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.
4. Rev. Jas. O. Andrew, D. D., of Alabama.
5. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
6. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Mississippi.
7. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.
8. James Boorman, Esq., of New York.
9. Henry Foster, Esq., do.
10. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.
11. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
12. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.
13. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
14. Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., of Tenn.
15. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
16. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
17. Rev. E. Burgees, D. D., of Massachusetts.
18. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of Rhode Island.
19. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Virginia.
20. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
21. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
22. James Raily, Esq., of Mississippi.
23. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. Carolina.
24. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., of Ohio.
25. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
26. James Lenox, Esq., of New York.
27. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., of Tenn.
28. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
29. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
30. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
31. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
32. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Georgia.
33. Hon. R. J. Walker, of New Jersey.
34. John Bell, M. D., of Pennsylvania.
35. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Virginia.
36. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Kansas.
37. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.
38. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey.
39. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
40. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.
41. Hon. Horatio Seymour, do.
42. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana.
43. Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, of New Jersey.
44. Hon. George F. Fort, do.
45. Gen. John S. Darcy, do.
46. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Conn.
47. Benjamin Silliman, L. L. D., Conn.
48. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
49. Hon. Edward Coles, of Penn.
50. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., of Penn.
51. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., of N. Y.
52. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Mississippi.
53. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do.
54. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of Louisiana.
55. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
56. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., of N. Hampshire.
57. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y.
58. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Md.
59. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Delaware.
60. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.
61. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
62. Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama.
63. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of Alabama.
64. Rev. Robt. Paine, D. D., of Miss.
65. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
66. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Ky.
67. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Illinois.
68. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of Ohio.
69. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio.
70. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Indiana.
71. Rev. James C. Finley, of Illinois.
72. Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.
73. Hon. John F. Darby, do.
74. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of New York.
75. Hon. J. B. Crocket, of California.
76. Hon. H. Dutton, of Connecticut.
77. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi.
78. Hon. George F. Patten, of Maine.
79. Richard Hoff, Esq., of Georgia.
80. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., of N. Y.
81. W. W. Seaton, Esq., of D. C.
82. Rev. John McClean, D. D., of N. J.
83. Richard T. Haines, Esq., do.
84. Freeman Clark, Esq., of Maine.
85. William H. Brown, Esq., of Illinois.
86. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of N. H.
87. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee.
88. William E. Dodge, Esq., of New York.
89. Hon. L. H. Delano, of Vermont.
90. Robert H. Ives, Esq., of Rhode Island.
91. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., of New York.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1834, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., in such place in Washington city as shall be designated and announced by the Executive Committee.

MACQUEEN'S VIEW OF THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

In taking a general survey of Africa it is at once evident and undeniable that the Portuguese possessions or dominions in Southern Africa are the most valuable and most important and useful portion of that vast and hitherto neglected continent. Extending along the east coast 1,000 geo. miles, and along the west coast 700, they command the entrance into every part of the interior, well known to be comparatively healthy, and all fertile, capable of producing every article of agricultural produce that is known in the tropical world. Their claim also to most of the interior is preferable and well known. More than one river, especially the Zambeze, opens up to some distance a communication with countries in the interior more remote. It is also in many places very populous, but these people are generally engaged in internal wars. The greatest misfortune that ever befel Portugal was the withdrawal of her attention from Africa to the Brazils, and the removing of such multitudes of her population from the former to the latter. In Africa itself her population can be best and most profitably employed, and that employment only can regenerate Africa, and raise her to wealth, independence, and civilization, so as to become useful to herself and to the rest of the world. The ablest Portuguese statesmen now clearly understand this truth, and their exertions will shortly produce in Southern Africa as great a revolution in the commerce of the world as the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope did soon after it was made.

It is rather a singular fact that scarcely any of the great African rivers have their navigation unobstructed. The Nile cannot be navigated throughout its great length of 3,000 miles: for more than 1,500 miles of its middle course it cannot be safely navigated. The Zambeze is not navigable in its upper course, and has even some most serious obstructions in its lower. On both coasts nearly all the rivers have their mouths blocked up by sand banks and stones. The great Orange river, after a course of more than 1,000 miles, enters the sea a diminutive stream. The Cunene is completely blocked up at its mouth by sandbanks. The Coanza is only navigable for a short distance, and this for very small vessels. The Zaire or Congo has a wide and deep mouth, but at a distance of 100 miles from the sea it descends over tremendous, impassable, and terrible cataracts and rapids. The Niger appears to be the most open of the whole through its long course of nearly 2,000 miles, but from Boussa * upwards for a considerable distance (perhaps 400 miles) there is good reason to believe that there are obstructions and dangers in the stream that will render the navigation thereof unsafe for vessels of any considerable burthen. The Senegal is only navigable for about 250 miles, and is on the whole a small stream. The mouths of the Luffia, the Juba, and the Dana, on the east coast, are all obstructed at their

* Mr. Macqueen speaks of great obstructions in the Niger, but the Sunbeam has ascended this river for sixty miles.

mouths or in the lower parts of their course, and can never afford much assistance to reach the more populous and fertile districts in the interior. It is also worthy of observation, that in most parts of the interior, particularly in the southern portion of the continent, we find the rivers running through a table-land, narrow, and sluggish, but deep, and then descending over rapids and cataracts to join their collected and concentrated outlets to the ocean nearer or more remote from their sources.

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[From the New York Observer.]

DEATH OF A FRIEND OF THE SOCIETY.

Rev. Charles Cummins, D. D., died at Muscatine, Iowa, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. James S. Horton, in the 87th year of his age.

Dr. Cummins was born in Strasburg, Pa., July 15th, 1776. He commenced his classical studies at a Latin school on his father's farm, taught by a Mr. Sterrett. He was for a time a student at Mr. Cooper's Latin School, about five miles from Shippensburg. He also was a pupil of James Ross, author of Ross' Latin Grammar. Among his school-mates was the Rev. Dr. Herron, of Pittsburg. He was a graduate at Dickinson College, under the Presidency of Dr. Nesbit, about the year 1800. He was licensed, as near as can be ascertained, in 1803. His first settlement as a pastor was at Chestnut Level, Pa., where we find him in 1804. As early as 1808 he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Florida, Orange Co., New York. Here he had for parishoners Judge Seward, and his son, now the Hon. Wm. H. Seward. Dr. Cummins was highly gratified at receiving an autograph letter from Mr. Seward, a few weeks before his death. While in Florida, he was invited to take charge of a church in Washington city, but declined, and with the exception of a year which he spent in Virginia, as agent for the American Colonization Society, he continued his labors in Florida, until 1849, when he resigned his pastoral charge.

In 1852, he removed to Muscatine, where he has since resided. He received his degree of D. D., in 1830, from the College of St. John, at Annapolis. Dr. Cummins was three times married. His first wife, Mary Rowena Morris, by whom he had one child, died in 1806. His second, Sarah Lisle Gamble, daughter of a Professor in the University of Pa., and a cousin of Governor Gamble, of Me., died in 1832. By her he had six children: Thomas Archibald, a merchant in New York; Mrs. Dr. Horton, of Muscatine; James S. L., a lawyer, of the firm of Cummins, Alexander & Green, of New York; Rev. John L. Cummins, who died pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Keokuk, Iowa, in 1852; Mrs. Jacob Butler, who died in Muscatine in 1849, and Francis Markoe, a Lieut. Colonel in the 124th reg., N. Y. Volunteers. His third wife was Margaret McCulloh, a sister of the wife of Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green. She died in Muscatine in 1852.

He was a "good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." He possessed a vigorous frame, a strong constitution, good mental powers, was a laborious and successful pastor, a practical, instructive and forcible preacher. He was, in the highest sense of the term, a Christian gentleman; and to the close of his life, he never forgot the injunction, "Be courteous." His thoughts of late years have been often with his former people in Florida. He greatly desired to visit them again before he died. He preached his last sermon in 1856. Since then he has loved the house of God, and seldom been absent from it. He was able to attend the sanctuary up to a week before his death. His whole life is a proof that God is faithful to his promises. To the last he was a living witness of the power of Christianity to make one cheerful and happy. He passed gently away, and "died in a good old age, an old man and full of years." He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

YORUBA MISSION.—The Committee of the Church Missionary Society has issued a call for special prayer in behalf of the missionaries and Christians, and the people generally of Abbeokuta, West Africa, presenting the following statements in regard to the very trying and dangerous position in which they are placed.

The circumstances of our mission in the Yoruba country, at the present time, are such as may well arrest the attention of all Christians, and especially those who are the friends and supporters of the Church Missionary Society.

Bahadung, King of Dahomey, imitating the example of his father Gezo in 1851, captured, in March last, Ishagga, a Yoruba town lying westward of Abbeokuta, and towards the frontiers of Dahomey, slaying on the spot one-third of its population, and carry the remainder into captivity; and, amongst the rest, Thomas Doherty, our native catechist, and his little flock of native converts. Doherty has since suffered, at Abomey, the cruel death of crucifixion, many, if not all, his Christian brethren, together with numbers of the heathen chiefs and people of Ishagga, having been decapitated at the same time, to grace the annual "customs."

Amidst the wild excitement of these terrible scenes, the drunkenness, and the blood, Bahadung promised his soldiers, men and amazons, to lead them against Abbeokuta in November, that they might spoil and waste, as they had Ishagga.

Compared with 1851, the position of Abbeokuta at the present time is an isolated one. While the Dahomians are marching against it from the west, the Ibadans are in arms against it on the east: nay, more, the unhappy refusal of the king and chiefs to receive a British consul, has separated it from the advice and aid of the British authorities on the coast.

Yet let it be remembered that we have now, in this endangered city, the following valuable missionaries, with the wives and children of some of them:—the Rev. H. Townsend, the Rev. G. F. Buhler, the Rev. J. B. Wood; also the native Clergymen, the Rev. Thomas King and the Rev. W. Moore; together with Dr. A. A. Harrison, and three European catechists. Let it also be remembered that we have forty native helpers, male and female, in this city, together with 1,500 native Christians, of whom 500 are communicants.

Are these valuable? Oh, how much so! Shall they be delivered up, without an effort, to the cruelties of Dahomey. This vineyard, which the hand of the Lord has planted, shall the boar out of the wood waste it, and the wild beast of the field devour it?

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[From the Missionary Advocate.]

AFRICAN MISSION.

MORE LABORERS.—Bishop Burns, in late communications to us, speaks earnestly of the need of more laborers; he also speaks hopefully of the prospect of the gift of some among themselves. His affecting statement of the heart's desire of the people to that end aids our faith in God, that from among the mission Churches planted on that distant coast, the children born among them will rise up to say, "Here am I, send me." I am weary and cannot forbear.

EMIGRATION.—In the Bark Ann, which left our port in the month of November, Rev. Mr. Blyden, Professor in the Liberia College, was among the passengers. If it please the heavenly Father to bring him to his desired haven, Liberia will be benefited anew with his labors. Other laborers,

among them Rev. Professor Crummell, have left for that field in the "M. C. Stevens." Several persons, among whom were those qualified to teach in their common schools, and to advance their agricultural interests, sailed in that vessel.

CONSUL GENERAL.—It is gratifying to state that the Rev. Dr. Pinney, for many years the corresponding secretary of the N. Y. Colonization Society, has been acknowledged by the United States Government as consul for the Republic of Liberia.

COMMERCE.—There was a decided increase in the exports and imports of Liberia during the past year, which is the result of the advanced stages of agriculture and manufactures in the republic.

EDUCATION.—This cause is likely to be somewhat furthered by the appropriations made at the late session of the legislature. Every aspect in which we look at the young republic there is ground of encouragement for the friends of the religious and civil conditions of the people.

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[From the Times newspaper, Eng.]

Sierra Leone.

The Colonial "Blue Book," recently issued, comprises reports from our settlements on the west coast of Africa.

From Sierra Leone we learn that the census taken in 1860, found a population of 41,624, with 11,418 dwellings; 15,782 of the population were liberated Africans, and 22,593 had been born within the limits of the colony. Of the whole population only 3,351 remained Pagans, and only 1,734 were Mahomedans; 15,180 were Methodists, and 12,954 Episcopalians. 11,016 children were taught in the schools in the year. The Governor reports that the customs receipts have increased to £20,000, and that the internal trade of the colony is steadily growing, owing partly to the number of small native traders who have started in business of late years, and partly to facilities afforded by credit being given for import duties. British protection supplies a stimulus to native improvement and enterprise, and the population are rapidly learning the general customs of civilized society, engaging in commercial transactions with surprising diligence and avidity, submitting on the one hand to the various necessary imposts, and on the other gladly reaping the benefits of enlarged communication, and in many instances amassing wealth, enabling them to vie with European enterprise. Sierra Leone is thus proving not only a refuge for those who are rescued from slavery, but a nucleus of civilization and school of Christian teaching.

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M. Jules Gerard in Liverpool.

This celebrated African traveler has been in Liverpool some days past. M. Gerard contemplates an exploration journey into Central Africa. His chief aim will be to find a spot for the establishment of an independent settlement. This will probably be found in the mountainous regions of the interior, between Sierra Leone and the sources of the Niger. The object of this settlement is to extend the relations between Europe and the interior of Africa.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The Arab Chiefs at Compiègne.

The Arab chiefs who are now guests at Compiègne, have, it appears, obtained, to use a theatrical phrase, "a great success." The quiet dignity of their deportment, and their remarkable sobriety, are admired by all. They spend an hour at prayer in the morning, and at nine they are served with a cup of milk and coffee. They partake of a frugal breakfast in their apartments at twelve. The six chiefs are of lofty stature, which is set off to advantage by their dress. Four of them wear the insignia of Commander of the Legion of Honor, and two, that of Officers, of the same order. The Commanders wear the cordon round the neck, over a rosary of amber beads. Two speak French very well; three understand, but speak it imperfectly, and one only does not either speak, or understand it.—*Paris Letter.*

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of December, 1862, to the 20th of January, 1863.

MAINE.

Bath—Bath Colonization Society, from the following list of Rodney Hyde, Treasurer: George F. Patten, \$25. Wm. Drummond, \$5. G. M. Patten & Co., \$2. James Oliver, \$1. H. Hildreth, \$1. John Patten, \$10. Benjamin Riggs, \$2. E. K. Harding, \$1. Roland Fisher, \$1. F. Partridge, \$1. John Shaw, \$1. Freeman Clark, \$5. Wm. M. Rogers, \$2. Chas. Davenport, \$1. E. Arnold, \$2. Thos. Harward, \$10. E. S. J. Nealley, \$2. Rev. Mr. Durell, \$2. D. Patten, \$1. N. C. A. Jenks, \$1. John O. Fiske, \$5. L. W. Houghton, \$1. Wm. M. Reed, \$1. H. W. Owen, \$1. J. R. Houghton, \$1. James F. Patten, \$5. Sarah G. Clark, \$5. D. T. Stinson, \$2. A. R. Mitchell, \$1...

\$98 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$3:) *Francesstown*—Rev Charles Cutler

3 00

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$17:)

Newbury—Cong. Church and Soc., by Rev. H. N. Burton. 12 00
Windsor—A Friend..... 2 00
Woodstock—Mrs. Martha M. Tucker..... 3 00

MASSACHUSETTS. 17 00

Northampton—Mrs. G. W. Talbot, for Libera College, \$5. Col. Society, \$5..... 10 00
Worcester—Legacy of J. H. Kendall, late of Leominster, \$1,000; less discount for prompt payment \$20.. 980 00

CONNECTICUT. 990 00

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$58.50:) *Guilford*—Mrs. Sarah Griffing, \$3. Rev. T. L. Bennett, \$2. Rev. W. S. Smith, and others, \$10..... 15 00

Rockville—C. Winchell, A. Bailey, each \$5. A. R. Chapin, Clark Holt, each \$2. W. Butler, W. T. Cogswell, Cyrus Winchell, each \$1. Dwight Loomis, \$3. Collection in M. E. Church, \$3 50..... 23 50

Glastenbury—J. B. Williams, \$8. George Plummer, \$5. Benjamin Taylor, E. A. Hubbard, each \$3. Mrs. Jerusha Hubbard, \$1..... 20 00

58 50

NEW YORK.			
New York State Col. Soc., by Rev. J. B. Pinney, in part to pay for emigrants' passage	200 00	For the Liberian Government, received for interest on funds of said Government, invested in "United States certificates of indebtedness"	880 80
NEW JERSEY.			
New Jersey Col. Soc. to be appropriated to the benefit of their settlement in Liberia.....	275 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
DELAWARE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>Hancock</i> —Anna Tuttle for 1863, \$1. <i>Gilmantown</i> —Rev. Joseph Blake, to May, '63, \$2. <i>Francetown</i> —Herbert Vose, in full, \$2.....	5 00
<i>Wilmington</i> —Collection in Hanover Presb. Church, by Geo. Jones, Treasurer..	13 00	VERMONT— <i>Woodstock</i> —Lyndon A. Marsh, 1863.....	1 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Boston</i> —Morris Fearing, \$1. <i>Northampton</i> —Mrs. G. W. Talbot, 1863, \$1.....	2 00
<i>Washington City</i> —John P. Ingle, an annual donation	10 00	RHODE ISLAND— <i>Paucatuck</i> , Danl. Hale, to June, 1863.	3 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,399 44	CONNECTICUT— <i>Norwich</i> —D. Buttolph for 1863, \$1. <i>South Windsor</i> —S. T. Wolcott, 1862 and 1863, \$2...	3 00
	1,409 44	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA— <i>Georgetown</i> —Miss Kate Redin, to April, 1864.....	4 00
OHIO.		MARYLAND— <i>Baltimore</i> —Mrs. H. Patterson, 1863...	1 00
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$91.50:)		OHIO— <i>Palmyra</i> —Stephen Edwards for 1863, \$1. <i>Cincinnati</i> —Young Men's Mercantile Library, 75 cts.	1 75
<i>Cleveland</i> —R. P. Spalding, \$5. Mrs. R. S. Spalding, \$1.....	6 00	Total Repository.....	20 75
<i>Madison</i> —Chester Smith, \$6. M. Talcot, \$2.....	8 00	Donations.....	301 00
<i>Kirland</i> —Harriet Martindale, \$5. Samuel Gibbons, \$2. Chester Hart, \$2. Thomas Martindale, John Parks, Alva Brown, each \$5. C. G. Crary, \$2. D. D. Morse, \$5. Ira Bond, \$2. Jesse Tryon, \$5. H. G. Tryon, \$1. Saml. Tomlinson, \$3.....	42 00	Legacies	980 00
<i>Mentor</i> —Thomas Morely, W. N. Sperry, each \$10. M. E. Gray, \$5.....	25 00	Emigrants.....	476 00
<i>Willoughby</i> —H. C. Billson, \$5. Stephen Worrell, \$1. Hezekiah Ferguson, \$2. James J. A. Smith, C. W. Devine, each \$1. Cash, 50 cents.....	10 50	Liberian Government	880 80
	91 50	Miscellaneous.....	1,399 44
		Aggregate amount...\$4,057 99	

* CONNECTICUT.
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$68 :)
Litchfield—A friend, \$30, to constitute Rev. Geo. Richards a life member. W. H. Thompson, \$10. Mrs. Thos. Marsh, Miss Pierce, each \$5. Rev. Geo. Richards, G. C. Woodruff, each

\$3. G. Sanford, \$2. F. D. McNeil, H. R. Coit, Miss A. P. Thompson, Miss S. E. Thompson, Miss Caroline Parmelee, J. Williamson, G. W. Thompson, E. O. Barbour, R. Marsh, Rev. J. Vinton, each \$1..... \$68 00

[*The above was by mistake credited last month to Colchester.]

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1863. [No. 3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 20, 1863.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met, this day, at 12 o'clock M. in the building of the Society, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street.

The President of the Society, Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, called the Board to order; and the Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., offered prayer.

The Board, in compliance with the seventh article of the By-Laws, proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary; and on motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Jersey, WILLIAM COPPINGER was appointed.

The President appointed Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., Dr. L. A. Smith, and Rev. Franklin Butler, a Committee on Credentials, who reported the following named gentlemen as Delegates and Life Directors:*

Delegates for 1863.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.*

Vermont.—Hon. Daniel Baldwin,* George W. Scott, Esq.*

* Those marked were present.

Massachusetts.—William Ropes, Esq., Rev. John O. Means,* James C. Dunn, William G. Means, Esq.,* Hon. G. Washington Warren,* Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.,* Marshall Conant, Esq.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Hon. S. H. Huntington, President Samuel Elliot, Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., E. A. Elliot, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Rev. John Kennaday, D. D.

New York.—Hon. I. B. Ward,* Richard T. Haines, Esq.*

New Jersey.—Lyndas A. Smith, M. D.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq.,* William Coppinger.*

Life Directors.

John P. Crozer, Esq., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. W. McLain, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

Executive Committee.

Dr. H. Lindsly, Hon. P. Parker, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samson.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report; when, on motion of William V. Pettit, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee of the Society.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred as follows:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Committees.</i>
U. S. Government schemes of Colonization . . .	Emigration
Contributions	Auxiliary Societies.
Expenses in Liberia reduced	Foreign Relations.
New Jersey Settlement—Finley	Do.
Expeditions and Emigrants	Emigration.
Will Cases	Finance.
Legacies	Do.
The United States and support of Africans . . .	Accounts.
Account with the Liberian Government	Do.
Agents	Agencies.
Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	Finance.
Treasurer's account	Accounts.

The following are the Standing Committees, as announced by the President :

<i>Foreign Relations</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Dr. L. A. Smith.
<i>Finance</i> , - - - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Richard T. Haines, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq.
<i>Auxiliary Societies</i> , - - - - -	{ John P. Crozer, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Marshall Conant, Esq.
<i>Agencies</i> , - - - - -	{ Hon. S. H. Huntington, George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, L. L. D.
<i>Accounts</i> , - - - - -	{ Daniel Baldwin, Esq., Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Dr. James Hall.
<i>Emigration</i> , - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. John O. Means, L. B. Ward, Esq.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That this Board adjourn to meet to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21, 1863.*

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer was offered by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Nomination of Officers of the Society be now appointed.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., D. Baldwin, Esq., and William V. Pettit, Esq., were appointed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Board took a recess for the meeting of the Society; and after a brief season resumed its session.

On motion of John P. Crozer, Esq., it was

Resolved, That Dr. Robert R. Reed, of Pennsylvania, be invited to sit with the Board as a member.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.

JANUARY 21, 1863—[Evening.]

The Board met at 7 o'clock this evening, agreeably to adjournment: the President in the chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Annual Report of the Rev. Franklin Butler, as agent for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was read, and on motion referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies.

The Report of Dr. James Hall, January, 1863, as Agent of the packet Mary Caroline Stevens, was read;

And on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of Dr. James Hall, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts.

A communication was read from the Hon. D. S. Gregory, Jersey City, January 19, expressive of regret at his inability to be present as a delegate from the New York Society.

A series of resolutions in regard to basis of representation, was offered by Dr. L. A. Smith: when,

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the subject of the basis of representation be referred to a special committee, to report at the present meeting of the Board.

The Chair appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Dr. James Hall and Rev. Dr. Tracy, the committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That while the American Colonization Society leaves it to each of its supporters to determine for himself the grounds on which he joins the Society, yet that irrespective of all these, and uncommitted to any one of them, it confines itself to the sole object of its official existence, viz: "the Colonization of the free people of color of the United States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa," and holds itself wholly uncommitted to the expression of any opinion of its Agents at its public meetings or elsewhere, or by any other than its own official proceedings or those speeches and declarations which it sanctions by express resolution.

The following resolution, offered by R. T. Haines, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board express to the Government of Liberia their high appreciation of the services of their Commissioners who lately visited this country, and that this Board regret the necessity of their return to Africa before they had an opportunity to communicate more extensively with the friends of the cause and the colored people of the United States in regard to African Colonization.

Mr. Crozer, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented the following report: which was read, and on motion accepted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies annually contributing, respectfully report:

That nothing of new or special interest connected with the Auxiliary Society effort, seems to claim the attention of the Board.

The agents of the Parent Society report, that they have everywhere been received with interest and kindness, and that gratifying evidence exists, that our cause "is gaining upon the confidence and sympathy of the public mind." "There is a growing willingness to contribute to the object." "That to accomplish all that is desirable and practical, *our* operations must be characterized by wisdom and harmony." A free interchange of views and corresponding action between the Executive Officers of the Parent Society and its tributary auxiliaries, whether State Societies or those of a more local character, cannot fail to promote the common object in which all are engaged.

The year has been one of trial with ours, as with most other benevolent societies. A diminution of receipts has been the result, but not to an embarrassing extent, not greater than was apprehended from the condition of our country, and the fact that the public mind was so forcibly directed to matters of more pressing interest. We believe that under judicious management and well directed effort to keep the single object of our Society, as defined before the American public, by means of State Auxiliary and local Societies, as well as by direct agency, that increased interest will manifest itself from year to year by more enlarged contributions.

JOHN P. CROZER,
G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

Mr. Pettit, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the subjoined report, which was on motion accepted, and the resolution attached unanimously adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report, and of the Statement of the Executive Committee, as relates to Emigration, respectfully report: That they have given to the subject confided to them their careful consideration. It is an occasion of much regret to your Committee, as it must be to the friends of the cause in general, that the report and statement present so unfavorable an account of the operations of the Society in this department during the last year. It appears, that notwithstanding the unusual efforts made by the friends of Colonization, both through our own Agents and the Commissioners sent here by the Government of Liberia, to present the inducements held out by that country to the colored race in the United States to emigrate thither, but sixty-five persons were induced to avail themselves of those advantages. Considering the greatly disturbed condition of our country, and the un-

happy circumstances in which the colored population is placed, it was reasonably to be hoped that a far larger number would have eagerly sought so safe and advantageous an asylum as that offered by the Republic of Liberia to those of their kindred and race remaining among us. Whether these results are to be attributed to any deficiency, or want of sympathy, on our part, or whether all has been done that could be done to impress upon the minds of our colored population the advantage to themselves and to their posterity, of removing to the land of their ancestors, it is plain that continued and increased effort on our part to present these inducements and advantages is our first and paramount duty. It is vain to amass funds and found organizations, unless the primary object of the Society, to wit: the Emigration of our people of color, shall be effectually carried out. And the committee would recommend that constant and unwearied efforts should be made by our officers and agents to acquaint our colored population with all the facts bearing on the case, and by courtesy and patient kindness, to endeavor to impress upon them to avail themselves of our benevolent and generous offer, to present to them a gratuitous home in a land where they may be truly free and prosperous.

The Committee, however, while regretting these discouragements, and that the fruits of our labors have not been more obvious and abundant, would not, nevertheless, allow their faith to be shaken in the ultimate success of the great work in which they are engaged. That a great and enlightened nationality—a nationality of civil and religious liberty—is to be established on the continent of Africa, growing out of the labors of the American Colonization Society, they have not a doubt, and their desire is that though these results may not be accomplished in a day, or a generation, that they may still labor on, and a refuge be established for the children of that land as shall become apparent to them that their interest and welfare is to be promoted by their going thither.

But perhaps we should not be surprised that our encouragements have not been greater. Perhaps we should wonder that they have been so great. We should remember that habit and local attachments—especially strong in this emotional race—bind them even to the land of their thralldom, and render their exodus trying and painful. Another people, under somewhat similar circumstances, had similar emotions, and though destined to a great and prosperous nationality, yet lamented in their exodus, the few comforts they had enjoyed in the land of their bondage. We should remember this in our present efforts to ameliorate and elevate the children of Africa among us, and while we appeal to their sense of manhood in inviting them to remove to where they may really enjoy it, we should be patient with their weakness in their willingness to endure a continuance of their state of inferiority. Indeed, after all, this may be necessary to the highest success, for if in our impatience, we should be able to induce them to migrate in a day, we would defeat the great end we have in view in educating, enlightening and elevating them to a high place among the nations of the earth.

The Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Officers and Agents of this Society are requested and enjoined to use their best exertions to present the advantages for emigration to Liberia in the most general and favorable manner to our colored population that the truth will justify, and by kindness and courtesy to conciliate their confidence and friendship towards this Society.

WM. V. PETTIT,
J. O. MEANS,
L. B. WARD.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, read the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions accompanying were adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have taken into consideration such parts of the Report of the Executive Committee, and of the Report of the Managers as were referred to them, and they beg leave to submit the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the action of the Executive Committee, in regard to the Agents and Physicians employed by the Society, is approved by the Board.

2. *Resolved*, That when this Society offered to pay one-half of the expense of making the road to the New Jersey Settlement, it was done under the impression, not to say with the understanding, that one-half of the expense would not exceed the sum given by the New Jersey Society for this purpose. But since the actual cost of constructing the road and of building a receptacle at Finley, very greatly exceeds the sum which had been deemed sufficient for this purpose, this Board respectfully requests the Liberian Government to furnish us with a full statement, according to the proposals of President Benson, in his letter of 4th July, 1861, to the Colonization Society, of the expenses incurred, approved by the Agent of the Society, Mr. Dennis, as soon as these works shall be completed, and the Board will then (to the extent of their ability) do what is right and equitable, and they trust that the whole matter will be settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

J. S. Ropes, Esq., from the Standing Committee on Accounts, submitted a report, which was accepted, and the first resolution adopted. Pending the consideration of the second resolution, it was,

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean,

Resolved, To adjourn, to meet again at the same place to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON CITY,

January 22, 1863, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met: President Latrobe in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Board resumed the consideration of the remaining resolutions of the Standing Committee on Accounts, which were amended and approved by the Board, and are as follows:

The Committee on Accounts beg leave to report as follows on the matters submitted to them:

1. They find the Treasurer's accounts correctly kept and carefully vouched and audited, but they strongly recommend the adoption of a more simple and intelligible form for the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the Society.

2. They find that the Society has faithfully performed, so far as lay in its power, its contract with the United States Government for the care of recaptured Africans, and that the only obstacle to a final settlement appears to be the failure of the Liberian Government to furnish the certificates required by the contract.

3. They find that the Society has furnished to the Liberian Government the account of the moneys received and expended by it for and on account of the same, as required by their agreement, and that no further action is required in the matter.

Your committee beg, therefore, to propose for your adoption the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1862, are approved.

2. *Resolved*, That the Government of Liberia be requested to furnish to the Society the certificates necessary to complete the settlement of the Society's contract with the United States Government.

3. *Resolved*, That the statement of accounts rendered to January, 1863, by the financial Secretary to the Government of Liberia, is hereby approved.

4. *Resolved*, That the accounts of James Hall, Esq., with the ship Mary C. Stevens, are hereby approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL BALDWIN,	} Committee
J. S. ROPES,	
JAMES HALL,	
	on
	} Accounts.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That in view of the call made by the Liberia Government, for certain accounts of the Society's Agents in Liberia, and

the refusal of the Executive Committee to accede to their call,—be a Committee to inquire into the grounds of the demand and of the refusal, and to report to this Board at the next annual meeting the result of these inquiries.

Resolved, further, That this committee inform the Liberian Government of their appointment, and also assure that Government that it is the earnest desire of this Board in all their negotiations, not only to act justly towards the Government of Liberia, but at all times to treat their calls for information with the highest courtesy and respect.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, J. P. Crozer, Esq., and Dr. James Hall, were appointed the committee.

The special committee on the Basis of Representation, reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the true construction of the Fifth Article of the Constitution, which declares “that each State Society shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the Treasury of the Society, within the year previous to the Annual Meeting,” includes not only all moneys actually remitted by such State Society, but all moneys expended by it under the direction or by the authority of this Society in writing; all moneys received during the year from legacies or otherwise, from residents of the particular State; and that in making up the basis of representation hereafter, the Executive Committee be guided by this construction of the Fifth Article of the Constitution.

Resolved, That all legislation inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, which was duly considered, and accepted.

Mr. Scott, of the Standing Committee on Agencies, read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted.

As the only member of the Committee on Agencies present, I respectfully report:

Rev. F. Butler alone reports as agent of the Society, which report assures us of a growing interest throughout his field in the cause of Colonization and the bettering the condition of the colored people of our country.

The question of employing agents and their compensation can better be decided by the Executive Committee, and I would suggest that the subject be referred to them.

Your committee has great confidence in the beneficial results of the lectures of an efficient agent in the section of the field he represents.

G. W. SCOTT.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report, as amended, be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, from the special committee on Nomination of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and adopted, and is as follows :

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer.—Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D.,

Traveling Secretary.—Rev. John Orcutt.

Executive Committee.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. S. H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion of J. S. Ropes, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this Board desires to express its grateful acknowledgments to the Government of the United States for its righteous and philanthropic action in recognizing the Republic of Liberia as one of the family of nations; and that we implore the GOD who hath made all men of one blood to dwell on all the face of the earth, to crown with His blessing this and all other efforts to secure the permanent welfare of the colored race.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the President for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties at this meeting; also to the Secretary for his faithful and indefatigable services on this occasion.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, the Board adjourn.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board then united in prayer, offered by the Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., when the Board adjourned to meet again at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

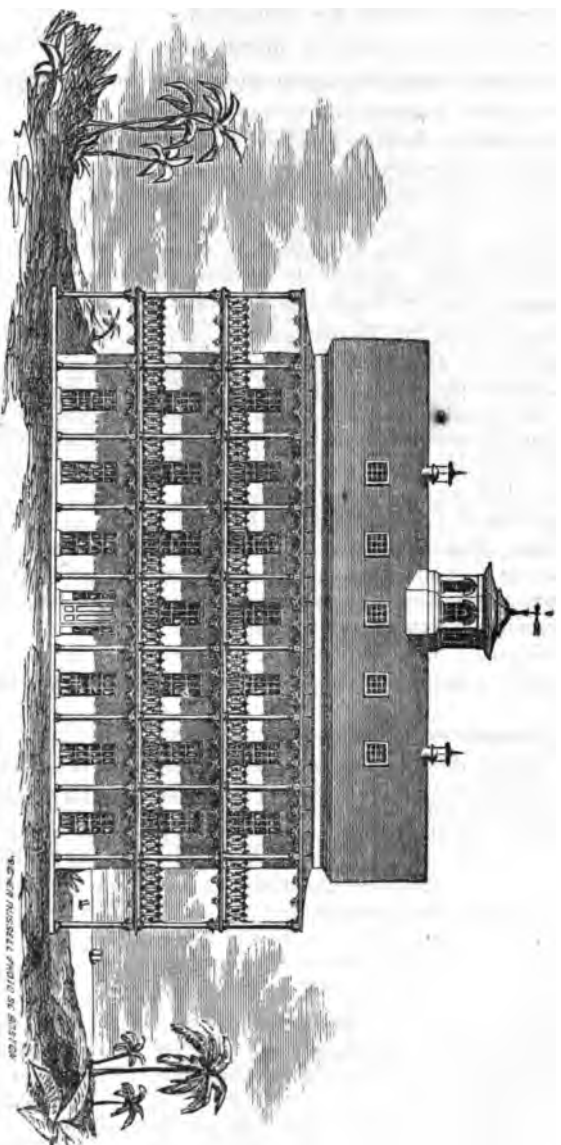
President of the American Colonization Society.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

From the report of the Financial Secretary, the Rev. WM. McLAIN, we learn that during the year the receipts, including the amount from the United States on account of the recaptured Africans, are..... \$129,836 50

Payments made, including those on account of the Africans referred to..... 104,765 14

Balance..... \$25,071 36



LIBERIA COLLEGE AT MONROVIA.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

To the Legislature, at the commencement of their session, December, 1862.

*To the honorable the Senate and the
House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia :*

GENTLEMEN: Nearly nine months absence from the Republic this year, and having returned only a few days previously to the opening of your session, have rendered me almost entirely dependent on my constitutional substitute, for data, on the home affairs of our common country, which I have not had sufficient time to consider, and put in that shape, by amplification, as we have mutually desired. I shall, therefore, make communication to you from time to time during the session, on such matters as I shall deem promotive of the interests of the country.

I have first to invite the attention of the Legislature to the manifold disturbances and outrages committed by the Little Sess Fishermen. The peace and quietude of our leeward coast have been sadly disturbed by them during the past year. They have been accused of not only having made war upon, and killed several of the Niffaw people, without reasonable cause, as was ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury during his visit of investigation to the leeward this year, but have also monopolized all the portering business along the coast, such as the shipping and unshipping of goods, and the usual services performed by Kroomen on board of trading ships. Fishermen connected with other tribes are compelled to forego the benefits which they would derive from such employment, through fear of the treachery, jealousy, and ill will of the Little Sess Fishermen, who are very numerous, and live on nearly every part of our coast as adventurers. I indulge the hope that the Legislature will, during the present session, devise some plan by which the turbulence of this tribe may be restrained, so that order and peace may again be restored along the coast.

On the 19th of April, the Government schooner Quail arrived from the leeward counties, bringing with her the Commissioners appointed under the act passed at your last session, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to select a site in the interior for the seat of Government.

Notwithstanding the dry season was far advanced, they were nevertheless commissioned, and sent on their mission. After an absence of seventeen days, they returned to this city, having in their tour selected two sites in the vicinity of Bees' Mountain, in the rear of the Junk Country, either one of which will, they think, meet the object contemplated.

Intelligence was received on the 17th of April of the return to the

Gallinas, in another vessel, of the captain of the Spanish slave schooner Bueneventura Cubana, which was seized in that river by the Quail, June, 1861, and which was subsequently wrested from her by H. B. M. S. Torch. The object of the return of the Spanish captain to the Gallinas, was to procure the slaves purchased with the cargo brought out in the Bueneventura Cubana. The advice boat, steamer Seth Grosvenor, was immediately dispatched to the Gallinas, with the Secretary of the Treasury in her, with instructions to arrest, seize, and bring to this city for adjudication and trial, all vessels and persons that he might find there engaged in the slave trade. His visit resulted in an interview with Prince Manna, the native Chief of Gallinas, who was warned that he would be severely punished if he permitted the slaver to take off a single slave from the Gallinas. As the steamer passed out of the Gallinas river, a glimpse of the Spanish vessel was descried wide in the offing. I am happy to be able to inform the Legislature that the two voyages of the Spanish captain to our coast for a cargo of slaves, were entirely frustrated through the vigilance of this Government, and that every exertion will be used to prevent the native chiefs living within our jurisdiction from holding out inducements to the slave dealer to approach our coast.

The educational interest has had and will continue to have special attention. The common day schools authorized at the last session to be increased and put into operation in each county, were established as early as the several School Committees could engage teachers and procure books. They number in the aggregate sixteen schools, to be increased by the number to be established in Grand Bassa county. Books are very much needed.

Notwithstanding the long and almost unprecedented dry season this year, occasioning the loss of a large number of early crops of grain, and the resowing of others, succeeded suddenly by a heavy and incessant rainy season, causing great damage to the maturing plantations of various products, especially to those of cotton, scores of acres of which were destroyed; yet the agricultural interest is of an encouraging character, admitting of a fair comparison with that of last year. The sugar cane crops increased on the St. Paul's, and the quantity augmented by that grown in the leeward counties. It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that the people of Liberia are paying more attention than ever to the cultivation of the soil, and to the rich products which so readily find a market in foreign countries.

The Government has, during the year, imported six sugar mills, which have been judiciously distributed among the several counties; and it is the intention to import others for the convenience of our farmers, so soon as it shall be practicable.

The actual revenue of the country is insufficient to meet the demands of Government since so many public enterprises have been put on foot. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will clearly demonstrate this. I invite the special attention of the

Legislature to this subject; and I shall be happy to meet their wishes in any reasonable measures they may adopt for increasing the revenue of the country.

The receipts from all sources, including recaptive African funds, during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1862, were..... \$138,016 42
Total amount of disbursements for the same time was..... 138,499 29

I will add in this connection, that it is my firm purpose during the remaining year of my incumbency to employ every effort to liquidate all demands now against, and such as may be incurred up to the close of the fiscal year by Government, in order that my successor may, on his induction, be relieved of unpleasant pecuniary embarrassments. To effect this, retrenchment will be indispensable; and as a consequence, several public enterprises must cease, until that object shall have been secured.

And I have to earnestly request that you will cause your appropriation for the fiscal year to harmonize with this policy.

Under the appropriation made at your last session, with a view to develop the iron resources in the vicinity of Careysburg, advances have been made from the Treasury to Charles Deputie, Esq., of Careysburg, who has succeeded, it is said, in demonstrating that the iron ore near that settlement is of superior quality. Samples of the iron smelted from the ore has been submitted to the Government. No formal report, however, has as yet been received from him to enable the Government to determine upon the propriety of making further advances for that object.

Specimens of ore found on the little Cape Mount river by Mr. J. G. J. Barbour, and by him forwarded to the United States to be tested, were, on examination, said to be a rich quality of coal. See Liberia Herald, August 6, 1862.

A revision of some of the judiciary acts is very necessary, in order to define more clearly the jurisdiction of the courts. The Attorney General will readily designate to you those conflicting laws, which, as long as they remain, will keep up a conflict between the superior and inferior courts.

Abraham Hanson, Esq., was received September 2, 1862, and acknowledged as the United States Commercial agent for Monrovia.

By virtue of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Liberia at their last session, granting the President of Liberia leave of absence from the Republic during the year 1862, or longer, should he deem it necessary for the restoration of his health, and vesting him with special authority, during his absence, to enter into any arrangements, and to transact any business he might deem promotive of the interest of Liberia, I embarked from this place on the 11th of March, for Europe via Harper, and arrived in Liverpool on the 11th of April.

Before leaving Liberia, I had determined that I would extend

my visit to the United States within a few weeks after my arrival in England, provided my progress in the dispatch of the more important public business in Europe, and letters I might receive in England from the United States should justify it. The many difficulties, and at times sore humiliations we had long been subject to in the enforcement of our commercial, revenue, and navigation laws, and in our attempts to suppress the nefarious foreign traffic in human flesh and blood with the aborigines within our jurisdiction, rendered the definite and permanent adjustment with H. M. Government of our territorial claims and boundaries, of paramount importance. Consequently, though I received several letters in Europe from the United States, urging me to extend my visit to that country, and I felt as certain then as I do now, that I would have had a cordial reception by numerous friends and acquaintances there, and that becoming courtesy would have been accorded by the officials of that Republic, yet, I could not see that much good would have resulted from my visit in the present unhappy state of affairs there. I therefore felt unwilling to defer the adjustment of the more important business in England, in order to make a visit of doubtful utility to the United States, especially as my business there could be transacted equally as well by correspondence from England.

In less than a fortnight after my arrival in England, I presented in person to H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs, and respectfully pressed the same by argument, a memorandum of the several matters I wished to adjust, and have a clear understanding between the two Governments, before my departure from England.

The first subject was the full recognition of our territorial claims, and fixing the boundaries, especially of that part of our territory lying conterminously with territory claimed by H. M. Government. I shall transmit to you on the 8th instant copies of the correspondence, with explanatory remarks on the action I had with H. M. Government on that subject during my absence, by which it will appear that H. M. Government having magnanimously acknowledged the just claims of the Government of Liberia to the territory comprehended between the San Pedro river on the south-east, to the river Shebar on the northwest, with the understanding, however, that the northwest boundary cannot be definitively described and laid down, until a survey of the river Jong, and ascertainment shall have been thereby made, whether its course and extent interiorward are sufficient to give us a northwestern boundary of some sixty miles interiorward, otherwise a line as you will see delineated on the map which accompanied the despatch of July 5th, from the foreign office, is to run due north from its head to complete the sixty miles.

A report of the survey fixing this definite northwestern boundary was expected from the Governor of Sierra Leone, in October; and I had hoped, and signified the same to H. M. Government, that it would have arrived timely to have had it accurately laid down by

H. M. Government on an authentic map, before my embarkation, so that I might be able to bear home with me in that form the evidence of a correct and definite adjustment of our northwestern boundary, which would have rendered extinct the last vestige of a possibility of future misunderstandings between the two Governments growing out of questions of political jurisdiction in that direction. H. M. Minister of Foreign Affairs was absent on the continent a few days previously to, and up to the day of my leaving London to embark at Liverpool, having been detained there as I learned by stress of weather. I have directed Consul General Ralston to bring the subject to his lordship's notice as early as possible after his return to London, a report on which I am confidently expecting by the mail to arrive this month.

The second subject introduced in the memorandum was, that H. M. Government assume all responsibility toward the Spanish Government, not only for the destruction of the Spanish slaver *Buenventura Cubana* in 1861, by H. M. S. *Torch*, but also of the original capture made by the Liberian Government schooner *Quail*, since the action of the commander of the *Torch* prevented the prize from being brought to the proper port for formal adjudication.

Third. That such an apology be tendered for the conduct of the Commander of H. M. S. *Torch*, as H. M. Government might think justly due to the Government of Liberia; and that such prize money be tendered to the captors—the officers and crew of the *Quail*—as H. M. Government might regard justly due them.

The fourth subject contained in the memorandum was, notification to H. M. Government, that the Government of Liberia intended the passage of a law that would restrict the operations of all foreign vessels within our jurisdiction to the six ports of entry now, and others that may be hereafter constituted; and that a reasonable time would be allowed before the commencement of its enforcement. In introducing this latter subject, no doubt was intimated by me of our perfect right to make the restriction. The position was reasonably assumed of our perfect right to do so. But as H. M. subjects had for sometime previously to our declaration of independence, traded indiscriminately on the coast, which has continued under regulations ordained by the Government of Liberia since the declaration of independence in 1847, courtesy rendered it not amiss to acquaint H. M. Government of the contemplated restriction. I was particularly induced to adopt this course, in order to obviate in the future, if possible, the sore humiliations inflicted on us at times by H. M. cruisers, when attempting to enforce our navigation, revenue, and commercial laws. These humiliations at any time, and under any circumstances, have been sorely grievous to us, and highly detrimental to our interests; among other evils, causing us to lose prestige with the aborigines residing within our dominions, whom we are endeavoring to bring under the influence of law and order, and to thoroughly identify with us in a common body politic.

By reference to copies of correspondence and statements of interviews I had with H. H. Government during my absence, which I hope to be able to transmit to you on the 8th instant, you will perceive that the several matters embodied in the memorandum have, to a considerable extent, been met in a just and generous spirit by H. M. Government, so that the adjustment of them may be regarded upon the whole as having so far resulted satisfactorily. And it affords me great pleasure to be able to add, that H. M. Minister for Foreign Affairs was pleased to express in person every assurance of the best feelings of H. M. Government, as well as of himself individually, for the welfare and success of Liberia.

Having, after the lapse of a few months in England, become convinced of the improbability of extending my visit to the United States, I addressed a dispatch to that Government in July, proposing the negotiation of a treaty between the two Governments. The subsequent correspondence and action on that subject, resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two Governments, which was duly signed in London on the 21st of October, by Hon. C. F. Adams, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, (specially authorized,) and myself. As this treaty (and if required explanatory documents of it) will be transmitted in a day or two to the Senate for ratification. I need say no more at present on that subject than I regard the treaty as being very fair and satisfactory. And though the Government of the United States did not favor stipulating *by treaty* on the subject of emigration to Liberia, nor respecting recaptured Africans, but preferred those subjects being left open to future circumstances, and acts of Congress, and contracts that may in future be based upon such acts of Congress, yet I had every assurance given me of the good feelings and best wishes of the Administration, and of their favorable impression toward Liberia in connection with those subjects. Recaptured Africans taken on this coast by American cruisers, will, as usual, be brought to Liberia.

Respecting the destination of the vast majority of colored persons (African descent) in the United States, I feel no uneasiness whatever. I have not a particle of doubt that there will be a great and voluntary emigration of them to Liberia, and Liberia wishes, and will accept none other than those who will come voluntarily. Various circumstances rapidly converging to a point will ere long cause a greater influx of them than perhaps it will be considered prudent to admit within a given time. I feel no less certain now than I felt years ago, that our Anglo-Saxon friends in America have been, are, and will become increasingly dependent on Liberia, as affording the only satisfactory home as yet for those whom they have of late strangely charged with being the cause of the lamentable sanguinary contest now waging in that great country; at least as much so as Liberia is dependent on them for the encouragement of immigration hither.

The truth that Africa for a long time, at least, will prove the only

place to which they can move to find a satisfactory home, will increasingly force itself upon both colored and white, until it shall become irresistible. Liberia can gain nothing by impatience on this subject. The basis of our national and individual progress, respect, and influence having been greatly expanded and deepened by the treaty recently negotiated with the United States Government, let our citizens nerve up, and exert every power of body and mind, that they may with a becoming manly spirit render our country increasingly attractive by their industry and progress in the pursuits of civilized life, and we need entertain no fears that we shall not have sufficient voluntary immigration in the future.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Legislature passed at the last session, providing for the appointment of Commissioners from this Government to present to the colored people of the United States the advantages and claims of Liberia, I appointed as such at an early a day as was practicable, J. D. Johnson, Esq., and professors Crummell and Blyden, who have informed me, from time to time, by letter, that they were zealously prosecuting their mission in the United States.

Their absence as yet from home, and not having received their formal reports, I am disappointed in being able to communicate the substance of them to you at the opening of your session. I have no doubt their reports will be supplied timely to enable me to transmit them to you before the close of this month.

I have specially to acknowledge the efficient services of J. D. Johnson, Esq., who was commissioned early this year; and before he entered upon the duties of a Commissioner to the colored people of the United States, to afford all necessary information respecting Liberia to the Government of the United States, preparatory to their recognition of the independence of this Republic, which services no doubt contributed much to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

After ascertaining the improbability of extending my visit to the United States, I commissioned the Hon. J. J. Roberts, in June, who purposed leaving England for America, early in July, vesting him with full authority to amicably adjust all accounts and business matters between the American Colonization Society and this Government, especially those respecting recaptive Africans landed here within the last two-and-a-half years, so that our Commissioner might be able to present on his return a correct and satisfactory statement of items, and of the balance due this Government up to the date of adjustment.

I was very desirous that this should have been done to enable me to place the Secretary of the Treasury in possession of it in a completed form, timely for his annual report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I have transmitted the Commissioner's report, will inform you that the object of the mission has not been secured.

* * * * *

The fourth quarter's payment to be made by the United States

Government on account of recaptive Africans is yet delayed in consequence of alleged omissions in the certificates issued in favor of this Government by the United States Agent for liberated Africans. I am informed by the Secretary of State that the necessary measures have been adopted months ago to supply the main omission, and I have no doubt that the matter will be satisfactorily settled in a short time.

Before and after leaving home this year, I indulged the hope that the civil war in the United States would have subsided ere this, which would have afforded me an opportunity—though a subordinate consideration—of procuring very cheaply while abroad all the arms and munitions of war we would likely require for many years. But as this has not been the case, and there is at present no very pressing need of them, I have deferred the procuring of them to a more favorable time.

I have, however, instructed our agent in the United States to purchase conditionally, as you will perceive by the copies of the letter of instructions, and description of the vessel, which I will transmit in a day or two for your approval, a small steamer not exceeding two hundred tons, and with heavier and more complete armament than that of the Quail. I have authorized him in case he shall procure her to make the necessary arrangements and expenditures for sending her out without delay, to arrive, if possible, before the close of April ensuing; for all which I have to ask an adequate appropriation.

While in England I contracted for, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, two light-house lamps and fixtures, for the light-house of this place, and of Harper.

The lamps are to be out in all of this month, and are said to possess every important modern improvement. The Secretary of the Treasury will transmit to you an estimate of their cost and charges, for which I have to ask an adequate appropriation.

Very soon after my arrival in England, and subsequently thereto, I had conferences and correspondence with a gentleman of high character and respectability in London, Mr. Henry Pinkus, who was desirous of organizing an institution, to be styled the London and Liberian Banking and Commercial Institution. The object contemplated by this institution, you will find, to a great extent, set forth in the copies of correspondence I had with, and documents from him, which I will in a few days transmit to you. I recommend that no conclusive nor even definite action be taken on the application for a charter until the arrival of the Hon. J. J. Roberts, to whom, as the contemplated chief manager of the interests of the institution in Liberia, I requested Mr. Pinkus (owing to the pressure of duties upon me at the time) to make all further communication on the subject, so that he might be able to afford the Legislature all necessary information on the subject that may not be contained in the correspondence and documents aforesaid; and which I shall transmit, simply that you may be able to give the

subject as much thought as possible before consummating action thereon. You will find my own views (which have since undergone no change) embodied to some extent in my correspondence with him. And whenever I have hesitated to give a definite expression of approval to any special proposal, it was simply, as you will perceive, because I was unwilling to commit myself on any important point upon which, for want of more time for reflection, my mind was not clear.

Upon the whole, I think very highly of the contemplated institution, and believe that it can be organized and conducted under a charter, in a manner that it will prove safe and highly beneficial to Liberia, and satisfactorily remunerative to the investors.

Considering the ready employment that such a company will proffer to successive companies of emigrants, whose arrival in the future may reasonably be expected in great numbers, the facility and accommodation it will afford to the mercantile and agricultural interests of the country ; in a word, the great impetus it will give to every branch of industry, and to the rapid development of the resources of the country, which cannot be done effectively without skill and capital, I cannot regard such an institution, guardedly, yet liberally chartered, otherwise than the great desideratum ; and I cannot hesitate to believe, that you will whenever you shall take action on the subject, meet the wishes of the directors in a just, liberal, and enlightened spirit. I shall no doubt have occasion to communicate with you more definitely on this subject.

Upon inquiry, I ascertained that I could have made arrangements in England to have a pier or break-water built out one-eighth or one-sixth of a mile in Montserrado roads, on terms not very pressing. But I was unwilling to, and consequently did not, negotiate such an arrangement, involving so large an expenditure in the absence of legislative opinion on the subject. I am in possession of plans and estimates, which, if desired, I will lay before the Legislature for their consideration.

Liberia's contribution this year to the International Exhibition at London, though humble, yet did not fail in interest.

The enlightened minds and good sense of Her Majesty's Commissioners, as well as of the jurors and the British public, did not expect a display of exquisite genius in the Liberian court. They expected to see raw materials—samples of commodities that could be made highly available to the two countries by commercial interchange. I am happy to be able to say, from general testimony, that they were not disappointed in their expectations, of which I am of opinion you will have no doubt, when the report of our Commissioners shall have been received.

I feel unwilling to close this communication to you, without expressing my gratitude to a gracious Providence for the preservation of my health, and for granting me favor while abroad, and a safe return to my country.

The authorities of the several European countries which I had

the honor and pleasure of visiting, have placed Liberia under many courteous, respectful and friendly obligations, by reason of the attentions and high considerations accorded to the representatives of this Republic during his visits, and for the very unfeigned interest they have manifested for the general success and prosperity of Liberia.

With several of those powers treaties have been negotiated this year, which will be presented to the Senate this session for ratification, and others are being negotiated which may arrive timely to secure ratification also at this session. You will permit me to add, that the respectful attention of the civilized powers of the earth is now attracted towards Liberia with more scrutiny and friendly solicitude than ever before; and that our destiny is now under God to a great extent in our own hands; and that I feel sure that the wisdom, moderation, and self-respect, not only of the several Departments of this Government, but of the loyal citizens of this Republic, will fully demonstrate in future, that the Government and people of Liberia were not unworthy of the respect, confidence, and good will of those great civilized Christian nations.

It only remains for me to assure the Legislature that I will cordially co-operate with them during their session, in every honorable measure that shall tend to demonstrate and secure this cherished object.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, *Dec. 5, 1862.*

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[From the United States Gazette, January [corrected] 14, 1863.]

A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AFRICA.

Light is dawning where night, almost primeval, has reigned. There are decided evidences of encouraging progress in the work of Africa's elevation and evangelization. The slave trade is giving way to legitimate commerce. The merchants of England are now organizing a trading company with a capital of one-and-a-quarter million of dollars; and another project representing two-and-a-half millions is on foot for general banking operations in Western Africa. A line of monthly steamers has proved successful and profitable, bringing Liverpool in "almost as frequent communication with the interior of Africa, as ten or twelve years ago was had with Constantinople." Surely the vast material resources of this region are being developed. At the same time the Gospel is becoming rooted at various points, and is advancing.

AT BATHURST, a recent visitor remarks: "The Wesleyans have a membership of six hundred, including two preaching places on the mainland, where they have classes, but not many communicants. They have four chapels, fourteen local preachers, seventeen prayer-leaders, and nineteen class-leaders. There is preaching at all their chapels each Lord's day, and at the principal one there are two

to our evangelizing efforts. The French free emigration that was robbing us of many of our people, has ceased. Educational efforts are continued, with some hope of raising up gradually a native agency, and the work of translating the Scriptures into the native languages is progressing, and the translations are being read by many who were taught in our schools in past years. Our preaching services are well attended, and in the absence of what may be termed general or powerful revivals, we have frequently been favored with seasons of special religious interest."

The success which has attended Christian efforts in Western Africa, mostly put forth within the last thirty years, gives encouraging promise of a glorious future. It is strictly within the bounds of truth to assume that along the west coast of this continent there are one hundred and fifty churches, with twenty thousand hopeful converts; two hundred schools are open, with twenty thousand children under instruction; twenty-five dialects have been mastered, into which portions of the Scriptures and religious tracts and books have been translated and printed; and that some knowledge of the Gospel has reached six millions of debased Africans. From the Gambia to the Gaboon, a distance of two thousand miles, there is, perhaps, not a village where a visitor would not be saluted by the natives in the English language.

What is most wanted to extend this elevating process are persons of color as teachers and preachers. Why should there be any lack of supplies, while there are so many competent colored men in the United States who ought to feel an interest in their fatherland? It is the most urgent Missionary field in the world, and the one where alone they can effectively labor. Whites suffer much from disease, while colored men suffer comparatively but little from the climate. Bishop Burns, of the Liberian Methodist Mission, thus speaks from a locality which has so many peculiar attractions for them and their families. "Our field is one of promise. We have the largest church accommodations by far of any denomination in the Republic. The houses are mostly of brick or stone. We gather into them, from Sabbath to Sabbath, the largest congregations. Our educational agencies and influence are proportionably in the lead. Our Sabbath schools swarm with children, Americo-Liberia and native. We ought to be breaking forth on every side; and if we had the men and women we need in sufficient number for the most important points, we should have nothing to arrest our progress."

A felicitous combination of circumstances is preparing Africa for her political, moral, and Christian regeneration. Important features in her present condition are the settlements dotted along the western seaboard. How much these have already accomplished may be seen in the instance of Liberia. Forty years ago the slave hunters roamed its territory without hindrance; it is now an independent Republic, acknowledged by and in treaty relationship with the most powerful nations.

[From the (Philadelphia) North American, February 12, 1863.]

LIBERIA COLLEGE AT MONROVIA.

Lord Macaulay jocosely predicted, forty years ago, that in 2824 there will exist at Timbuctoo an illustrious University. Like other English predictions, American enterprise and philanthropy are giving it realization almost in the same generation in which it was uttered. The first college in West Africa is founded, and in operation at Monrovia, Republic of Liberia.

The main college building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, erected under the superintendence of Ex-President Roberts, the whole costing twenty thousand dollars. The Legislature of the Republic has granted twenty acres on which the college stands, and as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties of Liberia.

A faculty of competent Liberians has been inaugurated, except a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. This appointment has been delayed only to find a suitable person and means of paying his salary. A black man, of twelve years experience, at the head of a prominent educational institution in Pennsylvania, a graduate of a New England college, and admirably qualified for the position, is willing to make Liberia his permanent home, and to promote the interests of education in that country. But after spending so large a part of the funds in erecting suitable buildings, and pledging the remainder so deeply for the payment of salaries and other expenses, it is considered improper to undertake the support of another professor, without first securing additional resources. The income of an endowment of fifteen thousand dollars would pay a professor's salary and some unavoidable small incidental expenses; while the yield of twenty-five thousand dollars would not only meet these, but purchase books, apparatus, and other facilities for instruction in that department.

As Pennsylvania is ready to furnish the professor, it would be a happy circumstance if she should contribute the means to endow a professorship. If the latter cannot be done in a short time, perhaps the friends of the college in this State would secure the payment of the professor's salary annually, for five years. In that case it might be deemed prudent to appoint him, confident by that time the college will be so established, and have such a hold on public interest that there will be no more difficulty about funds. As the salaries are fixed at eight hundred dollars a year, four thousand dollars would just answer the purpose, and no more.

A liberal offer has already been made towards the endowment or to meet the salary for five years. If the latter plan, a gentleman of this city, well known for his unostentatious deeds of philanthropy, volunteers to be one of four, each to contribute one thousand dollars to effect this object. We hope this valuable aid will be speedily rendered, and the college of Liberia be enabled to

prove of incalculable blessings to a benighted continent, and the fountain for science, literature, and art, and the highest interests of the African race.

It is proper to state that the college is managed by Boards of Trustees, in Boston and Monrovia, is incorporated in this country and in Liberia, and is not influenced by sectional or denominational bias. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society are ready to receive, invest, and set apart such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for the college, or for the purposes of education in Liberia.

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COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

Among the recent projects to colonize the colored people of the United States, the following are worthy of special notice: [Some of these schemes have, we learn, already failed.]—*Ed.*

First. An earnest, formal appeal comes from the Haytien Government, presenting great apparent inducements for them to emigrate to Hayti. A general agent is employed to obtain the desired emigrants, whose compensation is some \$20 per capita. A large company are at length induced to go; many of whom die soon after their arrival. Of those who survive, some return to the United States, and others, it is said, are imprisoned for refusing to perform the labor required of them for the wages offered.

Second. A certain party claiming to have a large interest in land in Chiriqui, Central America, represents that country as a suitable place to colonize negroes. To effect the proposed settlement, the aid of our Government is solicited for the transportation of emigrants, and for their subsistence and comfort for a given time in their new home; also, \$50,000 for mining purposes, to be refunded in coal, which, it was said, could be obtained there in great quantities. The sum of \$25,000 was paid from our National Treasury in the prosecution of this scheme, but a remonstrance against the establishment of such a colony from the authorities of New Granada, stopped all further operations in that direction. It stated on good authority that all the claim the party in question had in Chiriqui, was the "right of way" for a railroad, and that there is no coal there worth mining.

Third. A man of enterprise leases of the Haytien Government for twenty years the island of A'Vache—a neighboring island, which is said to cover an area of about a hundred square miles. This island, though uninhabited, is supposed to contain very valuable timber, and a fertile soil, adapted to all tropical productions. The *lessee*, of course, wants "field hands" to cultivate it, and he comes to the United States after negroes, and seeks Governmental aid in the prosecution of his object, and is hopeful of getting

\$200,000 from the Treasury, but finally fails. Whether he will succeed in his Colonization project, remains to be seen.

Finally. A United States Consul at Hayti has leased about 500 acres of land on the island for seven years, for the purpose of raising cotton and sugar for market. He, of course, wants laborers, and he is now in Washington after negroes to colonize the land in his possession. He only asks the Government to pay their transportation, and support them for six months or so after their arrival.

Such are some of the Colonization schemes which have of late agitated the public mind. When compared with the benevolent scheme of African Colonization, they must appear in the judgment of an intelligent community as selfish and oppressive.

It was decided more than forty years ago, after due deliberation and able discussion on the subject, that Africa was the only country that promised a real and permanent benefit to the free blacks of America. The committee to whom the subject was referred, say in their report:

"No other, adapted to the colony in contemplation, presented itself to our view, nearer than Africa, the native land of negroes; and probably that is the only country on the globe to which it would be practicable to transfer our free people of color with safety and advantage to themselves and the civilized world. It is the country which, in the order of Providence, seems to have been appropriated to that distinct family of mankind. And while it presents the fittest asylum for the free people of color, it opens a wide field for their improvement in civilization, morals and religion, which the humane and enlightened memorialists have conceived it possible, in process of time, to spread over that great continent."

These words of wisdom and forecast are abundantly verified by the events of history during the existence and operations of the American Colonization Society, in whose behalf they were uttered. How, then, can the true friend of the black man do less, what can he do more for the welfare of the race than help to sustain this beneficent institution?

JOHN ORCUTT,

Trav'g Secretary American Colonization Society.

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DR. LIVINGSTONE AGAIN ATTACKED IN AFRICA.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Roderick Murchison read a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated on the river Rovuma, October 10, 1862. The Doctor has been engaged in another encounter with the natives, who seem to regard him as a fair object of attack, and pay the least possible attention to his Missionary character. He writes that, while ascending the Rovuma, a number of native river pilots followed his party until it had entered a narrow passage under a high bank, when a volley of arrows were fired. He adds:

"We stopped and expostulated with them for a long time; then got them to one of the boats, and explained to them how easily we could drive them off with our rifles and revolvers, but we wished to be 'friends,' and gave about thirty yards of calico in presents, in proof of friendship. At this time we were within forty yards of a lot of them, armed with muskets and bows, on the high bank. On parting, as we thought, on friendly terms, and moving on, we received a volley of musket balls and arrows, four bullet holes being made in my sail, and finding that we, instead of running away, returned the fire, they took to their heels, and left the conviction that these are the border ruffians who, at various points, present obstacles to African exploration—men-stealers, in fact, who care no more for human life than that respectable party in London, who stuffed the pioneer's life buoys with old straw instead of cork.

"It was sore against the grain to pay away that calico; it was submitting to be robbed for the sake of peace. It cannot be called 'black mail,' for that implies the rendering of important services by Arabs, nor is it custom dues. It is robbery perpetrated by any one who has a traveler or a trader in his power, and when tamely submitted to, increases in amount till wood, water, grass, and every conceivable subject of offence is made an occasion for a fine. On our return we passed quietly through them all, and probably the next English boat will be respected."

Of this part of the country, the Doctor says:

"We were on a part of the slave route from the Lake Nyassa to Quiloa, (Kilwa) about thirty miles below the station of Ndonge, where that route crosses Rovuma, and a little further from the confluence of the Liende, which, arising from the hills on the east of the Lake Nyassa, flows into Rovuma. It is said to be very large, with reeds and aquatic plants growing in it, but at this time only ankle deep. It contains no rocks till near its sources on the mountains, and between it and the lake, the distance is reported to require between two and three days. At the cataracts where we turned there is no rock on the shore, as on the Zambesi, at Kebrasa, and Murchison's Cataracts.

"The land is perfectly smooth, as far as we could see; the country presented the same flat appearance, with only a few detached hills. The Tetze is met with all along the Rovuma, and the people have no cattle in consequence. They produce large quantities of oil-yielding seeds, as the susame or gerzelin, and have hives placed on the trees every few miles. We never saw ebony of equal size to what we met on this river; and as to its navigability, as the mark at which water stands for many months, is three feet above what it is now, and it is now said to be a cubic lower than usual. I have no doubt that a vessel drawing, when loaded, about eighteen inches, would run with ease during many months of the year. Should English trade be established on the lake Nyassaf, Englishmen will make this their outlet rather than pay dues to the Portuguese."

THE LATE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

We published the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society in our last number. In this, we gave copious extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Directors. General harmony prevailed in the councils and action of the Directors, and ardent desires and fixed purposes were expressed of advancing the great and philanthropic design of the Society. The spirit evinced at this meeting, if diffused through the public mind of the country, would cause a jubilee in two great quarters of the world.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON.

We invite the friends of Liberia to a careful perusal of the message of President Benson. The great and most urgent want of that Republic is for an industrious emigrant population, which in numbers, the United States can now provide if our free people of color are true to themselves and their race.

The Home and Foreign Record contains an account of a short visit made by Rev. L. Mackey, of the Corisco Mission, and Mr. Mann, an English Botanist on the Mainland, to visit the Pangwe's, but obstructions were thrown in their way, and attempts made to embarrass their return. The natives are much occupied, in many places, in collecting India rubber. The river Mumuni which they begun to ascend, though wide at the mouth, does not go interior more than eighty or ninety miles from the sea. Mr. Mackey believes, however, that the way will be gradually opened in the Providence of God, as fast, if not much faster than we can train men to go forward in it. In this, patient and persevering labor and prayer is necessary.

We are in receipt of letters from Bishop Payne and the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, to 15th December. These came to hand since the foregoing pages were made up.

The Bishop was at Cape Palmas, attending the usual semi-annual examination. He says: "I am thankful to report all at present in good African health, and quietly engaged in our work."

Mr. and Mrs. Auer were also at the Cape. The former had quite recovered from his recent illness.—*Spirit of Missions*.

A report made to the Liberian Government on the subject of the progress of education among the people, states that of all the adults there cannot be found three out of ten who cannot read, and out of every fifteen, five who cannot write to some extent, as well as read; while amongst the youthful population out of every ten, two cannot be found who are not able to read and to write.

DEATH OF THE REV. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.

This great divine died recently at the house of his son, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 87, and his funeral discourse was preached to an immense audience, by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, (Conn.) A discriminating view was presented by the preacher of his history, and of his powerful influence during his long distinguished and eventful life. He was a man of great genius and eloquence, an active advocate of all benevolent institutions, an early friend to Africa, and all her children. The following is the conclusion of Dr. Beecher's address, delivered at a Colonization meeting in Cincinnati, in 1834:

In this view of the subject, who would take, willingly, the responsibility of opposing the Colonization of Africa; and what friend of Africa will falter or desert her cause? Who that has ever given will not give more than ever; and who that has plead her cause, will not plead with renewed importunity? We oppose not the emancipation or elevation of the colored race. We desire it sooner than it can come, we fear, by the means relied on by many. We have only to say to our brethren, hinder us not. Commend your cause to public confidence in your own way, and we will do the same with ours, and let the people judge; but let there be no controversy between us. But if, after all, the abandonment of Colonization is demanded, as the only condition of peace, then we have made our election. If it be possible, as much as in us lieth, we will live peaceably, but we cannot abandon the one hundred millions of Africa. The bones of Mills would send groans from the bosom of the deep—his spirit sigh from Heaven, deeper darkness settle down upon ill-fated Africa. The fires of war would rage on, and her captive hands drag their chains from the interior to the shore, to wail and die amid the horrors of the middle passage, or to drag out a miserable life amid stripes, servitude and blood. If I forget thee, O Africa, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not plead thy cause, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

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MR. JOHN ANDERSON

Sailed for the Republic of Liberia, in the *Armenia*, Royal African mail steamer, on the 26th of December. Anderson was accompanied as far as Liverpool by his late preceptor, Mr. John Pool, of the British Training Institution, Corby, near Thrapston, Northamptonshire; and amongst his fellow-passengers was the Rev. Alexander Crummell, M. A., the distinguished scholar, who fills the office of Professor in the College of Liberia. Mr. William Tweedie will shortly publish the "Story of the Life of John Anderson," which will contain full particulars as to his career. On the evening previous to his departure, he was entertained at a farewell *soirée*, held at Shirley's Temperance Hotel. The company assembled on the occasion, consisted chiefly of members of the committee, who assumed the responsibility of his education during the period of his residence in this country. Resolutions were passed expressing the earnest desire of the meeting for the prosperity of John Anderson, and wishing success to the Republic of Liberia; also thanking Mr. Twelvetees, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Gerard Ralston, the consul general for Liberia, and others, for the trouble they have taken on Anderson's behalf.—*London paper*.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1863.

[No. 4.

LIBERIA AND THE LIBERATED AFRICANS.

The Hon. J. P. Usher, Acting Secretary of the Interior, on the 7th of January, 1863, sent to the Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a correspondence between that Department and the Rev. John Seys, Agent of the United States for recaptured Africans on the coast of Africa. The first in this series of letters from Mr. Seys is addressed to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, then Secretary of the Interior, and bears date Monrovia, October 31, 1860, in which the writer says: "It affords me much pleasure to have the honor of informing you that the recaptives of the notorious Echo, brought here by the Niagara, in November, 1858, are, with a few exceptions, alive and well, making rapid improvement in the arts of civilized life, and many of them regular attendants on the worship of God, and members of the Christian churches." Mr. Seys also refutes in this letter an unfounded slander, set afloat by a correspondent of Key West, that some of these recaptives had been taken back to Congo, and sold again, which is pronounced as notorious a falsehood as this correspondent ever invented.

In his second letter addressed to the then Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Mr. Seys states that:

In many instances a praiseworthy rivalry seems to exist as to whose recaptives shall look better and appear better dressed. In several families, and on some farms, care is taken to teach them to read. Girls are taught to sew; and I have already become cognizant of the fact, that some are making rapid improvement in these arts of civilized life; in one case a girl from the Erie has made her own dress. I may not at the same time forget to state that some have been ill-

used, and I had to take them away and put them in other and better hands. These, be it said to the honor of the people of Liberia, are rare, exceedingly rare instances. Among the most pleasing and affecting events of interest connected with the providential capture of these hundreds of poor exiles from home and friends are the cases of recognition of relatives; brothers and sisters discover each other in the different cargoes that arrive, rush to each other's arms, and beg not to be separated. A husband finds a wife whom he had been torn from, and little imagined she would so soon follow him to a land of freedom and comfort.

I conclude by saying that it is the fervent prayer of the Christians of Liberia, and all its well-informed citizens, that success may continue to attend the efforts of the American squadron on this coast, until every slaver shall be caught and the brutal traffic abandoned.

In letter third addressed to Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, February 19, 1861, Mr. Seys states:

I have the honor to inform you that a contract having been formed between the Colonization Society, through their special Commissioner, Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, and the Liberian Government, virtually makes over to the latter all the privileges, immunities, and appropriations secured to that Society by the United States Government.

I have the honor to enclose a list of the number of recaptives thus put under the care of the Liberian Government, and in conformity with my instructions, shall continue the inspection of their condition, and report from time to time accordingly.

I beg leave to inform the honorable Secretary of the Interior that the amount of my drafts to November 27, 1860, was \$11,150 13½; that I have drawn up to January 31, 1861, for \$20,676 81; making a total of \$31,826 94½, the entire amount of expenditures for liberated Africans to the close of the year 1860.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior, United States.

List of Liberated Africans transferred to the Liberian Government, January 1, 1861.

From Storm King and Erie.....	1,295
From Cora	634
From Bonito.....	632
From Castilian, (Key West).....	272
From South Shore, (Key West).....	218
From Star of the Union, (Key West).....	296
Total.....	3,347

It would not be easy to do justice to the following letters of Mr. Seys by printing a mere summary or abridgement. We, therefore, give them entire as they appear in the Executive Document, No. 28:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, October 31, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the hermaphrodite brig Bonito, a prize to the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, came into this port on Saturday evening last, the 27, with 617 recaptured Africans, under the command of Lieut. Foster, United States navy, aided by Lieut. Broome, of the United States marine corps. So soon as official report was made to me, I immediately began to make arrangements for landing them on the following Monday morning, with the exception of the sick, who required medical aid, and more room. These I had landed very early on Sunday morning, and put under the care of Dr. H. J. Roberts. I am happy to say there were but twenty of these; the rest, as reported, being in good condition. On Monday, by 1½ P. M., the whole 616 were landed and safely housed in the large and commodious receptacle of the American Colonization Society. One boy was taken ill, and died before he could land; his remains were, nevertheless, landed and interred. Lieuts. Foster and Broome have exhibited a degree of care and watchfulness over these unfortunate creatures, which is deservable of praise. For sixteen nights during the passage from the Congo river to this place, these humane and energetic young officers were deprived of rest and sleep, in constant attendance on the poor Africans. Their care and nursing were rewarded, in that only six died. Two committed suicide by refusing all nutriment whatever. Neither persuasion nor force could make them take food. Two died of disease, one fell down the hatch and broke his neck, and one died in the harbor, as before mentioned. I have prepared receipts in triplicate for these liberated slaves, and shall make every possible effort to dispatch the Bonito to-morrow. I must here call the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to the startling, fact that this immense and overwhelming influx of naked and homeless savages among a small community, where neither food nor raiment can be found in sufficient quantities for their immediate care and comfort, is a matter calling for serious consideration. The people of the Cora had been as judiciously distributed as an advisory committee of several gentlemen, who sat with me for several days, could effect. Twenty only were left when the Bonito came in, and the applications from the citizens of Liberia for this latter importation are numerous; but it is to be feared that, however wisely they may be distributed, and however ample the sum I give *per capita* to those who take them, the larger portion of the people of Liberia cannot furnish in advance the food and clothing for such a large addition to their households, and I cannot supply them, for neither money nor clothing can be had for drafts.

To add to our present prospect of immense surplus population, the Josephine, I am advised, may be expected daily with five hundred more. I had the honor to write to you on the 26th, and anticipated that the various bills against this agency would be brought in, and my drafts drawn; advised you thereof, leaving blank the sums.

I was taken ill that next morning, have been confined to my bed for three days with severe indisposition, had to do business with the officer of the Bonito by my bedside, and the accounts have not been sent in nor adjusted; of consequence no drafts are drawn but one in favor of John H. Paxton for eighty-five dollars (\$85.)

I write now exceedingly feeble, and most of the time have to dictate to an amanuensis.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, United States.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

Monrovia, September 3, 1860.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, by the hand of Lieut. A. K. Hughes, commanding the brigantine slaver, prize to the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, of the capture of that vessel off the Congo river, with 619 slaves on board, there arrival here, (less three who died on the passage to this port,) and there delivered to me. I also informed the Department that whilst we were landing the recapitives from the brigantine, supposed to be the notorious Storm King, of New York, the ship Erie, prize to the United States steamer Mohican, arrived with 867 recaptured Africans, (thirty having died on their way here,) under the command of Lieut. J. W. Dennington.

I have now the honor to inform you, by an opportunity occurring to Baltimore, that so soon after the landing, housing, and providing for these unfortunate exiles from home and friends as it was possible to effect it, I have, with the efficient aid of a large committee of reliable and responsible citizens of Liberia, selected from the different settlements in this country, distributed these Africans among the farmers and householders, on terms which I submit to the United States Government for approval, until I shall receive definite instructions. I pay for each African taken up the river, and put out among the farmers and cultivators, fifty cents per week, and twenty-five cents for those remaining in this city. I also furnish each with two suits of clothes, which shall not average more than five dollars to each person, and furnish as bedding, one blanket, or African country cloth, worth from eighty cents to one dollar.

This has given generals atisfaction, and even when added to the expense of landing, paying subordinates, agents, interpreters, doctors' bills, house rent, school teachers, &c., I am under the impression will fall short of the sum *per capita* paid by the United States Government to the American Colonization Society for the support of those from Key West.

I have the honor to report the arrival here last Saturday of the *South Shore*, with 254 on board, (108 having died on the way,) and the arrival, as I am informed by dispatches from Cape Mount, of the *Castilian* at that port with her complement, (ninety-one of whom died on the passage,) and this morning the *Star of the Union* has anchored in our roadstead with her proportion of these people en route to Sinoe. Thus the three ships chartered by the American Colonization Society have all arrived on our coast.

Hoping to be instructed definitely and explicitly in reference to the further care and support of these recaptured Africans, and others who may be sent here by the very efficient squadron you have appointed on this coast—a squadron whose success already exceeds all hitherto accomplished by the United States Government in suppressing the slave trade, I submit this communication to your consideration.

I shall keep a particular and succinct account of all expenditures for the relief of these Africans, and at the end of this quarter, September 30, draw on the honorable Secretary of the Navy for the amount up to that date. Should I, for want of definite instructions in the premises, *err* in drawing on the wrong department of the Government, subsequent instructions will be gratefully received, and such error corrected.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, United States of America.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, October 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the bark *Cora*, of New York, a prize to the United States flag-ship *Constellation*, was brought into this port on Sunday evening last, the 14th instant, with 694 recaptured Africans on board, under command of Master Thomas H. Eastman. After an official communication with the President of Liberia, held early yesterday, I proceeded to make arrangements for landing the said Africans, and by 8 A. M. to-day the whole number were landed, receipts, in triplicate, prepared for the commander of the prize, and every facility rendered for dispatching the *Cora* on the 18th. This addition—this large addition

to the 1,400 by the Storm King and Erie, renders the duties which devolve upon me not only onerous and complicated, but exceedingly difficult and perplexing. I have purchased all the material suitable for clothes for these nude and emancipated creatures which the stores afford here, as well as all which the vessels have brought in, and yet I have not supplied two-thirds of the large number thrown on my care. Money cannot be had to accommodate me in paying the varied sums due the 400 or 500 persons among whom these thousand of Africans are distributed and supported. The circulating medium of Monrovia (paper money and specie) are both inadequate to the demands, and the utmost inconvenience is consequently sustained. To meet, in some manner, the exigency, I have to issue due bills, which, when they accumulate in the hands of any one merchant or citizen, I redeemed with drafts on the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise the Department that I have drawn to the amount of \$3,825 98 up to September 29, 1860, and would forward, by the Cora, my accounts and receipts; but while preparing them this late arrival has rendered it impossible. Besides which, the entirely incomplete state of the bills due, companies partially clothed, persons only paid in part, large numbers yet undistributed, rendered it impossible to furnish the Hon. Secretary with such a specific account as will soon follow by the bark Mendi, of New York. A list of the drafts alluded to I enclose, and hope that they will be duly honored.

I have to inform the Department that a number of our recaptives have wandered away, under the idea of returning to their own country. Several have been retaken and brought back, and are contented. In one day twenty-five were thus apprehended. One man hung himself in a fit of mental despondency, and some forty have died. As a general thing, however, all have found good homes among the citizens, and I can readily find many more homes for the large company by the Cora.

The committee, who sat several days apportioning out the Africans, demand pay. They are poor, were from the upper settlements, and had to pay board. I hesitate until I know officially the appropriation made for these recaptives; nor do I increase, though urged to do so, the small allowance I have made *per capita* for those by the two former prizes. I submit, most respectfully, the propriety of sending to me, insured, a box of specie, in five dollars and quarter eagles, to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000 to meet the emergency of the case, as well as a large quantity of common domestics, material for the wear of those unfortunate fellow-beings.

The people of the Cora, with few exceptions, are in good condition; and I take great pleasure in testifying my admiration of the kind and humane treatment of Master Eastman and Midshipman Hall to them, and to the skill and management of these officers in making the passage in the short time they did from the place of capture.

Any instructions which the Hon. Secretary may see fit to favor

me with, and any directions as to the better performance of these complicated duties, will be gratefully received and appreciated.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy, United States.

Drafts on the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

1860.

Sept. 25.	In favor of P. D. Yates	\$1,266 86
29.	In favor of J. H. Chavers	100 00
	In favor of C. P. Clarke	343 84
	In favor of H. E. Fuller	70 00
	In favor of A. F. Johns	143 00
	In favor of McGill Bros	790 00
	In favor of G. Moore	1,062 28
	In favor of Mary Anderson	50 00
		<u>\$3,825 98</u>

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, October 17, 1860.

This certifies that the agents of the American Colonization Society in Liberia have received the number of Liberated Africans specified in the following list, and, to the best of my knowledge, are carrying out the contract entered into with the United States Government for their support:

Ship.	Place.	Total.	Remarks.
Castilian	Cape Mount..	285	Of these the agent has made no report of sex or age. Of these 233 were landed, 15 died since, leaving—adults, 90; from 10 to 17 years, 128. Arrived with 334; 10 were drowned in landing, and 4 died subsequently, leaving 320; of these, 190 were men, 114 women, 10 girls under 14, 5 boys, 1 infant.
South Shore.....	Bassa.....	218	
Star of the Union....	Sinoe.....	320	
Grand total.....	.....	823

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
Monrovia, August 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the slaver Storm King, a prize to the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, arrived in this port on Tuesday P. M., August 21, with six hundred and sixteen recaptured Africans, under the command of Lieut. A. K. Hughes, United States Navy.

So soon as official communication could be held between the commander of the prize and myself, late the same evening, arrangements were made by me for the landing and support of the said liberated Africans; and the next morning, notwithstanding very heavy rains during the early part of the day, I repaired on board, and with good and comfortable boats, began to disembark this large number of wretched victims to a most inhuman traffic. I found them, men, women, boys, and girls, all in an entire state of nudity; but owing to the unremitting care of Lieut. Hughes, and the very efficient young officers under his command, Midshipmen McCook and Ewing, the Africans had greatly recruited and improved since their capture on the 8th of August, and I found them in a condition vastly superior to any similar cargo of slaves ever brought into this port. Too much cannot be said in praise of Lieut. Hughes for his kindness to these suffering fellow-creatures, his energy and zeal in getting to this port in so short a time, and his constant vigilance over the crew of the notorious Storm King.

Every principle of humanity, decency, and purity, being at variance with the idea of landing among the civilized and refined Christians of Monrovia these naked savages, I dispatched on shore an order for several hundred yards of common calico, and afforded each a covering, at least, in which to land.

While engaged on board the Storm King in landing the Africans, a large ship was signalized from the leeward, soon rounded Cape Mesurado, came to anchor, and was boarded by Mr. Ewing, by order of Lieut. Hughes. The information was soon announced that she was the Erie, of New York, a prize to the United States steamer Mohican, with nearly nine hundred recaptured slaves on board, under command of Lieut. John H. Dunnington, United States Navy, assisted by Midshipman Todd, and ten men, forming the entire prize crew.

Communication being had officially with Lieut. Dunnington, I prepared to receive, house, and otherwise take care of this immense and unprecedented addition to our population in this place.

On boarding the Erie the next day, no language can describe the wretched and emaciated condition of these unfortunate beings. More than thirty had died since the capture, and no doubt the mortality would have been much greater but for the care of Lieut. Dunnington and Mr. Todd, who, with only ten men to work a large ship, three prisoners to guard, and consequently as much to do as commonly falls to men under such circumstances, yet found time, night and day, to feed and take care of the sick and dying.

By 8 o'clock A. M. to-day the entire complements of both vessels, nearly, if not quite, 1,500 souls, were all landed safely and provided for.

I have the honor to inform the Department that, so soon as possible, I informed the President of Liberia of the arrival of the Storm King, (see Document No. 1,) and most courteously requested permission to land the recaptured Africans. His Excellency's reply, with the entire correspondence up to date, I have the honor to forward copies of; to all of which I had the speedy, prompt, and definite attention and instruction of the United States Government, that so soon as possible I may be advised as to the course I am to pursue.

The spacious receptacle of the American Colonization Society being most kindly put at my use by their agent here, H. W. Dennis, Esq., has been of much service to me; but it could only accommodate the people from the Storm King, and with the utmost difficulty could I procure untenanted houses in Monrovia for the large number by the Erie. I have had to rent five or six houses for their use.

An influx of 1,500 persons into a place like this, where there is not often a large overplus of breadstuffs and meats, obliged me to make formal and official requisitions of Lieuts. Hughes and Dunnington for all the remaining stores of the Storm King and Erie, to both of which they have kindly responded, and will take my receipts.

The recaptured slaves by the Erie requiring medical aid forthwith—two died immediately after landing—and the prisoners on board the Storm King being very ill, I employed Dr. Roberts to accompany me on board, and subsequently to attend the Africans. I am happy to report that one of the prisoners, already given up by the surgeon of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Lynx, then in port, has been much restored under the care of Dr. Roberts, and the utmost attention is paid by him to the Africans.

Nothing can exceed the kindness and willingness of the citizens of Liberia to aid in the reception of, and attention to, these people; and though the majority of them are not able without some remuneration to support them, yet with that aid which the Government of the United States so benevolently affords, there is every reason to hope that these liberated slaves by the Storm King and Erie will prove as docile, industrious, and worthy citizens of Liberia as those by the Pons and Echo.

I am fortunate in being able to report that, as it was impossible for me to attend in person to the wants of so large a number of persons located in different parts of the city, I succeeded in obtaining the services of the Hon. B. R. Wilson, judge of the quarterly court of this county, to superintend the recaptives by the Erie, and his own son-in-law, Henry Fuller, Esq., to take charge of those by the Storm King. These efficient gentlemen, with a number of Congoes from the Pons and Echo, who are employed by me as interpreters and overseers, assist me much in the multifarious duties connected with my office.

It will be necessary, for many reasons which may be adduced, to place out these Africans in the families of the citizens of Liberia as soon as possible, the more especially as by reliable intelligence we may expect daily the arrival of the liberated slaves from Key West, and there will be no room in the buildings now employed in Monrovia for all.

It will be my policy, in view of the intentions of the United States Government respecting liberated Africans, to employ teachers, form schools, and make it obligatory on those who take these natives in their care to send them, at least part of every day, to school.

In accordance with my letter of instructions accompanying my appointment in 1857, and never rescinded, it will be my duty to keep an accurate account of all expenditures for the support of these Africans, forward the same to the Department at the end of each quarter, with proper vouchers and receipts, and draw for the same.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

No. 1.

Correspondence between the Rev. John Seys, United States Agent at Monrovia for Liberated Africans, and the President of Liberia, in reference to the recaptives of the Storm King and Erie, slavers captured by the United States steamers San Jacinto and Mohican.

UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,

August 22, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform your Excellency that six hundred and fifteen or twenty recaptured Africans arrived in this port last evening in the brigantine Storm King, a prize to the United States steamer San Jacinto. Capt. Dornin, in his official dispatch to me as the United States Agent for Liberated Africans, sends them to me under the command of Lieutenant Hughes, of the San Jacinto.

From the perfect understanding had between your Excellency, Flag Officer Inmann, of the United States squadron on this coast, and myself—an understanding fully matured and confirmed in a subsequent interview between the honorable Secretary of State and myself—I have the honor to request your Excellency's permission to land the same liberated Africans in this place, with the assurance from me that they shall all be fed, clothed, housed, and

otherwise taken care of, for one year, at the entire expense of the United States Government.

I shall be most happy to have your Excellency's counsel and dictation in reference to the distribution of the said Africans throughout the country, as well as among the citizens of Liberia.

Your Excellency's reply at the earliest possible period will be duly appreciated.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

His Excellency S. A. BENSON,

President of the Republic of Liberia.

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Monrovia, August 22, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of this day's date, directed to the President, conveying to him the intelligence of the arrival in this port last evening of the brigantine Storm King with 615 or 620 recaptured Africans, a prize to the United States steam frigate San Jacinto; and you inform the President that Capt. Dornin, her commander, has, in an official dispatch, sent them under the command of Lieut. Hughes, of San Jacinto, to your care as the United States Agent for Liberated Africans, and you now solicit permission of this Government to be allowed to land the said recaptives in this place, with the assurance that they shall all be fed, clothed, housed, and otherwise taken care of for one year, at the expense of the United States Government.

In reply, I have the honor to remark, that the Government and people of Liberia feel the liveliest interest in the effectual and humane efforts that are being employed by the United States Government for the suppression of the slave trade on this coast, and in view of what this Government regards as a just sense of propriety, and in accordance with the claims of humanity, will do whatever it can in facilitation of this object; and I embrace the present opportunity to state explicitly, though concisely, the policy this Government is now forced to adopt, owing to the great and unprecedented influx of recaptured Africans (wild heathens from various tribes) there will likely be in Liberia, which is, in substance, that these recaptives must be placed immediately upon being landed in charge and under the supervision of this Government, and a contract entered into by which this Government will have the assurance, and be placed in possession, as occasion may require, of a similar amount

per head for the support, &c., &c., of said recaptives, as has been allowed by the United States to the American Colonization Society per head for feeding, clothing, sheltering, &c., &c., of the three prizes of recaptives taken on the coast of Cuba in the months of April and May of the present year.

A moment's reflection will, no doubt, convince you of the propriety of this course. These recaptives must have good and prompt training, not for one year only, but for several years, in which case they will likely prove a blessing to Liberia; otherwise a great evil to this Republic and to themselves.

The President has instructed me to present his views to you on the subject of the support and training of the recaptives, and he feels assured that none but this Government can organize and carry out a system adequate to carry them through the desired and absolutely necessary training to fit them for the full enjoyment of the privileges of citizens of a free country.

The greater portion of these recaptives must of necessity be located on public lands, under teachers and instructors, for several years, on the manual labor system, the plan of which will have to be organized by, and under the exclusive supervision of this Government, so that there may be no failure in their being properly trained up to become in due time good and industrious citizens of the Republic.

In this work, this Government claims to be infinitely more interested than any Government or body of people can possibly be; it is, therefore, a work that cannot be intrusted to another.

If the amount allowed per head by the United States Government for shelter, food, clothing, &c., &c., be not sufficient to carry them through the necessary training, regarded indispensable by this Government, we will have to tax ourselves, and supply the deficiency.

Presuming these views will be deemed by you fair and reasonable towards the Government which you so nobly represent, and will meet with your concurrence, you are at liberty to land the recaptives from the Storm King at your own convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN N. LEWIS.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES OFFICE FOR LIBERATED AFRICANS,
August 23, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your communication of the 22d, and would have replied but for my absence on board the prize Storm King, now in port.

I have perused with the utmost attention the views of his Excel-

lency President Benson, as contained in your dispatch, and feel deeply to appreciate the readiness of this Government in co-operating with the United States Government and the American Colonization Society in their most laudable and noble efforts to arrest the nefarious slave trade. These assurances on the part of this Government are in perfect keeping with the articles of compacts entered into between what then were only colonies of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, at the time the former became an independent and sovereign people. In that compact, Article IV, now before me, it is expressly stated that "recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support."

In view of this, the United States Government has uniformly made provision for any and all recaptured Africans brought into this Republic, and keeps an agent, who has been duly accredited at the Government of Liberia for this purpose, on the spot.

Under these circumstances, the making provision for, and the taking care of, all liberated Africans coming into Liberia, so as that they shall not be any burden or expense whatever to the Government or people of Liberia, will be carrying out the letter and spirit of the compact referred to above; and more than this, the United States Government has given no pledge to do, nor can their agent, in the absence of any special instructions in the premises, venture to assume the responsibility of doing.

I am compelled, then, to decline entering into any contract that the United States Government will pay any sums of money to this Government, or make any arrangement with it, based on any contract made with the American Colonization Society in the case of the Africans captured on the coast of Cuba. I know not what that arrangement is, nor have I any instructions to make the capture of slaves on the coast of Cuba any criterion, so far as their expenses are concerned, for the expenditure of means to support the recaptives sent to me by the United States squadron now on this coast.

I beg leave, however, to assure his Excellency President Benson that the entire correspondence which I have the honor to hold with the Government in this matter shall be submitted by the very first opportunity to the United States Government, and I shall urge their immediate definite instructions in the premises. I need not add that it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, so soon as I receive such orders, to carry out whatever arrangement the United States Government may see fit to make with the Government of Liberia.

Meantime the recaptives by the Storm King, and 800 more who arrived yesterday afternoon in the ship *Erie*, prize to the United States steamer *Mohican*, of which I have the honor to inform the Government officially, and beg leave to land, shall all be taken the very best possible care of that the place and the facilities of the place will admit. As the Colonization receptacle cannot hold all, I am renting houses, and the citizens are ready to take and board in

small numbers, such as they may select, as in the case of the Echoites, for which they shall be satisfactorily remunerated.

I have the honor to be,

With the utmost consideration,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS,

United States Agent for Liberated Africans.

Hon. J. N. LEWIS,

Secretary of State, Republic of Liberia.

On the 23d of December of 1861, Mr. Seys wrote from Monrovia to the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, upon whose Department had been devolved, by an official order of the President, (of May 2, 1861, the execution of the act of March 3, 1819, and all subsequent laws for the suppression of the African slave trade,) in reply to a dispatch of July 20, 1861. The inquiries made by the Secretary were answered in their order:

Condition of the Recaptives now in Liberia.

In addition to my official reports forwarded from time to time, I would here say that I am more and more convinced of the wisdom of that policy which provided this asylum, and now avails itself of its capabilities for the future care, training, and Christianizing of recaptured Africans. I must confess that when, between August and November, 1860, so many thousand of these emaciated savages were thrust upon us, I had my doubts as to the issue, and my fears, first, as to whether they could be provided for here as well as elsewhere; and secondly, as to the effect on the people of Liberia—the effect morally and politically. But the test has demonstrated, beyond all doubt, that this is the home for them. That many died, especially on the Nightingale, was to have been expected; they would have died anywhere; no human skill or agency could have saved these mere living skeletons, or revived these dry bones. But the survivors are here; over 3,000 are merged in the population of Liberia. No one sees the evidence of such a mighty influx of hungry, starving, emaciated savages as were thrown upon these shores last year. Fed and fat, clothed and happy, learning rapidly all the manners, civil customs, and language of these American-born Christian blacks, the mind of the observer at once goes back to the days and times of the founders of the Colonization Society, who conceived and planned the mighty scheme, by which not only the free blacks of the United States could make a home here in their father-land for themselves, but could go before and prepare a home for the thousands of their race, who, torn away from their native place and friends, could, when recaptured by a Christian nation of white philanthropists, be sent here, and be made free and happy. The most strangely successful and marked providential results of the labors of the framers

of the noble structure excite in us the uttermost wonder and admiration.

Here, too, and nowhere else under the sun, these liberated Africans can become parts and parcels of the body politic, members of the political, national superstructure, not now *to be raised*, not now experimenting as to its capability for self-government, but already a Christian Republic, an independent and sovereign people, acknowledged as such by many of the most powerful and wise nations of the earth. These Africans evidence, too, a degree of mental capability which, I am of opinion, will compare favorably with other branches of the human race; and here those capabilities have a soil and an atmosphere in which to develop themselves, nowhere else to be discovered.

Of my own boys I will say nothing, but will adduce one or two instances of the vast improvement of these *protéges* of American benevolence taken from other families.

Messrs. Payne & Yates have a Congoe youth, (one of the Cora's boys) who is *boss* or headman of their steam saw-mill, at Marshall, on the Junk river. While spending an evening, not long ago, at the residence of the Hon. J. J. Roberts, the ex-President of Liberia, that gentleman's intelligent lady called a little fellow, (Benjamin Coates,) who, after a bow by no means ungraceful, repeated from memory the whole decalogue, the apostles' creed, and a little hymn, "I want to be an angel."

Shall others captured by our cruisers be sent here?

By all means let them come: let all, *all* come. One of the most remarkable evidences of the capabilities of Liberia, its soil, its fruitfulness, and the industry of its agricultural population to meet and take care of these thousands of new comers, is the fact that, notwithstanding the immense number brought in last year, the short crop of rice, the failure in the usual amount of foreign breadstuffs, (because of the war of the United States,) not one single article of Liberian production was raised in the price during the season.

My heart bounded within me at the assurance of the honorable Secretary of the Interior that "the most vigorous measures are being put into execution for the suppression of this odious trade." Let it be so. Renew the squadron; send out to our coast such men as Inman and Taylor and Armstrong and Le Roy and others; and let thousands more of poor stolen Africans be recaptured, made free, and sent to Liberia.

Under all the circumstances, the Liberian government have carried out, in good faith, the contract with the American Colonization Society, and perhaps no wiser plan could have been adopted. True, President Benson has not been able, notwithstanding all his efforts, to effect the erection of all the receptacles, and the establishment of as many schools as it is intended to have erected and established, and as this Government is bound to do, but it will be done; and I would here say most emphatically it is my decided opinion, that

nowhere else on the face of the earth could the United States Government find a place where the same expenditure of money, the same amount of effort, the same care for, would result in the same amount of good, physically, morally, politically, and spiritually to the Africans taken by our cruisers as in the Republic of Liberia. And should the question arise, as intimated in the dispatch of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in what other respects can these Africans be benefited, or what more can be done for them, I would most humbly suggest a more liberal policy in the provision for them, in order especially to their education.

Mr. Seys expressed very earnestly and decidedly the opinion that those persons of color that shall be liberated through the operations of the present war should be aided to find a home in Liberia :

I speak calmly, dispassionately, understandingly, and from a standpoint few have had the opportunity to occupy as I have for many, many years. If this be the home, the only safe home for the recaptured Congo, how much more for the Americo-African ! His brethren and relations are already here ; they all speak the same language. There are millions of acres of land, rich, fertile, almost inexhaustible, well watered, well timbered, in a climate mild, adapted to the raising of the countless numbers of vegetables, fruits, and grains indigenous to the torrid zone—a country which no part of the world, no, not India nor the islands of the Pacific, not the West Indies, nor South America, can excel as a field for sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, indigo, &c., but where all these may be raised in any quantity, with free labor cheap always at hand, and where, if anywhere in the world, a poor man, other things being equal, may become a rich man.

Add to this a Government of their own making, a constitution founded on that of the United States, a commerce with the nations of the world increasing every year, and where, sir, can we find any place so well adapted as Liberia for an asylum for these Africans, whose misfortunes have or may throw them upon the protection of the Government of the United States ? There is room enough on these shores, and in the rich interior country for all you may send.

Since this letter was written, Liberia has been acknowledged as an independent State by our Government, and the proclamation of the first of Jan., 1863, by the President, has been pronounced. The effect of these measures cannot be fully or immediately known. Mr. Seys earnestly recommends the establishment by our Government of a line of steamers between this country and Liberia. No American is better qualified than this gentleman to give an opinion of the resources and promise of Liberia. He has spent many years of his life in pious and benevolent labors in Africa, and we trust that all his hopes for free, moral, and intellectual elevation will be realized, that our nation will respond to his appeals.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at London, on the twenty-first day of October last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, desiring to fix, in a permanent and equitable manner, the rules to be observed in the intercourse and commerce they desire to establish between their respective countries, have agreed, for this purpose, to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, and have judged that the said end cannot be better obtained than by taking the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement; and to effect this, they have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, Charles Francis Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James; and the Republic of Liberia, his Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President thereof, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, and also between the citizens of both countries.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia. The citizens of the United States of America may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Republic of Liberia to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects, or citizens of the most favored nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the United States of America and in their Territories.

ARTICLE III.

No tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in

the Republic of Liberia on United States vessels, or on goods imported or exported in United States vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; and in like manner no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the United States of America and their Territories on the vessels of the Republic of Liberia, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

Merchandise or goods coming from the United States of America in any vessels, or imported in the United States vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country or imported in any other foreign vessels. All articles the produce of the Republic of Liberia may be exported therefrom by citizens of the United States and United States vessels on as favorable terms as by the citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

In like manner all merchandise or goods coming from the Republic of Liberia in any vessels, or imported in Liberian vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the United States of America, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country or imported in any other foreign vessels. All articles the produce of the United States, or of their Territories, may be imported therefrom by Liberian citizens and Liberian vessels on as favorable terms as by the citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

When any vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the territories of the other, the respective citizens shall receive the greatest possible aid, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects. All possible aid shall be given to protect their property from being plundered, and their persons from ill treatment. Should a dispute arise as to the salvage, it shall be settled by arbitration, to be chosen by the parties respectively.

ARTICLE VI.

It being the intention of the two contracting parties to bind themselves by the present treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the citizens of the other contracting party

gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE VII.

Each contracting party may appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions of the other; but no such consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic. Should any United States citizens suffer loss, in person or property, from violence by the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia should not be able to bring the aggressor to justice, the United States Government engages, a requisition having been first made therefor by the Liberian Government, to lend such aid as may be required. Citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Liberia are desired to abstain from all such intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as will tend to the violation of law and a disturbance of the peace of the country.

ARTICLE IX.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within the space of nine months from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, the Plenipotentiaries before mentioned have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at London the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. [SEAL.]
STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the tenth ultimo, by Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, and Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General and Commissioner for and on behalf of the Republic of Liberia, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be

made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

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AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Western Equatorial Africa.

A monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was recently held at Clinton Hall, New York. Rev. Albert Bushnell read a very interesting paper on Equatorial Western Africa, in which region he has resided as a missionary for the past twenty years. He gave a graphic sketch of the rivers, lakes, mountains, climate, resources, and general characteristics of the country and of the character of the natives. The region he described extends 150 miles inland, and about 400 miles north and south on either side of the equator, on the western coast. The principal rivers are the Gaboon, the Congo, and the Niger. North of the equator the seasons are two, the wet and the dry. During the wet season, the showers are so copious that the rain flows almost literally in streams. The hottest season is in December and January, and the extreme range of the thermometer is from seventy to ninety-eight degrees. South of the equator the rainy season is not so distinctly marked, and the principal peculiarity is the smoky season, when the air is so filled with fog that it is impossible to see but a short distance, and everything wears a gloomy appearance. The climate is malarious to foreigners, but is not prejudicial to the natives. Though the climate is insalubrious, yet after having the necessary appliances, there are generally no fatal results.

The use of quinine to prevent fevers and to cure them is found extremely beneficial. The elevated interior, not yet explored by foreigners, Mr. Bushnell thinks is very healthful. The forests of the high regions, away from the rivers, he described as extremely luxuriant and beautiful. The cassava plant, the staff of life to the natives, grows there in abundance. There might be grown also cotton, of medium quality. The agricultural products of the country are very valuable, and include nearly all grown in the tropics, but the natives have a contempt for agriculture, and are fond of trade.

The speaker gave a graphic description of the blighting effects of

the slave trade upon that region. The bones and sinews, bodies and souls of men, women and children had been almost the only export, and tribe after tribe had been swallowed up in it. Of its horrors we could have, he said, but the faintest conception—eternity only would reveal the bloody picture. The vessels engaged in the trade had been mostly American, and there were eighteen American slave factories on the Congo river. Large quantities of palm oil were of late being exported, and its production could be increased almost indefinitely. Though immense numbers of elephants were yearly slaughtered for the ivory they furnished, there was no fear of the ivory being exhausted.

The speaker said that instead of a region of pestilence, as was generally represented, it was a goodly land, with great agricultural and commercial resources. When the slave trade shall have been entirely suppressed under the benign and stimulating influence of Christianity; when civilization will develop her present resources they will be immensely valuable. Though it was not his purpose, the speaker said, to treat of the ethnology of that region, he would state that he found some of the finest specimens of the African there, and that the inhabitants would be found as susceptible of intellectual and moral improvement, and as high a state of civilization, as perhaps any other people within the tropics. The territory in the interior had never been explored farther than eight hundred miles from the coast, and of the region beyond we have no certain knowledge. From all that he had seen and had been enabled to learn, he confidently believed that there will be found an elevated, healthful, and densely populated region, the fairest part of the continent. Ten different languages of tribes had been reduced to writing by the missionaries. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Bushnell intimated that Du Chaillu had been no farther in the interior than the missionaries, and said that the first specimen of the gorilla brought from that region was sent to this country twenty years ago by himself, and was now in the keeping of a scientific society in Philadelphia.

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[From the American Messenger.]

THE WALDENSES—GEN. BECKWITH.

General Beckwith's loss of a leg on the battle-field of Waterloo was, under God, the saving of his soul; for it led him to the Bible and to the Saviour. While awaiting an interview with the Duke of Wellington in Apsley-house, Gilly's work on the Waldensian valleys met his eye, and its subsequent perusal fired him with the one idea to which his energies and resources were thenceforward for a third of a century consecrated the uplifting of a martyr-people.

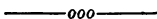
A few hours after his arrival at La Tour, in 1827, Colonel Beckwith began his investigation of the condition of the Vaudois schools, till then held only in dilapidated structure open to wind and rain, or in stables. He instantly

ordered the repairing and remodeling of the first school-house at his own expense, making it a model for all the others, and wisely stimulating the rivalry and liberality of the several parishes by supplementing their exertions with adequate personal gifts.

The rapid advance in everything good among the Waldenses dates from that period. In a few years, comfortable school-houses and competent teachers were to be found along all those valleys, and on all the peopled hill sides, where this secluded and oppressed people dwell. His liberal pension was so used as to evoke from poverty itself its benefactions; for he was wise enough to perceive that privileges are prized when they cost something.

We have not space for the details of General Beckwith's educational and religious efforts. They may be summed up thus: One hundred and forty-four school-houses repaired or built; teachers instructed in the normal-schools of Switzerland; fifteen communal school-houses rebuilt; a college for young men, and a boarding school for young women, established and endowed; six houses for professors erected and paid for; the beautiful church at Turin built for the Waldensian Mission; and a half dozen Vaudois students educated at his expense in Tuscany to prepare for *Italian* evangelization, when the hour of emancipation should enable the martyr-people to become a missionary people.

The general lived to witness the fruits of his self-sacrificing labors in the advancing intelligence, in the love and gratitude, the freedom and piety of the Waldensian people. We recall his portrait on the wall of every cottage or public-house in the valleys; the wooden leg, the gun and dog, and the benevolent face on which none could look without a benediction. In a land where every habitation has its "Madonna," General Beckwith's picture is styled, half playfully, "The Madonna of the Valleys." As long as Vaudois Christianity shall live, and widely as it may spread, General Beckwith will be held in grateful remembrance; and throughout the Christian world his wise and earnest devotion to the highest welfare of an oppressed people, of another language and another sect than his own, will justly be regarded as one of the brightest examples of Christian philanthropy in human annals.



Meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

The 31st Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held pursuant to notice, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at the Managers' Room, 253 Broad street, Newark, the President, Richard T. Haines, Esq., in the Chair. The Managers' Report, after alluding to the death of six of the officers of the Society, ardent friends of the Colonization cause, viz: Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Miller, Chetwood, Condit, Green and Jackson, proclaims the unabated interest of the Board in the objects of the Institution, and their belief that it is the best means of meliorating the condition of the colored race, and at the same time diffusing christianity and civilization in Africa.

They represent the Republic of Liberia as being in a very prosperous con-

dition, and state that 25 valuable emigrants from this State have gone there under the auspices of the Society since its last meeting, who are happy in their new condition. A number more have expressed a wish to go in May, who will be duly assisted.

The Treasurer's Report shows that there was \$342 44 in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1862, and \$336 59 received during the year from the following churches and individuals, viz:

2d Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, \$10 81; a friend, \$3 00; J. W. Lum, \$3 00; 1st Presbyterian Church, Newark, \$45 00; 3d Presbyterian Church, Newark, \$83 12; 1st Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, \$20 00; 1st Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, \$37 20; South Park Church, Newark, \$33 00; Reformed Dutch Church, 6 Mile Run, \$16 88; refunded by Mr. Orcutt, \$7 00; 2d Reformed Dutch Church, Somerville, \$12 55; 2d Presbyterian Church, Orange, \$26 46; 2d Presbyterian Church, Newark, \$38 57. Paid out for the transportation of emigrants, expenses of the Society, and to the American Colonization Society, \$620 84, leaving balance \$58 19, to which is to be added a collection of \$22 25 from the 1st Presbyterian Church, Princeton.

A Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected, after which the Society adjourned:

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—Richard T. Haines, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Hon. Jos. C. Hornblower, Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. B. Williamson, Hon. G. F. Fort, Hon. P. D. Vroom, Abm. Browning, Esq., Hon. Jos. Porter, Edward Battle, Esq., Hon. Wm. P. Robeson, Wm. Rankin, Esq., Hon. Martin Ryerson, Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, Hon. Wm. A. Newall, Hon. Daniel Haines, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Rev. J. M. MacDonald, D. D., Hon. Charles S. Olden, Hon. Edward W. Whelpley, Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. G. T. Cobb.

MANAGERS—Rev. John McLean, D. D., Rev. David Magie, D. D., John R. Davison, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, Rev. Gustavus Abgel, D. D., Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., Rev. John Crowell, N. N. Halsted, Esq., Rev. Hugh P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. S. Beach Jones, Rev. Samuel A. Clarke, Rev. Edward P. Terhune, Rev. Wm. H. Hornblower, D. D., Rev. Wm. H. Steele, Rev. J. M. Tuttle, Rev. R. K. Rogers, D. D., Rev. Jacob C. Sears, Rev. Alfred Stubbs, Dr. Wm. G. Lord, Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., Rev. Edward Kempshall, Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., Rev. M. E. Ellison, Rev. Dr. Mesick, Rev. Dr. Nichols, Rev. Paul Van Cleef, Rev. R. L. Dashiell.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY—L. A. Smith, M. D.

TREASURER—M. W. Day, Esq., Cashier Mechanics' Bank, Newark.

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LIBERIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

REV. JOHN SEYS.

I am here safely deposited on *terra firma*, and in the midst of a dear people who have given me as cordial and as hearty a welcome now as I received *twenty-eight* years ago, when I first landed on their shores. We arrived on Christmas day, and I came on shore at 4½ P. M. Our passage was a short and pleasant one, of thirty-five days from Cape Henry, and would have been less, but the ship, the noble and commodious M. C. Stevens, the Colonization Society's packet, had to call at the Cape de Verde Islands, which occasioned a delay of two days. No one met me and greeted me more cordially and

fraternally than Abraham Hansen, Esq., United States Commercial Agent for this place. This Christian gentleman is a Methodist, was appointed as my successor last June, and has already won the esteem and confidence of the entire community. I am staying at the Navy Hotel, where he boards, and enjoy much his gentlemanly and Christian society.

The Society's company of emigrants by this opportunity, though less than fifty, proves to be one of the most intellectual and educated I have ever known. To call out and develop their mental caliber, I suggested, as I have often done before, a series of debates among them, myself and other cabin passengers being hearers, and one or the other chosen moderator. The subjects proposed by us, were such as : "Is agriculture more conducive to a nation's prosperity than commerce?" "Is a state of barbarism of greater happiness to a people than one of civilization." "Is iron more promotive of a country's wealth than gold?" "Would the annexation of the British colony of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia be advantageous to the latter?" "Is it wise to alter or rescind that article in the Constitution of Liberia, which prohibits all persons but those of African descent from being citizens?" "Is the union of Church and State calculated to promote the prosperity of a nation?"

We were all much pleased at the amount of talent, and the evidence of sound mental culture displayed by these colored friends as they took sides in these debates, and I felt convinced that should their lives be spared, many of them would prove great acquisitions to this little Republic.

President Benson, ex-President Roberts, and other distinguished gentlemen, with whom I traveled in company last March to Liverpool, have all returned, and have rendered their country much service while in England and on the continent. The contributions of Liberia to the great International Fair, held in London last May, have raised her reputation much, and all Europe are now looking to her as possessing great facilities and an unrivaled soil for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, and other staples of the Torrid Zone.

I had the pleasure of being fellow-passenger with Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia. This gentleman, a son of one of the merchant princes of that city, visits Liberia on a most philanthropic enterprise. He has purchased the right to introduce in this country a machine for hulling coffee, for which he wishes to get a patent from the Liberian Legislature, now in session, securing to him exclusively this right for a series of years. This being granted, he imports these machines, specimens of which he has with him, adjusted to steam, wind, or hand power, and gives to each coffee-planter the use of one, free of all expense, save a per centage of the coffee thus hulled, for the whole term of years named in his patent-right. This is a great desideratum in Liberia, the hulling of coffee hitherto by hand being the most laborious and expensive part of its cultivation. At the end of the term alluded to above, the machines all become the property of the Liberian Government. The people are all delighted, and hope the Legislature

will pass a bill which may be recommended by his Excellency, President Benson, granting the patent.

The national fair is just about closing. Mr. Morris and myself both addressed the visitors yesterday, P. M., at the special request of the Committee of Arrangements.

My Congoe friends crowd to see and welcome me. They evidence much improvement in civilization. This is most unquestionably *the home* of the black man.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN SEYS.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Dec. 27, 1862.

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[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

MR. LATROBE'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper, a few days ago, a writer, speaking of Stephen A. Benson, President of Liberia, says that he was for a time a servant in my office in Baltimore. This is a mistake. Mr. Benson's opportunities were, in some respects, less even than my office might have afforded, in gleanings from the observation of a lawyer's practice. James Benson, the father of the President, emigrated from Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1822, when his son, Stephen, was six years of age. He sailed with Ashmun, in the brig Strong, in the month of May, and in November was wounded in the battle with the natives at Cape Mesurado. His eldest son was killed, and Stephen taken prisoner. After some months of captivity, he was restored to his parents, and was put to school to the Rev. John Revey, who had emigrated from Maryland, where he taught a school of colored children in Baltimore. In 1832, the elder Benson removed with his family to Bassa, and traded with the natives, and farmed until his death. His son did the same, opened, and added to a large coffee estate, and continued engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits until he was elected President of Liberia, never having left Africa from the time of his landing until he paid, not long since, a visit to England, where he was received with kindness and distinction. He is a member of the Methodist Church, has been in many battles with the natives, and is a cool, brave, and deliberate soldier. His manners are modest and unassuming, with the air of a man of fixed purposes; and he is reputed to be an acute and wary politician. He writes clearly and well, and to the point. His features and complexion indicate unmixed African descent, and take him altogether, he affords a striking illustration of the capability of his race, when relieved from influences that oppress them here, to establish and maintain an intelligent, industrious, and brave nationality.

If I have said more than was necessary to correct the mistake of your correspondent in attributing to my agency, however remote, an influence on Mr. Benson's career, it has been because I regard him as one of many to whom

colonizationists are indebted for the vindication of the wisdom of the scheme which has established on the coast of Africa a people and a nation, to which the free colored population of the United States may go when circumstances here, now especially maturing, and beyond all human control, shall deprive them of the freedom of choice, and leave them no alternative but removal.

Most respectfully,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16, 1862.

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[Correspondence of, the Journal of Commerce.]

FROM ST. HELENA—MORE SLAVERS CAPTURED.

ST. HELENA, Jan. 24, 1863.

Since my last, no less than three slavers have arrived in our roadstead, but only one of which had slaves on board, and they were not captured in the vessel in which they came here, but were taken in a small cutter in the river Congo, and the vessel being destroyed they were transferred to the next prize. The first of the above vessels was captured by Her Majesty's ship Zebra, off the river Congo, on the 20th November, and arrived here on the 13th December, having on board 83 slaves. She was a fine brig, apparently of Spanish build, but when seized had neither colors nor papers. Her crew was landed on the coast. The second slaver arrived on the 16th December, having been detained off Cabenda on the 25th November by Her Majesty's ship Antelope. She is also of Spanish build, and as in the case of the other vessel, had nothing on board to identify her nationality. She was, however, a larger and much finer brig, and apparently had just been fitted out. The third and most important capture was made off Little Fish Bay. This vessel is a fine clipper ship of about 500 tons, and unquestionably American built. The words "Island Queen, of Washington, D. C.," are plainly to be seen painted on her stern. This vessel had just arrived on the coast, and having landed her supercargo with a large sum of money, was waiting the time appointed to go in again to ship a cargo of a thousand slaves for Cuba, but was fallen in with by Her Majesty's ship Wrangler, then on her voyage from Fish Bay, for this port. The Island Queen, being a remarkably fast vessel, was not taken until after a long and exciting chase, but was at last brought to by a shot from the gunboat's sixty-eight-pounder. She was found to be thoroughly equipped for the slave trade, and was consequently sent here by her captors for adjudication. It is said she lately sailed from Cardiff with a cargo of coals for Cadiz, and was fitted up at the latter place for her present voyage. All three slavers have been condemned and sold. All the crew of the Island Queen came here in her. They appeared to be Spaniards, and most of them have left again for Cadiz in the Spanish ship Conception. The United States ship Ino arrived here on the 5th instant from New York, and intended remaining four or five weeks with us to await the arrival of the sloop Saratoga,

from the African coast, but owing to the existing regulations she was only permitted to stay forty-eight hours. Captain Williams and his officers were on shore, and exchanged civilities with the U. S. Consul. He was also called on by the commanding officer of the troops, and other military officers, and also by the commander and officers of H. M.'s ships Griffin and Wrangler. The *Ino* left this port on the 7th for a cruise, and returned off the port on the 19th, but did not anchor. The executive officer and paymaster came on shore to leave some letters to be forwarded, and which will probably go in this ship. We expect the pleasure of another visit from the *Ino* about the end of this month, when she will probably anchor to get a supply of water and repair her foreyard, which is said to be badly sprung.

I remain, yours, &c.,
VERITAS.

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Central Africa.

Dr. Livingstone writes to the *News of the Churches*: "On the River Shire and Lake Nyassa, the great evil we have to contend against is the slave trade. According to our consul at Zanibar, nineteen thousand slaves pass annually through the custom-house there, and most of them come from the lake and river just named. This traffic destroys all the better feelings of those among whom it flourishes. We lately sailed about two hundred miles along the western shore of Nyassa, and notwithstanding the yearly drain to the East coast, never saw such a teeming population as lined its shores. They were upon the whole very civil. No fines were levied nor dues demanded. All were busily engaged in catching fish with nets, creels, hooks, torches, or poison. Slaves were often offered for sale. The lake is over two hundred miles long, from twenty to fifty or more miles broad, and very deep. It is surrounded by mountains of great height and beauty. The uplands at their base are probably all healthy and fit for the residence of missionaries. This region of the Lake Nyassa and river Shire is four hundred miles in length, and is but a small portion of this continent, of the future of which the more we know the more interesting it becomes; aye, and the more urgent do its claims appear on those who possess and prize Christ's holy Gospel."

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS IN KAFFRARIA.—The U. P. Presbytery of Dumfries expect to ordain, Feb. 3rd, a licentiate to go and settle in Kaffraria. At their meeting of January 6th, a communication was read from Dr. Somerville, Secretary for Foreign Missions, stating that thirty-six persons in King William's Town, Kaffraria, had communicated with the U. P. Church, requesting that a minister should be appointed to them, offering to pay a stipend of £200, and give a manse, and to repay the cost of outfit and passage within three years.

GIRTS QUICKLY RETURNED.—In the island of Corisco there is a church called the *Evangasimba Church*. It has been gathered, of course, by the missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions since the establishment of the mission

on that island. But it has begun already to send back its gifts into the treasury of the Church which sent it the unsearchable riches of Christ. In the acknowledgments of the Board of Church Extension for December, 1862, we find the following:—*Presbytery of Corisco—Evangelical Church \$4.* The sum is small, but it is larger than many churches at home give; and it beautifully illustrates the sympathy which pervades the body of Christ, to behold those who are just rescued from the darkness of heathenism, joining in the general work of the Church, and dwellers in the isles of the sea helping to rear churches for the inhabitants of the prairies of the West.—*Presbyterian.*

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Death of Rev. Dr. Baird.

The death at Yonkers, on Sunday, of Rev. Dr. BAIRD, has removed from us one of the most widely-travelled and accomplished men of the day,—one whose name has been for over a generation identified with many of our prominent religious associations.

ROBERT BAIRD was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of October, 1798, and in 1818 graduated at Jefferson College in that State. He studied Theology at Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1822 was licensed to preach. In Princeton he started and for five years managed a grammar school, but in 1828 relinquished it, to form a connection with the American Bible Society as a sort of missionary agent in the then benighted State of New Jersey. Subsequently he travelled through all parts of the United States in behalf of the American Sunday School Union; and in 1835 extended his travels to Europe, where he remained over eight years, preaching in behalf of temperance and Protestantism. He has since that time been connected in different capacities with various religious organizations. Some two years ago he made his last trip abroad, and spoke boldly in London in regard to the war, of course warmly supporting the Federal Government.

Dr. BAIRD has written several books of interest. His "View of the Valley of the Mississippi" was published in 1832. The "History of the Temperance Societies" appeared in 1836, and was translated into German, Dutch, Swedish, Finnish and Russian. "Religion in America," printed in Glasgow in 1842, won nearly as great a popularity, and "Protestantism in Italy," published in Boston in 1845, attracted considerable attention at the time. Besides these Dr. BAIRD has edited several religious memoirs, and has written very largely for the periodical and newspaper press of this country and England.

Dr. BAIRD was a genial, pleasant man, with a ready flow of conversation and a frank, open manner, which was very attractive to almost every one with whom he came into contact. From his repeated association with people of the highest rank in foreign countries he acquired the suavity of a courtier. He was personally known to most of the royal families of Europe, and regarded as a valued personal friend by the late Czar Nicholas of Russia and the present Emperor. Among the numerous anecdotes which Dr. BAIRD used to tell was one about his introduction to the present Empress. The Crown

Prince—now Alexander II—was married at an early age, and after bringing his young bride to the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, invited Dr. BAIRD to dine with him. After dinner the young husband asked the Doctor privately what “he really thought of the Crown Princess.” As the lady was as beautiful as even a princess should be, the Doctor had no hesitation in warmly congratulating the future Emancipator of Russia on his choice.

Dr. BAIRD could have written a most entertaining book of personal reminiscence, and probably intended to do so. The news of his death will be quite as unexpected as unwelcome to his very large circle of friends. The funeral takes place from the Presbyterian Church at Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.—*E. Post.*

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EGYPT.

The Mission of the United Presbyterian Church in Egypt meets with much encouragement. Its school at Cairo has two hundred scholars, and that at Alexandria one hundred and fifty. One of its missionaries sold eight thousand New Testaments on a tour up the Nile.

JEWISH.

JEWS IN ABYSSINIA.—The present condition of the Jewish people and their leaders is very remarkable and suggestive. The Rev. H. Stern, an eminent missionary of the London Society for the promotion of Christianity among the Jews, has just published a work entitled “Wanderings among the Falashas in Abyssinia.” The Falashas (“Exiles,” as the word signifies) have, as a distinct colony of Jews, lived in the very heart of Abyssinia since long before the Christian era. They make out for themselves a magnificent pedigree. They say that their ancestors came to Ethiopia in the reign of Maqueda, Queen of Sheba, and that at one period they were independent and ruled over by a king and queen, called Gideon and Judith. They are now a subject race, scattered over five provinces of Abyssinia, and amounting to about a quarter of a million of souls. Their synagogues are to be distinguished by a red pot on the top of each of them. They have been sternly exclusive and ritualistic. They forbid all intermarriages with unbelievers, and if one of them even visit a Gentile, he must undergo a thorough back lustration before he can be received into the congregation, together with a complete and thorough change of dress. They are moral in their conduct, industrious in their habits, and “devout” after their formalist fashion.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

AFRICA.—Recent letters and the Liberia Herald furnish interesting intelligence from the young African Republic. A schooner-rigged craft, built at Edina by Matthias Liberty, had reached Cape Palmas “on her first voyage to get goods for Mr. John L. Crusoe, an enterprising young merchant of Edina.” The Methodist Mission had ready for shipment to the United States one thousand pounds of coffee, the produce of the farm at White Plains, “at present under the superintendence of Mr. John Robinson, a *recaptive by the Pons.*”—*Missionary Advocate.*

Death of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, on the evening of the 9th instant, the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, announced the sudden decease of the venerable ELISHA WHITTLESEY, a Vice President of this Society, for several years chairman of the Executive Committee.

The following resolutions were then submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in this hour of national calamity and distress, this committee are affected by a grief not to be expressed, in the removal from their presence and counsels of the venerable Elisha Whittlesey, so long and so eminently devoted, in Congress and high offices of public trust, to the honor and welfare of our country, to this Society, and to the interests of human virtue, improvement, and happiness; and that our consolation under the loss we sustain must be derived alone from resignation to the supreme Providence in which he ever confided, and which directed and supported him in his varied and multiplied exertions for mankind.

Resolved, That the members of this Committee, and the friends generally of the American Colonization Society, can never cease to cherish a warm and grateful remembrance of their departed friend for his early, constant, zealous, and able services for this institution, (both as for many years chairman of the Executive Committee and a Vice President of the Society,) to the progress of which he was permitted eminently to contribute during his long life by his writings, his counsels, his efforts, and his prayers.

Resolved, That the preceding resolutions be published, and communicated to the family of the deceased.

Items of Intelligence.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—*Jefferson City, (Mo.), March 8.*—A bill has been introduced in the State Senate for the gradual extinction of slavery in Missouri. It provides that all children born of slave mothers after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free. All such children to be apprenticed to the owner of their mothers till they arrive at the age of twenty-one. All children born of such apprentices to be apprenticed to the master, or to whom their mother is apprenticed, until such mother reaches the age of twenty-one. The terms of apprenticeship to conform with the general act concerning apprentices, passed in 1855.

LATEST NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—*New York, March 8.*—The steamer Columbia has arrived from New Orleans on the 27th, and Havana on the 2d instant. Among the passengers from Havana are two persons who have just landed a cargo of Africans in Cuba, their profits amounting to \$950,000, which they brought in gold to this port.

DECEASED.—Miss Mary Caroline Stevens died in Talbot county, Md., a few days ago. The packet ship "Mary Caroline Stevens," running between this port and Liberia, was called after the deceased, her father, the late Col. John Stevens, having made a present of the ship to the American Colonization Society.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Treaty with Liberia.

We understand that the treaty concluded at London between the United States and the Republic of Liberia, between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister at the Court of St. James, and Stephen Allen Benson, President of Liberia, has been confirmed by the Senate, and approved by the President of the United States. The treaty is said to be very brief, guarantying reciprocal freedom of commerce between the two Powers, and stipulating that the citizens of each contracting country shall enjoy in the other all the rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, citizens, or subjects of the most favored nations. In one of its articles the United States pledges itself never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in any difficulties between that Government and the aboriginal inhabitants. See this treaty in the present number.

Latest from Liberia.

The Rev. H. B. Stuart, Congregational Minister at Greenville, (Sinon Co.,) Liberia, writes (December 17, 1863,) of the happy death of his daughter, and mentions gratefully the most kind aid he had received in his affliction from our excellent friend, Dr. G. W. Hall, who visited him at that time. Mr. Stuart says the church and school are in a healthy condition.

THE EXPEDITION FOR THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

We expect the return from Liberia of the Mary C. Stevens, early in April. We look for the departure from Baltimore for this Republic, of this fine ship on the first of May next. A goodly number of emigrants may be expected; quite a number from this District. Applications should be promptly made to the Rev. Mr. WM. McLAIN of this office, 411 Penn. avenue, or to Dr. JAMES HALL, Colonization office, Baltimore.

FREEDOM AND EDUCATION.—Since the emancipation of the Russian serfs, the Government of Toula, which formerly had ten village schools, and 256 pupils, has now 1,123 schools, with 16,387. The schools in Simbirsk have increased from 20 to 277, and of pupils from 375 to 4,192; in Podolia, from 308 to 1,238 schools, and from 14,596 to 36,000 pupils.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1863.

VERMONT.		lection in Congregational Church.....	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40:)			\$2 00
Arlington—S. Deming, \$3.		Windsor—Hon. Allen Ward-	
H. Canfield, \$2.....	\$5 00	ner, \$2. Rev. Malcolm	
Westford—Bullance of col-		Douglass, \$1.....	3 00

Vermont—Miscellaneous,
which constitutes Aaron
G. Pease, of Norwich, a
life member..... \$30 00

RHODE ISLAND. 40 00

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$5:)

Newport—A friend..... 5 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$519.50:)

Hartford—Rev. William W.

Turner, James B. Hosmer,

Alfred Smith, each \$30.

Charles F. Pond, \$30, to

constitute himself a life

member. Mrs. Charles F.

Pond, \$30, to constitute

herself a life member. H.

Huntington, Cash, each

\$20. D. P. Crosby, Lucius

Barbour, Charles Seymour,

William T. Lee, Cash, R.

Mather, Cash, S. S. Ward,

Austin Dunham, E. Flow-

er, Mrs. Thos. S. Williams,

Mrs. L. H. Segourney, ea.

\$10. Mrs. H. C. Trum-

bull, E. T. Smith, George

W. Moore, Mrs. Mary A.

Pitkin, Cash, C. H. Nor-

tham, E. B. Watkinson,

H. L. Porter, Mrs. Thomas

Day, Cash, D. Phillips,

Cash, Edwin Taylor, Chas.

Hosmer, Henry Keney,

James Goodwin, President

Eliot, each \$5. Bishop

Brownell \$4. S. D. Sperry,

E. K. Root, Samuel Taylor,

O. Allen, Charles Benton,

J. C. Walkley, Albert Day,

E. Bolles, B. E. Hooker,

each \$3. Misses Draper,

Cash, S. Spencer, Albert F.

Day, each \$2. S. W. White,

M. Lord, G. B. Corning, A.

D. Enson, J. Langdon, Dr.

Preston, each \$1..... 500 00

Canton Centre—Canton Col.

Society, in addition, to con-

stitute Rev. C. N. Lyman

a life member..... 9 50

Connecticut—Two friends..... 10 00

519 50

Connecticut Colonization

Society, by Charles Sey-

mour, Treasurer..... 58 50

578 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Dr. L. A.

Edwards, through William

Ballantyne..... \$10 00

Miscellaneous 514 67

524 67

Liberian Government—For in-

terest received on their ac-

count 699 74

OHIO.

By Rev. O. B. Plimpton, (\$88:)

Rev. W. Brainard, John Ne-

vill, C. N. Sorter, J. B.

Hovey, Harris Jones, Mar-

cay Smith, Charlotte Bar-

ker, William Radcliff, S.

C. Mosier, M. Searles,

Stephen Thayer, Jonathan

Searles, and Joel Gorman,

each \$1. Lyman Stocking,

A. Cook, Edm'd Richmond,

and Rev. Samuel Gregg,

each \$2. J. H. Minor, Rufus

Mapes, William Apthorp,

Ancil Walworth, Clarissa

Bishop, Mary Silliman and

Nancy Hall, each \$6..... 56 00

Ellettsville—Columbiana county,

without names..... 32 00

88 00

Cincinnati legacy of John

McCormick, late of Cincin-

nati, deceased, by his ex-

ecutors, Edward McCor-

mick and Thos. M. Gechin 2,000 00

IOWA

Newton—John A. Garnett,

sent from Paducah, Kan-

tucky..... 115 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

RHODE ISLAND—*Bristol*—

Benjamin Hall and Mrs.

Sam'l Bradford, for 1863, 2 00

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*—

E. L. Withaus, for 1863... 1 00

OHIO—*Marion*—Rev. H. H.

Messenger, for 1863..... 1 00

Walnut Hill—Rev. J. C.

Boutecon, for 1863..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 5 00

Donations..... 836 00

Legacies..... 2,000 00

Liberian Govern't..... 699 74

Miscellaneous..... 514 67

\$4,055 41

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, MAY, 1863. [No. 5.

FROM LIBERIA.

*The return of the Mary Caroline Stevens, to sail for that Republic
on the 16th instant.*

The return of the Society's ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, on the 15th April to Baltimore, supplies us both with letters and papers, bearing date to February 21st. By unfavorable winds, the ship was detained on our coast, for a fortnight, but finally anchored in safety with a valuable cargo of palm oil and other productions of the tropics. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of very benevolent views, who visited Liberia to promote her agricultural interests, especially the culture of coffee, returned in this ship; also Bishop Burns and wife, who are held in high esteem. in the Methodist Church, and now seek a cooler region for gaining new vigor to health.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society writes: "While we have nothing of great interest from Liberia, our intelligence is one of encouraging character. Much agricultural attention has been awakened. Mr. Glasgow writes that he has orders for 100,000 bricks, and that more than fifty new brick houses are to be erected this season on the St. Pauls."

Since commencing this notice, we see announced the death of Bishop Burns, in Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. "The deceased, says the 'Sun,' had been a missionary in Africa since 1839, and was elected the first colored Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia in 1856.

Throughout his ministerial career he rendered valuable services to the cause of Missions and Colonization in Africa, and was highly esteemed at home and abroad. His health having failed, he determined to make a visit to this country, with the hope to recruit, and arrived in this city on Thursday of last week, accompanied by his wife. Dr. G. C. M. Roberts and Prof. N. R. Smith were immediately called to attend him, who at once pronounced his case hopeless. The body of the Bishop was yesterday embalmed by Mr. J. H. Weaver, and it will be sent to Africa by the first opportunity, accompanied by his widow, who will continue her residence there with her family."

Bishop Burns was distinguished for his simplicity, prudence in council, and power and eloquence in the ministry. We have stood by his side in his African pulpit, and can bear testimony to the Christian graces, which eminently adorned his private and public life. Among the descendants of Africa who have sought most earnestly and labored most effectually for her redemption and elevation, his name and memory will shine with perpetual brightness. We knew not of his extreme danger, until we heard of his death. But this occurred at the right time, and the right place. Its moral effect in two continents will be of inestimable importance. It will unite the hearts and purposes of the good and faithful among his brethren in this country to imitate his noble example, and to prosecute the Christian warfare, which he fought so well, and infuse a purer flame into the church in Liberia over which he presided, and in the bosom of which his precious remains are to rest, encompassed and overshadowed by the love of his people, to whom, though dead, he will continue forever to speak.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

From President Benson.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
February 20, 1863.

REV. DEAR SIR: I think I wrote to you in December, soon after my return home. If I did not, it was owing to the pressure of public duties upon me during that and the succeeding month.

I feel very thankful to a gracious Providence for my safe return home in good health. I sent you some copies of my message by the December mail, which will give you some idea of the state of the country.

On the arrival of the M. C. Stevens, I received your letter dated October, which I thought was originally designed to be forwarded to me in England. I have duly noted the contents of the letter and thank you for the information it affords. I hope your anniversary meeting, which has just closed, was one of unusual interest, notwithstanding the trying times amidst which you now operate. I hope it will not be long before we shall see the end of the severe scenes through which your country is passing. I would to God that the voice of Jehovah was heeded, "Let my people go." The future will show, and it will be generally admitted then, that the disobeying of that injunction has been a barrier to complete success attending the Federal arms. * * * * * You have been already advised of the appointment of Rev. J. P. Pinney, our Consul General to the United States, which I doubt not will give pretty general satisfaction to the friends of Colonization in the United States. Our Senate, at the session which closed on the 5th instant, ratified treaties with the United States of America, and the kingdoms of Italy and the Netherlands. Our home affairs are moving on quite encouragingly. This Government and people are under God strengthening daily. We were all highly pleased to hail the M. C. Stevens in our waters again.

I am, very dear, sir,

Most faithfully and respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

To the REV. R. R. GURLEY,
Cor. Sec. American Col. Society.

From Ex-President J. J. Roberts to the same.

MONROVIA, *February* 19, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of your esteemed favor of November 13th, per M. C. Stevens; and like yourself, I, too, very much regret having seen so little of you during my recent visit to the United States. In making that visit, I had calculated upon much satisfaction in conversing with you, fully and freely, in regard to several matters relating to Liberian interests. In this expectation, however, I was disappointed. Nevertheless, I was truly glad we happened not to miss each other altogether, as it would have been a source of deep regret to me, especially in view of the doubtful prospects of our ever meeting again on this earth, unless you will decide upon another visit to Liberia. If so, rely upon it, no one can give you a heartier welcome than your humble servant.

I am happy in being able to inform you that, after so long a struggle, "Liberia College" is at last open for the admission of students. The first term commenced on the 2d instant. After a strict examination on various branches of collegiate studies, seven young men were admitted, and seven others are expected to enter

n. the course of a few weeks. I feel, my dear sir, the liveliest interest in the success of this institution. The time is come when greater attention *must* be paid to the education of our people to fit them, not only for the important duties of self-government, but for the high and responsible task of dispensing the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the hundreds of thousands of this heathen land, who are even now looking to Liberia for instruction; and through whose instrumentality, under divine Providence, they are to be elevated from their deep degradation. I do trust that Liberia College will be liberally sustained by the friends of Liberia in the United States, and that it will prove, as I believe it destined to do, a great blessing to Africa.

I am not at all surprised that President Lincoln's Central American scheme has been so soon abandoned. I never believed it would answer. Rely upon it, sir, God designs to establish on this continent a respectable and enlightened negro nationality, and Liberia is the nucleus!

I am not aware of any local news particularly interesting. We have just entered upon another presidential campaign, and we have but little else except politics. Hon. D. B. Warner is the candidate on one side, and Hon. B. J. Drayton, of Cape Palmas, on the other. Both parties seem sanguine of success.

Mrs. Roberts joins me in kindest regards to Mrs. Gurley and yourself, and all the family.

And believe me, my dear sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

From the Rev. Wm. C. Burk to the same.

CLAY ASHLAND, LIBERIA.

February 21, 1863.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I received your kind favor of the 10th of November, 1862, which gave me comfort to be able to hear from you once more, and the health of your family. My own health and that of my family are very good. R. is getting quite large. I feel quite distressed at the long and continued war of the United States; we feel it very much, though far off as we are. The Southern Board has stopped all of their operations in Liberia for the last two years. We are getting along as well as might be expected, everything considered. Mr. E. Morris, from Philadelphia, has given several valuable lectures on farming operations. He has gotten a good quantity of coffee from the St. Paul's river. The attention of almost every farmer has been lately turned towards raising coffee, and I regret that they have not done so before. I am operating on a hundred acres of land, about three miles back from the river. My wish and intention is (should God permit) to plant

at least twenty-five acres in coffee; should my life be spared to see it come to perfection, I shall doubtless realize a handsome profit, and should I die before receiving the profit, it will be a good legacy for my children. I am truly glad to learn that the attention of many of our friends and relations are being turned towards Liberia. We need thousands, multiplied by thousands, to fill up and build, and cultivate this vast waste. In regard to the healthiness of the country, I think it will compare favorably with any other part of the known world. This may appear strange to those who have always believed that Africa's air is always filled with poisonous and deadly miasma; but my reason for so thinking, are these: in the first place, we have comparatively no doctors nor medicines in this country; yet we, as a general thing, enjoy good health. For my own part and that of my family, we enjoy excellent health, as good as we could expect anywhere in the world. In regard to interior settlements, I think that persons coming from the mountains and high lands of America, would do well to go to the mountains or high lands of this country. I have just returned from my third visit to the settlement of Caryesburg, and I find that the air is very strong and bracing on the top of that mountain, much more so than on the low lands. I believe, however, that emigrants may do well in this or any settlement in Liberia, provided that they are prudent in all things, and have good attention. My opinion in regard to the healthiness of this country, I have not arrived at hastily, but it is from observations and experience of almost ten years. The country just back of Clay Ashland is high and rolling, and the water cool, pure, and excellent; the natives strong and healthy.

The Government is just furnishing a very large and well arranged receptacle on the road to Caryesburg, about five miles from the St. Paul's river. The bridges to Caryesburg, numbering nine, are all in good order, and I could wish that they were constantly being traveled over by carts and wagons. Our election for President and Vice President will soon come on; the candidates are D. B. Warner for President; J. M. Priest, of Sinoe county, for Vice President; opposition, B. J. Drayton, of Cape Palmas, for President; A. F. Johns, of Monrovia, for Vice President. I trust in God that the best man for the general good of the nation may be elected.

Will you, my most excellent friend, be so kind as to see or inquire about my mother, whether she is still living at Arlington, or elsewhere. I have written again and again, and have not been able to hear a single word. I must now conclude, as my paper is so bad, I fear you will not be able to understand this bad writing.

Please remember us kindly to your family, and believe me, as ever,
your humble and obedient servant,

WM. C. BURKE.

P. S.—Rose begs that you will also be so kind as to inquire for her father.
W. C. B.

From Mrs. M. A. Ricks to the same.

CLAY ASHLAND, *February 12, 1863.*

SIR: I drop you a line to inform you that I am well, hoping you and family are the same. I received yours, and was glad to hear from you and family once more; but I am sorry to hear of your long continued war. I have often thought of you and others with a sympathetic heart. Oh how many thousands have died—nation against nation—what a pity; but it is so; I hope it will soon end, and peace will reign once more. I think the time is short. We of Liberia, I believe, are going on planting. Coffee is generally being planted; in a few years coffee will be abundant—it will be the chief thing. Sugar-making is still going on; we have great calls for mills at present; the past year one part of it was a good one by reason of the down pouring of his Holy Spirit; many were added to the church of God, both the Methodist and Presbyterians. Brother and two daughters have professed and joined in with them. The Lord is with us; the people are getting in the spirit to live. Brick-making is being carried on now more than ever. I was in Liberia before brick houses were going up. In a few years frame ones will be scarce in Liberia; they are the cheapest after all. I believe they are going to try cotton; I believe it can be raised in Africa, if not as much as can be in America; there is nothing like trying; the peoples' eyes are becoming open; I believe the day will break.

My best respects to all your family. Please receive my thanks for your kindness in sending me seed and papers.

M. A. RICKS.

From C. L. De Randamie, Agent of the Society, to the Rev. WM. McLAIN, Financial Secretary.

BUCHANAN, *January 31, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 14th November, enclosing a bill of lading and invoice of sundries for the M. C. Stevens, duly reached me, intended for the support of 17 emigrants for Finley settlement; and emigrants, however, preferring to remain in Monrovia, did not come down here, and I consequently have reconsigned the articles to Mr. Dennis, to the amount of \$843 66, excluding 10,000 feet of lumber which was landed here, Mr. Dennis having too much of that article himself. For the proceeds of it, I will account for as soon as disposed of, which I hope will be shortly.

From H. W. Dennis, Agent, to the same.

MONROVIA, *Feb. 21, 1863.*

The ship has cleared, and is now ready to leave for the United States; she has in, considerable freight, and the captain concluded

not to call at the islands for any salt. I think that he is right, and I have said thus much to him.

The Stevens arrived here on the 25th of December from Baltimore. All the emigrants by her, except the four from Cape Palmas, were landed here; they all had attacks of fever, and some cases pretty severe. Two deaths have occurred, Mrs. Lanne and Mrs. Murray; the rest are all now doing as well as can be expected. They are all stopping in this city at the Receptacle, except some few, who prefer living to themselves in houses rented at their own charge.

I have given my obligation to the captain for \$200 for the passage of Bishop Burns and wife in the ship to Baltimore. The Bishop assures me that the amount will be paid by the Mission Board on his arrival in the United States.

The Bishop leaves Liberia on account of ill-health, and has appointed me secular agent of the mission. I have been greatly taxed for the last two weeks. I accepted of the appointment because I want to be as serviceable to Liberia as I can, in any capacity; and I may (as secular agent) be able some times to use our currency, when it can be done without injury to anybody, for mission purposes, and give your draft in exchange.

The captain disposed of some 2,640 feet of the pine boards at Sinoe; he will account to you for the proceeds. I have sold a considerable quantity of plank, and I hope from present prospects to have sold all of it by the end of the year.

Messrs. Warner and Drayton are competitors for the next presidency.

If our molasses and sugar can be sold to advantage in your market, would it not be well for me to buy, and ship some? Molasses can be had here at thirty cents per gallon; sugar at from six to seven cents. If I had a good easy working mill I could make annually from my present cane, some 10,000 pounds of sugar myself, and would increase my crop of cane, if we could find a good market for the product.

Coffee pays well now, and I am sorry I have not the means to plant it, so as to make it an object. I shall, however, try and do what I can.

From Cape Palmas.

TUBMAN TOWN, LIBERIA, Jan. 19, 1863.

I thought to see a portion of my colored friends before this time. I am almost weary of waiting for them. I saw Mr. Seys to-day. He told me you were well when he left. He preached yesterday to a large congregation. On the 16th there were sixteen ships in harbor. Tell Washington and Georgetown colored friends to come over and sit down under their own vine and fig tree.

NATHANIEL AND PRISCILLA BROOKE.

From Rev. J. Seys, U.S. A. for Recaptured Africans, to the same.

FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: You will receive such full and satisfactory accounts from your very efficient agent here, H. W. Dennis, Esq., that I need not say much in reference to general matters. We arrived 25th, (your ship leaves Christmas day,) and on the 4th January left for leeward, returning here on the 6th instant.

The two families for Finley would not go, notwithstanding my daily and constant advice to them during our voyage to go and commence that new settlement. * * *

I have seen and conversed freely with the Secretary of State about the last quarter of the Congo money, and have assured him that as soon as he will make out receipts, specifying the ages, as required by the United States Government, I will certify the said accounts, so far as I can, to the best of my knowledge. The leeward settlements are doing well, but the people clamor for emigrants; pray send out in May a ship load.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN SEYS,

From J. J. Roberts to the same.

MONROVIA, February 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of your favor of November 11th, per M. C. Stevens; and I regret to observe that the Government, up to that time, had not consented to settle for the 4th quarter's support of recaptured Africans upon the terms you submitted. However, President Benson informs me that the proper certificates and other papers are being forwarded by the Stevens, and that we may hope soon after her arrival in the States, the matter will be amicably arraigned and settled. I trust so.

I have much pleasure in informing you that "Liberia College" is at last open for the admission of students. The first term commenced on the 2d instant. Seven young men were admitted, and several others are expecting to enter in the course of a few weeks. I beg in the name of the trustees of the college, to thank you and the Executive Committee for the donation of a complete set of the "African Repository," well bound, for the College Library. The library could not be complete without it; and I assure you the trustees highly appreciate your kindness in supplying it.

You will see by the Liberia Herald that we have just entered upon another presidential campaign. The candidates are Hon. D. B. Warner, and Judge Drayton, of Cape Palmas. The friends of both express themselves quite certain of electing their nominee.

I remain, dear sir, yours, most respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

From the Liberia Herald of January.

The subject of the election of President and Vice President of the Liberian Republic is occupying the thoughts of that young nation. *Hon. D. B. Warner*, of Monrovia, for President; and *Hon. J. W. Priest*, of Sinoe county, are nominated by one convention; while *Hon. B. J. Drayton*, for President, and *A. T. Johns*, Esqs., for Vice President, are the opposing candidates. Mr. Warner is Vice President under the present Administration, and Mr. Drayton Chief Justice of the highest court. The election takes place in May.

President Benson has declared in a very fair and patriotic article in the *Herald*, of the 7th of February, his preference for neither of the candidates, deeming both candidates for the first honors of the Republic his personal and political friends, and disposed to leave the election to the votes of the people. Mass meetings on the subject have been held in many of the settlements.

The following articles of interest are from the Herald of January.

Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, acknowledges the receipt from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., of England, his work, "Homer and the Homeric Age," in three quarto volumes, and a number of his Parliamentary speeches. Also, a gift of two hundred and fifty dollars from his friends in St. Thomas, to be invested in a silver flower vase and plate, and a few other articles in testimony of their great esteem and regard. On the plate and vase we read the following simple inscription:

Presented
To Edward W. Blyden,
by the
Young Men of St. Thomas, W. I., August, 1862.

Monrovia School Book Repository is advertised by B. V. R. James, and it is stated that the assortment of this book store consists of English, Spanish, French, Latin, and Greek Grammars, Readers, and Dictionaries; also Arithmetics, Geographies, &c., &c., and interesting works of recent publication for general readers. They have made arrangements to keep on hand constantly a regular supply of school books, &c., and they assure purchasers that it will be to their interest to patronize the Repository.

Dr. Hodgkin, the eminent philanthropist, of London, has issued an appeal suggesting the formation of an organization to procure means for assisting fugitive slaves who find their way to England.

From the Herald of February 18.

From the Herald of this month we make the following extracts:

The Legislature closed its session on the 5th inst.

Some very important matters were transacted during the session, among which may be mentioned the ratification of the Treaties of "Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" with the United States of America, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

These treaties may be considered as indexes of the progress that Liberia is making in the estimation of the civilized world; and if we wish to increase that esteem, and accelerate that progress, we must make our laws and customs conform more and more to the laws and customs of those civilized nations that have the light and knowledge of centuries to guide them.

For instance, if in making a Treaty, we allow to a foreign government the privilege of our coastwise trade, when we see that the experience of ages has taught all other nations to refuse that privilege to foreigners, then we show that we have not much knowledge among ourselves, and are not capable of gaining wisdom from the experience of others.

We are glad to learn that our Government is about to confine vessels engaged in the Foreign trade to Ports of Entry. For this we have the sanction of all civilized nations, We cannot think otherwise than that it will prove beneficial to Liberia, and our citizens generally. It may, and doubtless will, produce great dissatisfaction for a while among foreign traders and the natives along the coast; but our first duty is to look after our own welfare, after which, if we can afford it, we may consult the interests of others.

Our readers may recollect, that in the very first part of his last message, the President alludes to the disturbances existing among the native tribes at the leeward; and the Legislature has passed an act, empowering the President to take measures for settling the difficulties existing among them, and that, we fear, can only be done by the power of the sword.

We are among those who deprecate war in all its forms, and we can only look upon it, with any degree of allowance, when we know that it is used—for what should always be its end—to obtain peace and justice.

Messrs. Blyden and Crummell, who with Mr. Johnson visited this country as Commissioners from the Liberian Government to make

known to their colored brethren in the United States the views and wishes of the people and Government of that Republic, and the many and rich advantages which emigration thither would secure to them and to their children, have published a report of their proceedings in fulfilment of their duties.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Blyden says:

During my sojourn of one month in England, I was in attendance at several meetings, where I felt it my duty to give information of Liberia.

On the 14th of May, I sailed from Southampton for New York, where I arrived on the 26th of the same month. I traveled through all the principal cities of the North, during the months of June and July, presenting the object to sympathizing audiences.

Towards the end of July, I separated from Professor Crummell, he going West, and I to the West Indies. I arrived at St. Thomas on the first of August. I immediately made the object of my visit known through the papers, had circulars printed and distributed throughout that and all the other islands. Words cannot express the interest manifested by Africa's descendants in the object. Persons came from the remotest parts of the island, and from neighboring islands to attend my lectures, and have personal interviews on the subject; so that the month which I spent there was one of excessive labor, my relatives seeing very little of me. From several of the islands I had pressing invitations to visit them, but my means and time did not allow. The circulars, however, did a good work. I have read several letters from parties in various islands, expressing the ardent desire of the colored people to join in our great work, and blessing the Government of Liberia for issuing the invitation.

In the Island of Barbadoes, several thousand copies of the circular were reprinted, in order to extend the news. I have been informed that my visit to the West Indies was like the publication of a new evangel—the advent of a second Moses.

If the Government of Liberia had the means to send a vessel twice during the coming year to the West India Islands, you could throw one thousand industrious persons, mechanics of various kinds and agriculturists with their families into this country.

As a result of my effort in St. Thomas, I may mention that a Society was organized by the leading colored, and a few white men of the island, under the title of the *St. Thomas Library Association*, for the purpose of promoting Liberian emigration and African civilization. This Society, embracing as it does the wealth and intelligence of the island, will be very efficient in forwarding any measures that the Government of Liberia may see proper to inaugurate to promote West Indian emigration to Liberia.

I was informed by white friends of Liberia in the United States that it would not be difficult for the Liberian Government to secure

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a loan to carry out this object. I hope that the Government may be able further to prosecute and consummate the good work begun in the West Indies. Once get the current of emigration setting from the West Indies, and it will be by no means difficult to keep it up. I would like to see, before the end of the year, one thousand West Indian planters and mechanics located at Finley.

Of the passengers who would avail themselves of a direct opportunity to Liberia, many would pay their own passage. That would be a small income to the Government. Could not the "M. C. Stevens" be chartered for the purpose?

Returning to the United States from St. Thomas, I visited Bermuda. There I found a number of intelligent and hard working colored people anxious to emigrate. Thence I visited Halifax and Windsor, N. S., and St. John's, N. B., and gave information of Liberia. In all these places I found that African concentration was the charm that would elicit all the warmest feelings of black men.

The Rev. Mr. S. Crummell states :

Immediately on the receipt of the official documents authorizing me to enter upon this commission, I commenced, at once, the performance of the duties it required. In connection with J. D. Johnson, Esq. I addressed on several occasions the people of the city of Washington, D. C. The Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church being in session in that city at that time, I was privileged with Mr. Johnson to visit and to address that important body composed of (50) fifty ministers. We improved our opportunity to set before them the claims and advantages of our country. I may add here that at a similar conference, held in New York city a few weeks afterwards, I had the same privilege extended to me.

Leaving Washington city, I went thence to the State of Maryland; and in company with Rev. E. W. Blyden, I addressed on different occasions several thousands of the free people of color in the city of Baltimore. My journeys and labors, from this time, were carried on alone. I visited Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, and addressed the people there on two occasions. From Maryland I passed into Pennsylvania, and had the privilege of meeting in public assemblies in their churches the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburg; in Harrisburg and Alleghany city I held private conferences.

In the State of Delaware, I met the free colored people, in the town of Wilmington, on two visits, in their large church at four meetings; and also had several private conferences.

In the State of New Jersey I addressed meetings in Newark, Princeton, on two visits, Trenton and Elizabethtown.

In the State of New York; in New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Rochester, and Buffalo, I addressed large assemblies, and in some places, on two or three occasions.

In the State of Ohio I had public meetings in Cleveland, twice Toledo and twice at Oberlin.

In the State of Michigan, at Detroit, on three occasions, and at Ann Arbor.

In the State of Illinois at Chicago.

In Canada at Chatham, C. W.

The chief towns in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, had been visited by me previously to the receipt of my commission.

During my journeys through the States I have been received everywhere with the utmost courtesy by our brethren of the African race. On no single occasion have I had to encounter opposition. I found everywhere a warm interest in our Republic, and a deep desire to hear of our progress and improvement. My meetings were always well attended, frequently crowded. Even those colored gentlemen in the States who are opposed to emigration oftentimes expressed satisfaction at the signs and proofs of Liberia's progress.

At the commencement of our labors as Commissioners, we received from the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, a series of resolutions most cordially endorsing our Commission, and recommending us to their friends throughout the States.

I am under very great obligations to the colored Ministers of the several denominations, for assistance in furthering the objects of my mission and for securing me opportunities for addressing their people. Without intending to be in any way invidious, I beg to mention my deep obligations to the Rt. Rev. Daniel A. Payne, D. D., Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This gentleman, although thoroughly devoted to the interests of the race in America, is likewise a fast friend of Liberia, and anxious for the redemption of Africa. I beg to mention in this connection the names of Rev. J. M. Brown, and the Rev. Mr. Wayman of Baltimore; also the Rev. Stephen Smith of Philadelphia, and several other Ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Perhaps I may be permitted to express my conviction that a Commission of responsible citizens to the free people of color of U. S. A., setting forth the claims and advantages of our country, is a policy which is needed as well for them as ourselves. Few of the questions which are now agitating the minds of our brethren in America command so much attention and excite so much interest as this of emigration. And with respect to those of them who are intent upon seeking a new home in foreign lands, it would seem but a matter of duty that Liberia as a field for enterprise and citizenship should be brought before them for consideration and for choice.

In reference to these reports the Herald says :

By the reports of Commissioners Blyden and Crummell, pub-

lished in this issue, it appears that our brethren in America are, at last, beginning to realize that Africa is the only true home of the African.

Many of our colored brethren seem to think, that the United States is the only country in the world fit for them to live in; and they seem to look upon it as a kind of sacrilege to emigrate from it in search of truer freedom, and a higher position among the family of nations. They seem to forget that it was emigration that laid open that Eden to them. They do not consider, that if the Anglo Saxon had always been as much opposed to immigrating to America, as the Anglo African is now opposed to emigrating from it, they never would have had that free, christianized, and beloved country to enslave them and their posterity.

While we believe that Africa is the best part of the world for the African race as a whole, yet we do not think it is the only place suitable for them. We would like to see our colored brethren going out from America to seek new homes in all parts of the world. The earth was made for us as much as for any other race, and we have a right to our share of it. As water, when set in motion, will seek its own level before it comes to rest again, so we believe that the colored people of America, when once embarked on the tide of emigration, will emigrate, and emigrate, until they find a proper level where they can rest and prosper; and that resting place will be in Africa.

We therefore say to our colored brethren in America, emigrate anywhere, and every where, until you find some country where you can be a free and great people. Liberia, with open arms, invites all Africa's children to come over and help build up a mighty nation; but if they will go elsewhere, then we wish them good speed.

In the January mail steamer, a Mr. Croft, a colored gentleman from England, went on a mission to the King, in behalf of the Quakers of England, with presents, and with a view to induce the king to put an end to his bloody festivals. We have not yet heard of the result of this mission.

From Lago's 400 bales of cotton were received in England in the month of December—the largest shipment ever made at one time from Lagos.

The M. E. Conference finished its session in this city on Monday, the 16th instant. In consequence of the ill health of Bishop Burns, the Rev. B. Wilson presided over the sessions of the conference. The conference made several changes among their ministers; Rev. J. W. Roberts goes to Bassa; Rev. T. Fuller to Palmas; Rev. P. Corker to Millsburg, and the Rev. H. Whitfield to Monrovia. These are all we have learned as yet.

Sierra Leone papers give accounts of considerable fightings and

difficulties between the authorities of the colony and the surrounding native tribes, both to the north and south of the colony. An association for the growing of cotton had been organized.

We are pleased to note that the new governor, Major Blackall, seems to be giving much encouragement to the educational interest of the place. He presides with interest at educational associations, and never before have the papers so teemed with notes and notices of schools and like associations for the promotion of knowledge.

Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, 916 Arch street, arrived in Monrovia in the "M. C. Stevens," December 25th, bringing samples of his machines for cleaning coffee, &c.

January 1st, Mr. Morris delivered a very interesting as well as instructive address to the citizens of this city (males only) in the fair building, situated in the "Government Park." He was presented by John O. Hines, Esq., an industrious mechanic and thriving farmer of this county, with a beautiful walking cane, made by Mr. Hines, all out of Liberian materials. Mr. Morris appeared much affected on being presented with the cane, when listening to the remarks of Mr. H. W. Johnson, who handed him the cane for Mr. Hines. He has gone down the coast in the "Stevens."

The celebration of the first of December came off in the usual way in Trinity Church. Mr. A. D. Williams, first speaker, introduced the day with some very appropriate remarks; after which, followed Mr. J. H. Evans, orator for the occasion. We were highly pleased with the address of both gentlemen. The speakers were both young, neither, perhaps, being over twenty-one; yet they did great credit to themselves, having done much better than many we have known to undertake the same duties, double their age. The choir performed remarkably well.

In the evening at 7 o'clock, a lecture was delivered by Hon. John Marshall, Senator from Maryland county, in the same place, chiefly on what he had seen while in England and other parts of Europe.

The Convocation of the P. E. Church will commence its session in this city on Wednesday, the 18th inst. The session will be an important one, as the question of independence will be discussed.

On Thursday, the 25th ult., the President entertained at dinner the commander and officers of his Dutch Majesty's ship "Cornelis Dirks." The principal officers of our Government, and the foreign officials residing in this city where present, and a more interesting occasion we have seldom witnessed.

ACCOUNT OF PRODUCTS exported from the port of Monrovia during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1862.

TO ENGLAND.

135,962 gallons of palm oil.....	\$32,704 02	
52 tons of camwood.....	2,309 91	
100 lbs. of ivory.....	60 00	
2,008 gallons of syrup and molasses	412 85	
14,892 pounds of sugar.....	868 64	
		\$36,255 43

TO THE UNITED STATES.

30,998 gallons of palm oil.....	\$13,832 76	
50 tons of camwood	2,972 80	
36 bushels palm kernels.....	18 00	
		16,823 50

TO HAMBURG.

180,500 gallons palm oil.....	\$61,012 24	
11,134 bushels palm kernels.....	7,367 00	
64 tons of camwood.....	3,428 15	
642 lbs. of ivory.....	300 38	
		72,197 76

TO HOLLAND.

50,724 gallons of palm oil.....	\$17,907 02	
9 tons of camwood	434 87	
8,892 pounds of ivory.....	643 87	
7,884 bushels of palm kernels.....	3,942 00	
		22,927 76

\$148,204 50

TOTALS.

Oil.....	407,184 gallons.
Camwood.....	129 tons.
Molasses.....	2,008 gallons.
Sugar.....	14,892 pounds.
Ivory.....	1,630 pounds.
Palm kernels	19,054 bushels.

The Herald notices the arrival on the 25th of January of a Dutch man-of-war, at Monrovia, the Cornelia Dirks, Commander Van Stevenwich. She remained a week. Her officers were on shore daily, and appeared much pleased with the city and its inhabitants.

Since the arrival of the M. C. Stevens, we have despatches from Liberia by the English mail to the seventh of March. We are grieved to notice the death of Dr. H. J. Roberts, a most worthy citizen and skilful physician. He was a brother of the ex-President. He had long been in ill health. He died on the 5th of March.

Agriculture is attracting much attention in Liberia, and also education.

LIBERIA.—Rev. John Seys, now in Liberia, writing to the Western Christian Advocate, speaks in the following terms of the productiveness of that country :

I have lived in and visited fifteen West India Islands, my native country. I have been familiar with sugar-cane and its culture, with coffee, and with cotton from my childhood, and thought those islands unrivaled. But Liberia excels them all. At the late fair in Monrovia a sugar-cane was exhibited measuring *thirty-one feet nine inches*. I saw it, and yielded the palm hitherto, in my estimation, held by Trinidad, in the Gulf of Paria, to Sinoe county, Liberia. Cotton is perennial, and of the finest texture and staple. A plant in Monrovia, on the premises of the late Judge Bennedict, has yielded at least four pounds annually for twelve years in succession. Mr. Morris, whose visit and lectures have created a perfect enthusiasm about coffee, obtained at Sinoe twenty-four varieties of splendid berries from trees transplanted from the forest where the plant is indigenous, wild, and found in countless multitudes, some fifty feet high.

Of the religious condition of the colony, he says :

The work of religion prospers. The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is decidedly the most efficient. Bishop Payne and Rev. Mr. Hoffman are on board, on their way to their convocation at Monrovia. Our own mission holds its annual conference at Monrovia on February 11. Several brethren are going up with us to it. This mission rather languishes. Several preachers have died, and Bishop Burns is in feeble health, and may have to visit Madeira after his conference. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." No white man has offered since Rev. Mr. Bastion. Very few colored preachers come over from America ; still less, if any, are raised up on the mission, and hence the work does not progress.

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THE BASUTO CONVERT.

The French Protestants have a flourishing missionary station in South Africa, which has borne precious fruit. The following interesting account of one of their converts shows, in a striking manner, the power of Divine grace :

Libe lived a heathen and a malignant enemy to the Gospel down to old age ; but when the missionaries had almost ceased to indulge hope concerning him, his heart was subdued, and his mind enlightened by the gracious power of the Divine Spirit, and, as it will be seen from the following narrative, he became a decided follower of the Lord Jesus, and died in the peace and triumph of the Gospel.

"Libe, an uncle of Moshesh, had witnessed with the greatest displeasure the arrival of the missionaries. 'Why are these strangers not driven away?' said he one day to his friend Khoabane, a prudent, influential man. 'Why should they be driven away?' said he. 'They do us no harm; let us listen to what they have to say—one one obliges us to believe them.' 'That is what Moshesh and you are always repeating; you will find out your mistake when it is too late.' Libe was nearly eighty years of age when he spoke in this manner.

"Was this aged heathen clear-sighted enough to discern the power of the doctrines that we preached, or rather, did not his conscience tremble already under the sting of Divine truth.

"However this might be, some time after, taking advantage of the peace which reigned in the plain, Libe quitted the arid heights of Thaba-Bosio for the smiling valleys of Korokoro, and chose a hill of considerable elevation as the site of his village, whence the eye wandered over the imposing chain of the Malutos, and the rich table land which separates the station where I resided from that of Moriah. It was not, however, the beauty of the sight which guided him in his choice; the sole desire of the old chief was to procure good pastures for his flocks, and to escape from our wearisome preaching.

"He soon saw with vexation that we had found our way to his dwelling. How could we abandon him—a man on the brink of the tomb? Already the deep wrinkles which furrowed his whole body, the terrible state of emaciation to which he was reduced, his dull and haggard eyes, and other indications, still more repulsive, of a speedy dissolution, made even his nearest relations avoid him. He was generally to be found covered with disgusting rags, squatted near the door of his hut, endeavoring to lessen the tedium of solitude by plaiting rushes.

"One would have thought that Libe, forsaken by every one, would have received with joy the consoling promises of the only religion which can dispel the terrors of death. But no; at the first sound of our voices a smile of hatred and scorn played upon his lips. 'Depart!' cried he; 'I know you not. I will have nothing to do with you or your God. I will not believe in Him until I see Him with my own eyes.' 'Would your God be able to transform an old man into a young one?' said he one day to my colleague of Moriah. Just at this moment the rising sun shot his rays across the defiles of the Malutis. 'Yes,' answered this servant of Christ; 'you see this sun, which will soon be six thousand years old; it is as young and beautiful to-day, as it was when it shone upon the world for the first time. My God has the power to perform what you ask; but He will not perform it in your favor, because you have sinned, and every sinner must die.' At the sound of this last word, Libe became furious, and turning his back on our friend, replied: 'Young man, importune me no more; and if you wish me to listen

to you, go and fetch your father from beyond the sea—he, perhaps, may be able to instruct me.’

“The violence of his animosity was especially manifested on the occasion of the interment of one of his daughters, at which I was invited to officiate by the husband of the deceased, and some other members of the family. The procession had preceded me, and I was following slowly toward the grave, praying to the Lord to enable me to glorify Him, when I saw Libe rushing toward me with a rapidity which only rage could give him. His menacing gestures plainly showed his design in coming, and I trembled at the prospect of being obliged to defend myself. Happily, his sons no sooner saw him appear than they ran to my aid; they begged him respectfully to retire, but he was deaf to their entreaties, and a struggle was the inevitable consequence. The wretched old man, exhausting himself by vain efforts, reduced his children to the grievous necessity of laying him on the ground, and keeping him in that position during the whole service. When I passed near him, on going away he exerted all his strength to disengage himself, and ended by knocking his head violently against the ground. At length he ceased, being quite worn out with fatigue; and casting on me a look of which I could not have believed any man capable, he loaded me with invectives.

“After this deplorable incident, we discontinued our visits to Libe, for fear of contributing to increase his condemnation; we inquired, however, from time to time, if he was still living, and sent him friendly messages by his neighbors. What was my surprise one day on receiving an invitation to go to him! The messenger that he sent was radiant with joy. ‘Libe prays,’ said he, with emotion; ‘and begs you to go and pray with him.’ Perceiving on my lips a smile of incredulity, the pious Tsiu continued his relation as follows: ‘Yesterday morning Libe sent for me into his hut, and said, ‘My child, can you pray? Kneel down by me, and pray God to have mercy on the greatest of sinners. I am afraid, my child; this God that I have so long denied has made me feel his power in my soul. I know now that he exists. I have not any doubt of it. Who will deliver me from that fire which never can be quenched? I see it! I see it! Do you think God will pardon me? I refused to go and hear his word, while I was still able to walk. Now that I am blind, and almost deaf, how can I serve Jehovah?’ ‘Here,’ added Tsiu, ‘Libe stopped a moment, and then asked, ‘Have you your book with you?’ I answered that I had. ‘Well, open it, and place my finger on the name of God.’ I did as he wished. ‘It is there, then,’ cried he, ‘the beautiful name of God. Now place my finger on that of Jesus, the Saviour.’ Such was the touching recital of this bearer of good tidings sent me by Libe, and I soon had the pleasure of assuring myself of the reality of this wonderful conversion.

“For nearly a year my co-worker at Moriah shared with me the

happy task of ministering to this old man, whom grace had rendered as docile as a little child. In order to lose none of our instructions, Libe usually took our hands in his, and putting his ear close to our lips, repeated, one after the other, the words that we uttered, begging us to correct him if he made any mistake. He was baptised in his own village. This ceremony attracted a crowd of people, who were desirous of seeing him who had persecuted us, and who now preached the faith which once he sought to destroy. Four aged members of the church at Moriah carried the neophyte, who was too feeble to move alone. Although we were not without anxiety as to the effects that such varied emotions might have upon him, we thought it our duty, trusting in the Lord, to invite him to give an account of his faith.

“‘I believe,’ said he, without hesitation, ‘in Jehovah, the true God, who created me, and who has preserved me to the present hour. He has had pity on me, who hated him, and has delivered Jesus to death to save me. O my master! O my father! have mercy on me! I have no more strength—my days are ended. Take me to thyself; let death have nothing of me but these poor bones! Preserve me from hell and the devil! O my Father, hear Jesus, who is praying to Thee for me! O my Lord! * * * * O my Father! * * * * The good old man forgot himself so completely in these pious ejaculations, that my colleague of Moriah, who officiated, was obliged to interrupt him, by putting the following questions: ‘Do you still place any confidence in the sacrifices that you have been accustomed to make to the spirits of your ancestors?’ ‘How can such sacrifices purify?’ ‘I believe in them no more; the blood of Jesus is my only hope.’ ‘Have you any desire you would like to express to your family, and to the Basutos assembled round you?’ ‘Yes; I desire them to make haste to believe and repent. Let them all go to the house of God, and listen meekly to what is taught there. Moshesh, my son; where art thou?’ (Here Moshesh covered his eyes with a handkerchief to hide his emotion.) ‘And thou, Letsie, my grandson, where art thou? Attend to my last words. Why do you resist God? Your wives are an objection. These women are your sisters, not your wives. Jehovah created but one man and one woman, and united them to be one flesh. O! submit yourselves to Jesus. He will save you. Leave off war, and love your fellow-creatures.’ ‘Why do you desire baptism?’ ‘Because Jesus has said, that he who believes and is baptised shall be saved. Can I know better than what my Master tells me?’

“‘It is the custom in our stations for the converts, before receiving baptism, to repeat the ancient form of renouncement. It had been explained to Libe, and he had perfectly understood it; but it was impossible for him to learn it, or even to repeat it after the officiating minister. This circumstance was turned to our edification, inasmuch as the embarrassment of the convert brought forth all the ardor of his feelings. ‘I renounced the world and its pomp,’ said

my colleague. 'No,' exclaimed Libe; 'I do not renounce it now, for I did so long ago.' 'I renounce the devil and all his works.' 'The devil!' interrupted the happy believer; 'what have I to do with him? He has deceived me for many long years. Does he wish to lead me to ruin with himself? I leave hell to him; let him possess it alone.' 'I renounce the flesh and its lusts.' Another exclamation. 'Are there no joys but those of this world? Have we not in Jesus pleasures which satisfy us?' According to a desire very generally expressed, Libe was surnamed Adam, the father of the Basutos. He died one Sunday morning, shortly after his baptism. One of his grandsons had just been reading to him some verses from the Gospels. 'Do you know,' said the young man, 'that to-day is the Lord's day?' 'I do know it,' he replied; 'I am with my God.' A few moments after, he asked that a mantle might be spread over him, as he felt overpowered with sleep; and he slept, to wake in this world no more.—*Lond. Miss. Chron.*

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PARIS EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The following statements respecting the operations of this Society in South Africa, are given by a correspondent in the *News of the Churches*, for February:

Most of your readers know that the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society has been, in the hands of Providence, the means of rescuing from impending ruin, and restoring to a state of comparative prosperity, an important tribe of South Africa, the Basutos. The country inhabited by those natives is situated nearly in the latitude of Natal, to the west of that colony, from which it is separated by a high range of mountains. It is remarkably fertile, abundant rains visit it regularly in the summer, and in winter, owing to the elevation of the land, occasional falls of snow maintain the moisture of the soil. This, with the return of peace, brought on by the arrival of the missionaries, has enabled the Basutos to repair their fortunes, which the constant inroads of their enemies had so completely destroyed, that a part of the population had recourse to cannibalism to maintain their wretched existence. The Basuto land may now be considered as the granary of the northern districts of the Cape Colony. Wheat, maize, and other staple produce are now cultivated there on a very large scale; most of the fruit trees of Europe are also reared with success. The population is dense in comparison to that of other parts of South Africa. The country is generally studded with small hamlets.

The mass of the population are still heathen, and there, as in all Caffraria, superstition, and the crafty devices of diviners and other supporters of Paganism, often thwart the efforts of the missionaries. Much encouragement has, however, been granted to these good men. Ten stations, every one of which is to be considered as the centre of

an important district, have been founded in Basuto land. The preachers of the Gospel are generally loved and esteemed. The New Testament, printed in the idiom of the country, has been extensively circulated, with a collection of hymns and other religious books. We are happy to be able to offer to our readers some of the recent accounts sent by the French missionaries to the Parent Society.

The pastor of Beershebah, the Rev. S. Rolland, preaches every Sunday to a congregation of about 500 adults, of whom 326 partake of the Lord's supper. The number of recent converts on probation, previous to their being baptized, amounts to 125. Schools have always been in a very flourishing state on that station.

At Thaba-Bossion, the residence of the paramount chief, the Rev. Mr. Yousse preaches the Gospel to an audience varying between 350 and 400 hearers. The members of the church amount to 146. Among the new converts lately admitted, was a youth belonging to the despised race of the Bushmen. During a long time he listened with great attention to the preaching of the word, but found it very difficult to remember what he heard. This grieved him very much, and he once complained mournfully of it to a member of the church. "Thy heart," said his friend, "is like a pierced sack, which can keep nothing that is put into it. But the sack may be repaired: pray the Lord to do it by his Holy Spirit." From that moment the poor Bushman prayed with more courage and perseverance, and his requests have been heard. Not only has he been enabled to understand fully the plan of salvation, but he has even succeeded in learning to read the holy Scriptures, and he rejoices the heart of the missionary by his Christian conduct.

Mr. Mabile, the missionary of Morijah, has the charge of a numerous flock, scattered over a very extensive district; 328 adults have been brought to the saving knowledge of Christ. The last report of that station contains a very edifying account of an aged member of the church. Mr. Mabile having passed unexpectedly through the village in which she resided, was told that she was very ill, and not expected to live long. He at once went to see her. Hearing his voice, she opened her eyes, and begged of her friends to turn her towards him. Peace was depicted on her face. Her countenance was that of a servant quietly awaiting the arrival of her Master. "Lemina," said the missionary, "do you know me?" "Yes, I know you; speak to me." "Whom are you expecting?" "The Lord Jesus." "Will he come soon?" "Yes; he is very near." "What has he done for you?" "He has taken away all my sins on himself, and carried them all away. Since I have given myself to him, he has always guided and protected me. And now I shall soon be with him." Three days later a message brought to Mr. Mabile the news of the death of Lemina. An instant before her departure, her brother-in-law, who is also a believer, inquired whether she had anything to express. "I have nothing new to say,"

was the ready answer; "Jesus is always for me the one who has carried away my sins; what will you have more? I am going; I do not fear death." Very soon after, she exclaimed, "Heaven opens before me, full of glory! There is Heaven opened! I am entering into it!" These were her last words.

At Mekuatlíng, where there is a congregation of 400 hearers and 130 communicants, the Rev. Mr. Daumas is preparing for baptism a considerable number of recent converts. Among the members of the church, a man named Matike once astounded the missionary by the recital of a most wonderful deliverance; he was traveling in a desert with his wife and a friend, and compelled to spend the night in a place infested with lions. After having passed through the agonies of the most cruel apprehensions, they began to hope that no evil would befall them, when a lion pounced upon them, seized the friend of Matike, and began to tear him. The woman uttering shrieks of distress, the animal crushed her head in its mouth, and killed her. Poor Matike found himself under the corpse of his fellow-traveler, felt his blood trickle over his own body, and heard during a long time the monster gnawing upon him the mangled remains of its victim. Matike has lived many years after that escape, and he has endeavored to consecrate faithfully to the service of the Lord the life which had been so miraculously preserved. He died lately, and his last words to his friends were these: "Remember what the Lord has brought you through, what he has done for me, and be faithful in his service."

The Rev. Mr. Dyke, of Hermon, lately baptized sixteen adults. The attendance here is also excellent, being nearly 500 persons. The church members amount to 157, and their number will soon be increased, as no less than sixty-seven adults are in preparation for baptism. Among the persons lately received is an aged woman, almost deaf, and bent down by years. During many months she came regularly on foot to the station, from a distance of eight miles, to attend public worship. She could hear but little of what was said by the missionary, but she appeared happy in sitting with Christians, and seeing them pray and read the word of God. As soon as the service was concluded, she made a daughter of hers sit by her side, and repeat slowly and distinctly to her the instructions which had been delivered from the pulpit. One day, describing to Mr. Dyke the folly and wickedness of her former life, she ended by saying, "One mightier than I has overcome me. He, my conqueror, always young, always strong, has bound me to his service. I shall ever walk in his strength, for he is able to subdue my heart and to introduce me finally into glory."

If we were not obliged to restrain ourselves, much edifying and interesting information might be gleaned from the reports of the other stations, which, although less advanced than those we have mentioned, have all witnessed remarkable displays of the almighty grace of God.

The converted natives assist the missionaries in spreading the glad tidings of the Gospel every Sunday; many of them visit some of the villages of the district to which they belong, and avail themselves of all the opportunities of doing good and diffusing light that they meet with. Some of them have become very efficient school-masters and deacons.

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[From the Spirit of Missions.]
AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The following reports are copied from a recent number of the Cavalla Messenger, a paper published in our African Mission:

Report from Cavalla Station to Cape Palmas Convocation, Dec. 26, 1862.

The services at Cavalla Station have been steadily maintained since the last meeting of Convocation. The missionary has not been interrupted once by sickness himself, nor has his faithful assistant, Rev. C. F. Jones. The regular routine here is: morning service, with a lecture on the Epistle and Gospel for the day, at half-past seven o'clock A. M.; a Grebo service, followed by a sermon from the missionary, and sometimes Mr. Jones, at half-past ten o'clock; Sunday school in the afternoon, in which it is the happiness of the missionary to act as superintendent and teacher; and regular evening service, followed by a sermon by the missionary in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Jones preaches usually in Grebo, on Wednesday evenings, after the regular service.

On Thursday a service is held about noon in the missionary study, for the benefit of communicants living amongst the heathen.

It would be faithless to suppose that all these services have been in vain. We have good ground, indeed, for knowing that they have been blessed to the upbuilding of the church, and to bringing a few more within her sacred pale. The attendance on the part of the heathen is somewhat improved, and if they do not yield to the truth, they at least appear less opposed to it.

The missionary meeting has been held regularly on the first Wednesday in every month, and the missionary spirit, it is hoped, developed more and more. Even little children seem desirous to give something month by month, while the aggregate contributions of villagers, scholars, and the Female Sewing Society have averaged \$24 60 per month. Besides occasional visits to Cavalla river, the missionary has been able to go once to Bohlen, preaching on the way, and once to Taboo within the past three months. From the former place and district, the superintendent will report. Of Taboo I am thankful to be able to report encouragingly. Mr. Minor retains six children under his influence, chiefly supporting them himself, while William Sparrow is their teacher. I found

the grounds and house in a neat and proper condition; but what was especially noticeable was the evident improvement of the superintendent and family in spirituality under the afflictions through which they have been called to pass in the war of their people with their neighbors. Mr. Minor remarked, as we talked over the prospects of the station: "We feel that God is with us."

It is with thankfulness that I am able to report that, through the friendly interposition of the Cavalla people, the difficulties which have been so long disturbing the mission station at Taboo and the Plabo tribe have been settled.

The semi-annual examinations were held at Cavalla on Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th instant.

Connected with the boarding schools there are: girls, 29, boys, 18; day scholars, boys 6, girls, 6—total, 59. From Wotte, there were present of boys, 2; night schools in the heathen villages, 30; making a total of scholars, 91. The two night schools in the large town and Nyaro have been revived by the free-will effort of Mr. Charles Morgan and Edward Neufville, who have also charge of the boys' boarding school.

It is a pleasure to report favorably of these two young men, as also of the teacher and assistant of the girls' school. Edward Neufville is now an applicant to be received as a candidate for holy orders.

In the schools, as in the church at Cavalla, a respect and deference for those who "are over them in the Lord," has been one of the gratifying proofs of general progress in the Christian faith and practice.

The missionary has performed only one infant and three adult baptisms within the past three months; one person has died, our printer, William White. Brought into the mission at a very early age, he was always an amiable boy, and early made a profession of faith in Christ. Little sensibility and life were manifested, until the illness which proved fatal. Then his heart seemed to be softened. The Bible and its priceless truths were precious to him, and brought peace whether for life or death. God has pleased to grant him death, that he might truly live.

On the Sunday afterward two more scholars were baptized in the place of the dead; thus bringing to the recollection of many that the church below is only a school for the church above; and, further, that while Christians are ever passing away from the one to the other, God will ever bring a new and increasing accession; thus always preserving and giving life to his one Apostolic Church, "even unto the end of the world."

Statistics of the station for the year ending December 26: Communicants admitted, 5; transferred to other stations, 13; suspended, 5; died, 3; present number, 77. Baptisms: adult, 3; infant, 9—total, 12. Confirmations, 4; candidate for orders, 1; missionary collections, \$136 91; alms, \$20 27.

J. PAYNE.

[From the Spirit of Missions.]
YORUBA MISSION—WEST AFRICA.

We took occasion in a recent number to call attention to the circumstances of great peril in which the missionaries and others in Yoruba were placed.

The anxiety then expressed is in a measure, at least, relieved by the following statement copied from the February number of the Church Missionary Record :

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of the very wide-spread sympathy manifested, not only in England, but upon the continent of Europe, on behalf of their missionaries, under the threatened attack of the King of Dahomey. Not only has the appeal for prayer been responded to most cordially at parochial missionary meetings, but it has been recommended by many clergymen from the pulpit, and has formed a special subject of weekly intercession in many Christian families. Under these circumstances, they have great satisfaction in laying before their friends the following intelligence just received from the Yoruba Mission.

The committee learn that the state of the country, in consequence of the height of the rivers, has been such that it has been hitherto impossible to move an army across the country between Dahomey and Abbeokuta. In the mean time, Commodore Wilmot, in command of the West African squadron, accompanied by Capt. Luce and the surgeon of H. M. S. Brisk, has landed at Whydah, and gone up to Abomey, on a mission to the King of Dahomey. There is, therefore, much ground for hope that the threatened attack of the King of Dahomey upon Abbeokuta will be mercifully averted.

A letter dated Ibadan, September 5, 1862, has also arrived from the Rev. D. Hinderer, speaking of the great comfort which he and the beleaguered mission party had derived from the thought that so much prayer was being poured out for them by the church at home. He states that though to their multiplied trials had been added the death of Mr. Jefferies, one of the European catechists, through want of proper nourishment while prostrated by sickness, yet God, in an especial manner, had vouchsafed his protecting care over them, in that when they were in the greatest straits for want of cowries, a heathen woman, previously unknown to them, had come forward and furnished a supply for their wants. Mr. Hinderer expresses his "unspeakable joy that the town-bell has rung, indicative of a speedy opening of the road to Abbeokuta," so that he and the mission would be able to remove to Lagos. A still further ground of hope is the fact, that the Rev. J. A. Lamb, Secretary at Lagos, and Captain Davies, had received permission

from the Bashorum of Abbeokuta not only to visit Ibadan with provisions for the mission party, but also to act as mediators between themselves and the Ibadans. There is thus good reason to hope that the civil war which has so long distracted the Yoruba country may be speedily terminated.

The committee trust that this intelligence will lead their friends to mingle thanksgivings with their continued prayers on behalf of the mission. Gratefully as they recognize the self-denying efforts of their friends to provide the funds needed for their great work, they are still more grateful for this evidence of the prayerful interest manifested on the Society's behalf. They desire to offer their humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the spirit of prayer which has been so largely poured out, and they trust that their friends will ever remember that such contributions are the true strength and stay of the Church Missionary Society.

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THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

There never was a time when the Colonization Society stood so high in public estimation as it does deservedly at the present. It has managed to keep itself entirely clear of all party strifes, and while loyal to the Government of the United States, and philanthropic to the colored race to the highest possible degree, its discreet method of showing that regard, though it has occasioned for it some misconception formerly, has raised it higher and higher every year in the eyes of all discerning men. It originated in the most sincere and hearty desire to do good to the colored race, and it has effected more that is encouraging in the present and hopeful for the future than any other scheme that we have seen or can yet see.

The power of self-government has been developed among these colonists to a degree, and with a success which is truly astonishing. Their sense of superiority to the native Africans around them has led them justly to appreciate and look up to the Christian civilization of the United States, and to imitate all the best features of our institutions of their own free choice. Agriculture, commerce, education, religion, the just and legitimate authority of civil self-government without tyranny and oppression; these things are all found advancing among them more rapidly than in Sierra Leone, a British colony planted long before—more rapidly, perhaps, than in almost any other colony, planted only so short a time, and nourished only by such slender support.

At the present moment there can be no comparison, we suppose, between the prospects for the colored man, who emigrates to Liberia, and to any other place that has been proposed. In Hayti, they are all in danger of being subjugated at any moment by French or Spanish ships of war. They are placed in the midst of a people of their own race, but of the most idle and worthless description, speak-

ing another tongue, and where, instead of being looked upon as superiors in industry and knowledge, they will be treated as strangers and foreigners, while their children will be almost certain to be corrupted instead of elevated.

The climate and distance used to be the chief sources of dread against Liberia. But such are the results of experience and science, that with proper precaution nothing is to be feared from that source now. On the high table lands a few miles back from the coast, emigrants go through the acclimating fever in so mild a manner that far less is to be feared from it now than in going to Hayti, or Central America, or any other climate adapted to the colored race. Ships have also so abridged the duration of the voyage, and made the passage so smooth and pleasant for those who can manage thus to get across, that it is almost as if a bridge had been thrown over the Atlantic. The language, too, and customs, are so thoroughly American that the colored man hardly realizes his change of country, only his change of position.

If ever there was a scheme of philanthropy calculated to do good to the colored race at the present juncture, this is it. The wisdom of encouraging so many able-bodied laborers to leave our own shores might justly be questioned, viewed simply from the point of our own interest. Great Britain is eager to obtain them for their own interests. But so far as the good of these individuals and their children is concerned, and for the future benefit of the whole continent of Africa, nothing can be conceived more promising. If some of our merchants would present either the Liberian Government or the Colonization Society with a packet steamer to ply between Philadelphia and Monrovia regularly and rapidly, we believe it would soon amply pay expenses, and develop a trade of the highest value to this city, while by carrying emigrants, it would enrich Africa.—*Public Ledger*.

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Rev. Mr. Arbousset, a French Protestant Missionary, of thirty years service among the Basutos in South Africa, reports having received at Moriah, six hundred of the natives to the Lord's table, and that there were lately four hundred communicants at the station, besides several other flourishing stations had been formed. It is stated that a work on South Africa has been written by Mr. Arbousset, which has been translated and published in Edinburgh.

Accompanying a handsome contribution from one of the Missionary districts in South Africa, for the relief of the starving operatives in England, was a statement that \$250 of the sum was contributed by the native tribe known by the name of Fingoes, among whom the Wesleyan missionaries have many years labored in teaching Christianity and civilization.

GROWING TRADE OF WEST AFRICA.

The ability of Western Africa to supply others than her own people with staple productions, and as a boundless mart for the manufactures of Europe and America, are clearly demonstrated. The last returns of imports by England from thence are thus given, as well as the increase or decrease as compared with 1859:

	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Barwood.....	£8,939	£2,046	.....
Camwood.....	7,870	519	.....
Copper ore.....	648	....	£515
Cotton.....	6,094	405	.....
Ebony.....	3,797	1,184	....
Guano.....	2,590	1,186	....
Gum animi.....	222	....	531
Gum copal.....	865	....	727
Oil (palm).....	1,684,532	263,503	.....
Orchal.....	.....	.....	29
Teeth (elephant's).....	35,672	.....	6,203
Wax (bees).....	2,184	.....	5,590
All other articles.....	23,702	4,147	.....
Total.....	£1,776,565	£272,990	£13,602
		13,602	

Increase in 1860 over 1859..... £259,388

The subjoined table shows the character of the commodities shipped in 1860, and that, with one exception, all the articles exhibit increases over the preceding year:

	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apparel.....	£24,158	£6,582	.....
Guns.....	61,613	22,230	.....
Gunpowder.....	100,169	28,785	.....
Beads.....	8,388	5,264	.....
Brass manufactures.....	20,820	1,846	.....
Cottons.....	464,661	188,216	.....
Earthenware.....	23,227	11,418	....
Hardware.....	50,814	2,405	.....
Iron and steel.....	25,147	4,442	.....
Silk manufactures.....	14,421	6,429	.....
Spirits (British).....	15,695	12,078	.....
Staves.....	56,538	.....	£1,909
Woolens.....	11,074	4,032	....
All other articles.....	75,120	13,450	.....
Total.....	£951,295	£257,177	£1,909
		1,909	

Increase in 1860 over 1859..... £255,268

The increase is a handsome one, and the total is rapidly rising in importance. The commerce of Western Africa offers great inducements to traders.—*Colonization (Phila.) Herald*.

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AID TO THE FREED PEOPLE.—Our private accounts from the West represent that the number of refugees from slavery was largely increased recently in Tennessee. It is said the Government proposes to furnish them with land for cultivation, and that seeds and agricultural implements are greatly needed. Our Western friends are giving their attention earnestly to this want. "I rejoice," writes a correspondent, "that this is the case, and I desire friends everywhere to be encouraged in this good work—thereby evincing to our authorities that though we cannot, for conscience' sake, destroy men's lives, we feel the Christian obligation resting on us to do something to save them. Although we should not, and I trust do not, engage in this work for ostentation, yet it is apparent that what is accomplished through the hand of charity, will be so much relief to our oppressed Government, and will doubtless meet its cordial approbation."

We are informed that our friend Henry Rowntree, of Iowa, has gone to the stations in Tennessee, to labor for the moral and religious improvement of the colored people.

A valued friend in the interior of the State of New York, writes that friends there have been much interested in preparing clothing for the freed people, and adds: "It does not seem to me a charity, but a debt we owe, and which, in justice, we are required to pay, at least in part. These poor people have been long toiling for us—suffering hardships, stripes, and bondage, and we have clothed and fed ourselves with the produce of their unrequited labor."

By a recent letter from England, we learn that the Appeal from London Meeting for Sufferings for contributions to aid the refugees from slavery, is likely to find a liberal response, notwithstanding the strong claim of the suffering population of Lancashire upon the aid of our English friends—a claim that has been met in the spirit of true Christian benevolence.

We are glad to find that the Cincinnati Relief Commission continues its active exertions in the great work.—*Friends Review*.

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A superintendent expresses much gratitude for articles forwarded, while he mentions the exposure and sufferings of those associated with him in his labors, and suggests that every box sent should have a list of contents, and the place of the donor under whose charge distribution is made. The superintendent could report the good done:

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LIBERIA—THE STEVENS.

The Liberia Herald of the 4th of March gives a full account of the independent organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, with several other interesting articles, which we shall give in our next number. For various satisfactory reasons the Executive Committee have decided to postpone the departure of the Stevens unto the 16th of the present month. Efforts are being made by the friends of the Society, particularly by Rev. Dr. Pinney,

of New York, with the sanction of the Board of the New York Society, to increase the number of emigrants by the approaching expedition. May these efforts be attended with success. What Liberia now, above all things, needs, is an intelligent and enterprising colored population to extend her influence and develop her resources. Let but one mind animate those men of color who would make their liberty a blessing, and Africa shall become a sharer in their joy.

AFRICA.

Senator Wright, at a late missionary meeting in New York, said: "Liberia is as stable a Government as any of its age. She had schools, colleges, and over four thousand five hundred children receiving education by the policy of our government. A large trade in coffee and palm oil had been given to France and England. He hoped soon to see a vessel leave these shores every week for Liberia, and then the missionaries would open that dark continent to civilization. As the war goes on, and the colored people are thrown upon the Government, God seemed to open Africa that we might return them to their native land, and be their brethren in trade and commerce.

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.—Just as this number is made ready for the press, we are put in possession of letters from Africa, announcing the death of Mrs. Auer, wife of the Rev. J. G. Auer, on the 10th of February; and of that of Miss Delia Hunt, on the twelfth of the same month. Both of these beloved missionaries died at the Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas.

The letters containing the particulars of these sad events, are necessarily deferred to the next number.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1863.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Received from L. D. Stevens,		ton, Centre Cong. Sabbath	
Treasurer of New Hamp-		School, \$10 each. C F.	
shire Colonization Society		Thompson, \$5. A Van	
as follows: Miscellaneous	\$20 00	Dorn, \$3. Rev. G. P. Ty-	
Chester N. Hampshire Cong.		ler, Hon. R. W. Clarke, \$2	
Church and Society.....	4 00	each. D. B. Thompson,	
Rev. H. O. Howland, Miss		Dr. W. H. Rockwell, H.	
Emily and Miss Ada Hazle-		Orcutt, \$1 each. W. H.	
ton, each \$1.....	3 00	Felton, 50 cents.....	35 50
		Bradford—Rev. Silas M. Keen,	
		D. D.....	1 25
	27 00	Cornwall—Cong. Church and	
By Rev. F. Butler. (\$180.81:)		Society, by Rev. A. A. Ba-	
Brattleboro — N. B. Willis-		ker.....	8 45

Manchester — Cong. Church and Society, \$31 26. Mrs. Lucy Munson, \$1.....

32 26

Middlebury — Cong. Church and Society, \$18 35. Rev. Pres. B. Labaree, D. D. \$3. Rev. James T. Hyde, \$2. E. Matthews, Mrs. P. Starr, each \$1.....

25 35

Springfield — Cong. Church and Society, by Rev. John W. Chickering, Jr., which, with previous, will constitute him a life member.

West Townshend — Rev. S. S. Arnold.....

10 00

Windsor — Hon. Hiram Harlow, Hon. Carlos Coolidge, S. R. Stoker, Esq., A Friend, each \$5. E. H. Dudley, A Friend, S. U. King, each \$1.....

23 00

Bennington — Cong. Church and Society, by Rev. C. H. Hubbard.....

25 00

180 81

Peachem — Legacy of Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, late of Peachem, Vermont.....

441 36

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$391.50:)

New Haven — C. S. Bushnell \$50 to constitute himself a life member. D. Perit, A. R. Street, L. Candee, each \$25. Wm. Bostwick, Timothy Bishop, each \$20. E. Atwater, Eli Whitney, each \$15. Rev. Jeremiah Day, James Brewster, E. E. Salisbury, Mrs. Abby Salisbury, E. C. Read, Misses Gerry, R. F. Ingersol, A. Heaton, William S. Charmley, each \$10. Mrs. E. Atwater, William Johnson, Mrs. Whitney, Cash, J. Fellows, A. F. Barnes, William Boardman, E. C. Scranton. C. L. Chaplain, President Woolsey, Mrs. Lois Chaplain, W. Southworth, each \$5. Mrs. E. Ives, Mrs. Chas. A. Ingersol, Mrs. Isaac Beers, C. M. Ingersol, Miss Mary Dutton, E. H. Bishop, ea.

\$3. Cash, H. N. Whittlesey, Samuel Noyes, Mrs. E. M. Stevens, L. Bradley, A. Treat, each \$2. R. Burritt, Cash, J. G. North, Z. Day, Rev. S. D. Phelps, C. B. Whittlesey, L. A. Daggett, Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, J. Anketell, each \$1. James Olmstead, 50 cents.....

384 50

Branford — Cong. Church.....

5 00

Stratford — Mrs. Sophia B. Linsley.....

2 00

391 50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City — M. Conant.....

2 00

Miscellaneous.....

423 66

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (128:)

Madison — B. O. Plimpton.....

10 00

Deerfield — M. R. Gibbs, Rev.

Caleb Brown, Mrs. Martha

H. Tibbles, Polly Day, each

\$10. Jessey L. Slack,

Ephraim Hubbard, Sarah

Lyons, John Hartzel, each

\$5. Linus Reed, \$2.

62 00

Berlin — Peter Gee.....

5 00

Palmyra — Rob. Johnson.....

10 00

Edinburg — Thomas Bigelow..

10 00

Kirtland — Harriott Martin-

dale.....

15 00

Painesville — C. Huntington,

\$10. William Gray, \$5.

A. G. White, \$1.....

16 00

128 00

MICHIGAN.

Harvey — Rev. Joseph Harvey.

1 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

CONNECTICUT — *New Ha-*

ven — S. A. Orcutt and Levi

Bates, \$1 each, for 1863..

2 00

DIST. OF COLUMBIA —

Washington City — M. Co-

nant, for 1863.....

1 00

WISCONSIN — *Kenosha* — Mrs.

A. Hanson.....

1 00

Total Repository.....

4 00

Donations.....

730 31

Legacies.....

441 36

Miscellaneous.....

423 66

\$1,599 33

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1863. [No. 6.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.

By the return of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, we have papers from that Republic of a late, and by a later arrival, bearing date to March 4th. It is gratifying to observe the rapid progress of the *Liberia Herald* in editorial ability, and good judgment, as exhibited in its columns, the care and taste shown in its selections, the value and variety of information touching the public interests of education, agriculture and commerce, and the great cause of civilization and Christianity. We have inserted various articles in our present number, and invite special attention to the proceedings of an Episcopal Convention, held in Monrovia, "to organize an independent church within the limits of Liberia, according to the order, doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and church of England."

In our last number, we published several letters from distinguished Liberians; and in the present, we publish two very interesting letters from those who have gone to **make** their homes in Liberia. These communications cannot fail to impress the minds of our free people of color with the advantages that are opening before them and their race on the western shores of Africa. Moral and Christian considerations will, we trust, offer irresistible inducements to the great body of our Christian colored people to **seek** the renovation of Africa in holiness, and the establishment of the kingdom of the Redeemer throughout her entire extent.

[From the Liberia Herald of March 4.]

Organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Liberia.

Doubtless most of our readers are aware that the complete organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia has been a topic of deep consideration on the part of ministers and people of this body, during the last two or three years. To this end a meeting was summoned at Cape Palmas, in April, 1862, and a missionary organization was formed, and rules and canons adopted. But this meeting was attended by only half of the Episcopal ministers of this country; and the organization effected was merely voluntary, missionary, and unauthoritative. As such it was unsatisfactory to those who took part in its organization, and distasteful to those who were absent. During the last few months the subject of a full and complete organization has been discussed and canvassed; and at length the conviction arrived at, that the Episcopal Church in this country must assume prerogatives, and take upon her a complete form. And it was decided that the organization of 1862 should be superseded.

The former organization which met at Cape Palmas last year, adjourned to meet in Monrovia on the third Wednesday in February. And according to appointment, the Missionary Bishop at Cape Palmas, and all the clergy of the Episcopal Church met in this city, at Trinity Church, Ash Wednesday, for Divine service.

Morning prayer was read by Rev. T. M. Thompson, of Bassa, and the lessons by Rev. G. W. Gibson, of Monrovia.

The Rt. Rev. J. Payne, D. D., preached a sermon on the progress of Missions and Church Organization from several texts of Scripture.

After the sermon, Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop to all the Presbyters and deacons, and a number of the congregation then present.

The Missionary Convocation was then called to order by the Bishop; but the lay delegates from Cape Palmas not having arrived, the convocation adjourned until the arrival of the schooner "Clarrinda" bringing the delegates.

The Rev. G. W. Gibson, rector of Trinity Church, Monrovia, then arose and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Liberian clergy present:

Whereas, when in the course of Divine Providence these Liberian settlements became independent, with respect to civil government, their ecclesiastical independence was necessarily included, so that the different religious denominations of Christians in them were left at full liberty to model and organize their respective churches and forms of worship and discipline in such manner as they might judge most convenient for their future prosperity, consistently with the laws of the country; and

Whereas, this has never been exercised by the Episcopalians of Liberia, and hence her increase, prosperity, and order have been greatly retarded; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it a duty to ourselves, our children, and the church of God, to organize an independent church within the limits of our country, according to the order, doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and Church of England.

Resolved, That the clergy present, who are citizens of Liberia, do now organize, and hereby form a general council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and canons for the future government of the same.

The Rev. E. W. Stokes being the senior Presbyter present, was appointed temporary chairman, and the Rev. J. K. Wilcox, Secretary *pro tem*.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Rt. Rev. J. Payne, D. D., now present, be invited to take a seat in the council at the right hand of the President.

Resolved, That Rev. C. C. Hoffman be invited to a seat in the council.

The council then proceeded to ballot for a President, and the Rev. G. W. Gibson, Rector of Trinity Church, Monrovia, was elected. The Rev. Thomas Thompson, Rector of St. Andrews' Church, Buchanan, was elected Secretary.

The council being thus organized, proceeded to the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia. It continued in session from Wednesday morning until Monday noon, holding two sessions of several hours daily.

At its second session, Wednesday afternoon, the following resolution was presented by the Rev. A. F. Russell, chairman of Committee on "Episcopal Services," and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne be requested to continue his Episcopal supervision of the church in Liberia, and to perform Episcopal offices where they may be needed throughout the country.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne being present, thanked the council for the honor conferred upon him, and readily consented to continue the performance of his Episcopal offices whenever and wherever they might be needed, during his residence on the coast.

The chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Canons, Rev. A. Crummell, then presented his report, and the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Liberia was unanimously adopted.

On Thursday, the Rev. A. Crummell, in behalf of Committee on Prayer Book, made a report: the chief items of which are, (1,) the appointment of a committee to draft a book of Common Prayer, to be presented at a future general council; (2,) withholding all power from the committee to alter in any way the office for Holy Communion, the Baptismal Offices, the Church Catechism, the 39 Articles, the Ordination and Consecration Offices as in use in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S. A.

The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That this church, now in council assembled, do adopt the above several offices for use and authority in this church. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were spent in adopting the canons of this church, which are substantially those of the Protestant Episcopal Church of U. S. A., altered to suit the circumstances of an infant church and a new country.

A committee of three clergymen were appointed to inform the Foreign Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America of the proceedings of this council, also another to inform the presiding Bishop of the American church, and the primates of the Church of England, and the Scotch Episcopal Church of the acts of this council. The council adjourned Monday morning with prayers, and the apostolic benediction by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Payne.

From the beginning of her existence, as a nation, Liberia has been favored with the aid and counsel of several influential friends, who have watched over her growth and prosperity with unflagging zeal.

Among those who have been most zealous and watchful for the prosperity of Liberia, there has been none more so than Gerard Ralston, Esq., our Consul General in Great Britain. Few, if any, matters of importance have been transacted with foreign powers, without the advice or services of Mr. Ralston being required; and he has always been zealous and willing to devote both time and

abilities, without remuneration, for the benefit of our young Republic.

The Government and people of Liberia are fully sensible of the value of Mr. Ralston's services as their Consul General, and have for some time been trying to find a suitable and practical mode of evincing their satisfaction.

With this view, the Legislature, at its last session, passed a resolution complimenting Mr. Ralston for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted our foreign affairs as our Consul General; and as a further evidence of their high appreciation, the President of Liberia is authorized to present to Mr. Ralston a suitable testimonial of the regard of the Republic of Liberia for his valuable services as Liberian Consul General.

The people on the St. Paul's river are hard at work. During the dry season they have made any number of thousands of bricks for building purposes, some of them equal to the best imported. Upwards of 200,000 have found a ready market in this city.

It is not to be supposed that their agricultural interests are suffering in consequence of brick making. The contrary is the fact. From the sale of brick they are enabled to extend their farming operations, and we are assured that the planting of cane and coffee will exceed that of any previous year, at least fifty per cent.

In almost every direction on the St. Paul's brick houses are taking the place of wooden ones.

Appearances indicate that ere long a very lucrative trade will be carried on between Liberia and Sierra Leone. We have abundant signs to warrant us in saying this. Already our sugar and coffee find quite a fair market there.

On Sunday the 22d of February, Trinity Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The services were performed by the Rt. Rev. John Payne, Bishop of the P. E. Church, in Liberia, assisted by the Revs. Alex. Crummell, A. F. Russell, C. C. Hoffman, Thomas J. Thompson, J. K. Wilcox, C. F. Jones, E. W. Stokes, Thomas Toomy, and G. W. Gibson, the pastor of the church.

The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Alex. Crummell from the latter clause of the 17th verse of 28th chapter of Genesis.

This splendid church is a gift from the Sunday School of Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church, New York, and is capable of seating about 360 persons. On this occasion the church was full, but not crowded.

The Liberia College was opened on the first Monday in February, under Professors Crummell and Blyden. The following are the names of the students for the first term: First class; J. H. Evans, A. D. Williams, James M. Payne. Second class: James N. Lewis, H. D. Brown, E. C. Howard, N. R. Richardson, J. P. Henry.

have had it very severe, and we have lost two females, both married. At present the rest are doing very well. I must say we are much pleased with the country. I know it is the home for a colored man; you think you are living at home, but if you could take a look, and see how some families live here, you would be surprised. We have not been on the St. Paul's as yet, but our friends that came with us have, and they have selected our land for us. It is land that has been cleared off by the natives, some time since. So all we will have to do is to cut the brush and burn it.

Our land is located near Harrisburg, about a half mile from the river, and there is a small stream running through it, which is suitable for a mill-race, if we choose at any time to put a mill on it. We have sugar-mills near us, so we will plant our sugar crop the first thing, and afterwards we will plant a large coffee field.

They have a plenty of cattle here, and the farmers all use them, that is why we want a plow; and you will oblige us by sending us a watch or a clock, as we cannot get one in Monrovia. Please do not forget to get that book from Brice Brewer. We have not sold anything but segars yet, and not all of them. Our fish and pork we will want for our own use, when we go up the river, to feed our hands with. We are ready to go up the river now, as the fever is nearly over with us. Eliza is quite sick to-day; Johnny has fever to-day, but the children do not suffer much with fever; Willie has had the fever, but he is quite well; all of Horace's children have had the fever, but they are better. We enjoy ourselves very much; we visit a great many families. We were invited up the river with a wedding party, but Horace was sick, and I did not like to go.

Mr. Crummell arrived two weeks ago, and sends his love.

Mrs. Russell (Georgiana Williams that was) is in Monrovia, and she was so much pleased to see us. She heard I died in California. Her husband is a farmer on the St. Paul's; she has given me an invitation to make her house my home. I think our prospects are much better than we first anticipated. Labor costs nothing here to speak of; we can employ natives for two dollars per month, and sometimes you get them for their feed.

Willie has been going to school, but since he had the fever, he has not gone; but I will send him in a few days.

Mr. Amos will have his school adjoining our farm, so we will have no trouble in sending our children to school.

Mrs. Fuller and husband are here; they are well. He is a member of the House of Delegates.

Mary Blackson that was, sends her love to all, and says her brother Richard must come out, and bring his butchering tools, and he can make all the money he wants, and if he has any tools of any kind, to bring them. I dined with Dr. McGill some days ago. I send you a list of the company. I also dined with him

on Sunday. You must excuse this letter, but I was sick with fever yesterday, so I did not feel like writing to-day.

My love to all. Let me know how ——— is getting along.

From your sons,

H. AND N. BISHOP.

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[From the Christian Mirror]

ODD HOURS ON THE HILLS—"THE HIGHER LAW"

CONWAY, MASS., *April 14, 1863.*

"Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods," was the speech of Shadrach and his followers, on the plain of Dura. "I have audaciously done that which was holy," boasted the Greek maiden Antigone in the Play, because she could not judge that the proclamation of men might "transgress the unwritten and immovable laws of the gods." "Give unto God the things that are Gods," said Harry Vane, "Give also unto Cæsar the things that are his. If he unlawfully require more, do you lawfully refuse to obey him." The reason of man is echoing the voice through all the ages, denying its subjection to powers that are no more than human, and declaring its allegiance to the Power above.

Among those that believe in God, there has never been a dissenting word. If ever there appears to be, it comes of some ambiguous form of statement or of some misapprehension of the meaning intended. That full service and submission are due to God only, is the first principle of religion. And in all the discussions that go on among Christians as to the authority of laws and institutions that men have framed, this is really admitted. For whenever any one contends that a law or a constitution of government should be always respected, the very point in his mind is, that duty so requires, and that obedience ought in that case to be rendered; that is, he acknowledges, in fact, the very principle against which it might be supposed that he was arguing. For "duty" and "ought" are terms that have significance in relation to the "higher law," and nowhere else. It is not possible that any one should cast off that law in its complete supremacy, unless he will become an atheist. Nothing like this is, of course, intended by those among ourselves who are inclined to give the most weight to human enactments. The thing itself which they so stoutly and honestly assert is, that they are acting rightly; that is, in obedience to God in so doing.

The point of difference in reality is, not whether God shall be always obeyed, but whether, under certain conditions, the appointments of men may not be taken as decisive indications of the divine will, so that to refuse obedience to these, will certainly, in every instance, involve offence to him.*

* Burke, in his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," has discussed these questions at length; and in the manner of his own broad and capacious mind. There is a passage that deserves to be quoted: "Society," says he,

But this is a proposition that cannot be maintained when thus sweepingly stated. For it is also in the very quality of duty that it is an affair of the individual soul with God; and of such a sort that the final judgment upon it must be rendered by each man for himself. There is no room between man and God for any third person or thing to appear as an authoritative and infallible expounder of the divine will. To give such an exposition is itself a divine prerogative; it is the office of the Spirit of God, who only knows the things of God; and to receive it is the very function of the personal conscience; and the two belong closely and inseparably together. No distinction either in this respect can be successfully taken among the various orders of human law. The difference between them are in degree and not in kind. They are all of man, and they must not aspire to the place of God. A "constitution" has more of weight than a legislative enactment, for it is less easily changed; it represents, it may be supposed, more fairly the will of the

"becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are dead, and those who are to be born. Each contract of each particular State is but a clause in the great primæval contract of eternal society, linking the lower with the higher natures, connecting the visible and invisible world, according to a fixed compact sanctioned by the inviolable oath which holds all physical and all moral natures, each in their appointed place. *This law is not subject to the will of those who, by an obligation above them, and infinitely superior, are bound to submit their will to that law.* The municipal corporations of that universal kingdom are not morally at liberty at their pleasure, and on their speculations of a contingent improvement, wholly to separate and tear assunder the bands of their subordinate community, and to dissolve it into an unsocial, uncivil, unconnected chaos of elementary principles." The sentence which we have italicised shows how the distinctions we have made were clear in his mind; and how he conceived that respect for human enactment was not opposition to the "higher law," but obedience to it. The occasion on which he wrote undoubtedly led him to state the principle of submission more strongly than he would otherwise have done. Yet he himself goes on to admit the right of revolution, which must, in fact, involve the exercise of an individual judgment upon the whole case. As if to avoid this, he speaks of a necessity that is absolute, "paramount to deliberation, admitting no discussion, and demanding no evidence which alone can justify a resort to anarchy." But the necessities of civil society are all moral, and not physical; and they do imply deliberation and choice on the part of individuals; nor was there ever a revolution effected or attempted in which such deliberation and judgment did not, in fact, occur. Besides, it is not to "anarchy" that any one should wish to appeal. The wise men, who in the last extremities of nations, have made forcible resistance to government, have done it to gain not anarchy, but a new and better government instead. They have not proposed to dissolve society; a thing which it may safely be said no one has ever a right to attempt. The logic of the philosophic statesman follows the exact course of his words; and works against "anarchy" only, though he could scarcely have so intended it. And this brings to light what is the real truth: namely, that it is not laws and constitutions which are too sacred to be ever questioned; but rather the great compact of "eternal society" itself, which binds man with man in mutual affiliation and helpfulness, and of which constitutions and laws are but the local and shifting modes and instruments. These last two are sacred; but they are not utterly beyond dispute.

whole people, and it goes more near to the foundations of society. Nationality, however, runs under a constitution, and may survive sometimes without it, as that of the French has more than once. And nationality is in its turn underlaid by the primal laws of human society itself. And the authority of each increases to the last, of which it may be said that none can ever throw them off. As between a constitution and a law, it is nevertheless to be noticed that the main end of the one is to cause the other to be enacted and obeyed; so that whoever strikes against the law does really dull what may be called the cutting edge of the constitution itself. Besides, the distinction between a law and the constitution, as we now have it, is of very recent date, and of very limited application. The answer of the three Jews that looked into the fiery furnace was as unconstitutional then, as it was illegal.

The same thus far is contained in that rule which sets the honor of God in the front of creation. It follows from it, and with this agrees the opening of the Westminster Catechism, that the eye of every creature should be directed singly towards that. Above the civilities of neighborhood, above the courtesies of acquaintance and friendship, above the ties of kindred and of home, above the enactments of legislatures, above constitutions and nationalities, and whatever is human, it abides alone, the central and governing glory of this and of all the worlds. Every child of God may look, too, for the full sunlight on him, and he need not walk beneath the reflecting beams only of some cold and lunar brightness.

But although laws and constitutions can have no such decisive authority as if they might stand to us in the place of God, they are yet of very great force. In our day the disposition to respect them too little is fully as common and as dangerous as its opposite. Men must do that which is right, they say, whatever the laws may require; and they often fail to consider how far those laws themselves do in reality determine the right. There is a disposition to fix upon some particular act or line of action as necessarily wrong, and therefore incapable of being ever rendered obligatory by any statutes. But moral quality does not fasten upon the outward act, apart from its motives and circumstances. It is doubtful if there can be named a single one such act that is always either right or wrong. In our treatment of our fellow men, there is no measure of constraint or of violence, even to the extent of the taking of life, that duty may not at times require to be put upon them. It is necessary to look not at the act alone, but at the conditions of the case in all its bearings; and one must then do that which the law of love enjoins, with that wide and truthful view of the facts. If a part only of the facts are seen, the conclusion is likely to be a wrong one. Whoever has considered this well will learn to be cautious in maintaining his own judgment of duty in opposition to that laid down by the law of the land. The same Sir Harry Vane, whose words have been already quoted, has also said: "It is in

nature as well as by the law of nations, an offence of the highest rank among men, to go against the public reason and will of the whole kingdom; for it must be presumed that there is more of the reason and will of God in the public suffrage of the whole nation" (collected in Parliament) "than of any private person or lesser collective body whatsoever, not better qualified and principled." This public reason and will, he adds, "bears a nearer proportion and likeness to the supreme will," (of God,) and he proceeds to speak of it further in terms, which, if they stood alone, would seem to sanction the doctrine of full and unquestioning obedience in every case. (See Vane's "People's Case Stated.") The fair-minded citizen will be especially impressed with these views when he reflects upon the extent and complexity of the relations involved in civil society. It may be that he has not seen it all. It may be that those to whose charge the matter has been specially confided, are better informed than he, and equally honest. It is not the best quality of manhood that will never pause for such suggestions. And the good repute in which the doctrine of the higher law ought to stand has been much damaged in our own country, by the failure in this respect of many of those who have been prominent among its advocates. They will frequently appear to be persons of wilful temper, and strong self-assertiveness, narrow in judgment, and difficult in general to have dealings with, unless it can be all according to their choice. They begin where a wise man leaves off. They take for granted always that they are right, which is the very question at issue. Men will say of them that they have fully as much of conceit as of consciousness; and that they are not more strikingly distinguished from others by the zeal with which they maintain the right, than for the blind and pertinacious and immovable obstinacy with which they will hold upon the wrong.

This same disposition has also often been accompanied by an unwillingness to weigh at all the probable results of any course of action. Consequences are to be left with God. This would be well if one knew certainly before what duty really might be. But in our relations with one another through society, it will very frequently happen that duty can only be determined on after a prudent and rational estimate of results has been made. If this is neglected, only an impracticable and useless virtue will remain. There is a philanthropy that ruins its object. There is an obedience that slights or opposes the providential methods of that Ruler, whose will it professes to respect. The government of God makes use of constitutions, and laws, and customs, and all the complicated mechanism of society, and works with them patiently toward a "good foreseen;" and that man is not a true follower of his, who is not willing in his station to do the like.

A single illustration of these principles may suffice. A decision has been given in court by which an orphaned child is deprived

of its father's property, unjustly, as it appears to me. I will do what I can to have the business set right by the help of counsel, and by carrying the case to the highest tribunals of the law. If every appliance fails, I will contribute of my own means to repair the wrong; and I may, also, perhaps, consider whether any change in the law, or among its officers, could be made that should prevent the recurrence of a similar injury. But if now a mob is stirred up to resist the execution of the legal process, I shall not join it; but I might assist in quelling it even by force, if called on; because I should judge that the best interests of society were more endangered by the mob than by the unjust decision. It would be necessary to have regard to something else besides the bare act of regaining for the child its rightful possession.

It is also further to be remembered that the very relations out of which duties arise may sometimes be founded upon constitutions and laws, and may be such as would have had no existence but for these. In all such cases there is an added reason for allowing great weight to the law in interpreting the obligations which it has itself created.

It must not be forgotten either, that governmental enactments are something more than mere expressions of the general opinion upon certain points. They have a proper authority besides. God has so ordained it. The relation of government bears an analogy in this respect to that of the family. The child may not receive its father's command as if it were only the statement of his opinion. It is a mandate binding upon him. The analogy with the State is not, indeed, complete; for the citizen is not necessarily like the child, immature; but yet the resemblance is real. The Government, like the parent, has a power of punishment, which always implies proper authority; for a difference of opinion is not an affair to be settled by penalty. In the case of the child, as well as of the citizen, if the human authority conflicts with the divine, the latter is to be followed. And in both alike the lower order is to be accounted right, and worthy of obedience until after the clearest proofs to the contrary. Any other doctrine than this will loosen the bands of all law on earth.

With regard to the whole subject it is not possible to lay down rules that shall reach everywhere with exact and universal application. A wise and good citizen will choose to obey the laws; if he judges the law to be wrong, he will endeavor lawfully to change it; if this effort fails, he will ordinarily prefer a passive to an active resistance; but if the evil grows to be general, and extreme, and unendurable, and if there is no other reasonable hope of relief but in revolution, and if there is a reasonable hope that way, then, and only under these conditions, will he overthrow the Government, if he can.

There should be the exercise, first of all, of the true Christian spirit, in its prevailing and characteristic temper of humility and reverence

and self-surrender—not without revolution, and intrepidity, and firmness. And next to this, there will be needed, many times, a broadly builded, calmly looking, balancing mind, with power to discover, and grasp, and steadily to hold a great sweep of facts, and skill to estimate, not single men and scattered events only, but institutions—the slow but living growths of time, and to forecast their extent and duration, their origin or their decline.

One is our master, even God. His will alone is supreme. And in every case the reason and conscience of each man must give the prime judgment. But it must be conscience, and not self-will. It must be a conscience patiently and laboriously and fairly furnished with the materials of judgment, and amongst these materials of knowledge, a prominent place must be assigned to those laws and institutions themselves which are either the source or the appointed mode of expression for all civil relations. We shall neither please God if we pursue the ways of man regardless of His law, nor if we follow what we fancy to be His law, unmindful of the very conditions to which it was intended to apply. The mariner risks a shipwreck, who will look only at his charts, and will never take an observation upon the heavens above him; and so, too, does he who will fix his eye alone upon the stars, and will learn nothing of the headlands that mark the shores, nor of the currents of that ocean itself through which he sails. C.

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[From the Christian Mirror.]

OUR DUTY TO AFRICA.

As American philanthropists and Christians, have we discharged our duty respecting the great continent of the tropics? Confessedly our debt to Africa is greater in many respects than that which we owe to any other quarter of the earth. Millions of her children have been cruelly torn from her, and brought to this country. For two centuries our ships have frequented her coasts for traffic in her sons and daughters. Nearly whole tribes have been deported to this and other lands, and whole regions have been depopulated by the ruthless avarice of the Caucasian. We have now among us more than four millions of her descendants; chiefly bond-servants in one-quarter; free-servants in others—servants in all quarters. Africa is the queen of the tropics in the beauty and extent of her surface, having more than six hundred miles of the latter to one of sea-coast; capable of sustaining an immense population—abounding in lakes, and rivers, and hills, and valleys, and minerals, and rich products of every sort indigenous to her soil and clime.

Her millions of natives in human form are as capable of culture and elevation as were the rude and fierce creatures found on the Island of Great Britain, centuries ago by the ancient Romans. For them, as truly as for any other people of the globe, did the Son of

Man come "to save that which was lost." No portion of the earth offers at this moment a more inviting field for missionary and philanthropic labors, none affords more abundant encouragement to commercial enterprise. And yet what have we done, and what are we doing towards answering the claims of Africa upon our philanthropy and benevolence? The Republic of Liberia arises from Cape Mesurado, the middle of the West African coast, like an angel of light from a cloud of darkness, with the trumpet of the everlasting Gospel in her right hand, and the glittering jewels of civilization in her left—the magnificent gift of America to Africa.

But she is young, scarcely in her "teens," exposed to many perils, with the responsibilities of maturity already upon her, and a work before her which she can never successfully perform without large and generous assistance from this country.

The Mendi Mission, a little northwest of Liberia, originating with the return of the Amistad Africans, is a "light shining in a dark place," from which we may hope much good to Africa—the fruit of the benevolence of its friends in this country; but it needs still more abundant help. Then there are the Gaboon Mission, some hundred miles south of Liberia, and the Zulu Mission on the southwestern coast—bright little lights of American Christianity—far assunder, but precious gifts to Africa. Nor should we forget the flourishing missions and schools within the limits of Liberia under the care of the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and other religious denominations of this country—all of which are living expressions of the philanthropy and munificence of Americans towards Africa and her children.

But what is all this compared with what we have done for other portions of the earth, compared with what must be done, before Africa shall be raised up from her degradation and woe, compared with the magnitude of the debt which we owe to that continent?

Nine-tenths of our missionary and philanthropic munificence go in other directions. Asia, Europe, the isles of the sea receive by far the largest part of these charities. The extent of our debt to Africa is literally immeasurable. It may not be greater than that of other countries. It is probably not so large as that of England, Spain, and France; yet who will undertake to compute the amount of Africa's claims upon Americans, on the score of children taken from her arms, and benefits received by their labor and toil?

How stands the account? We have done something for her descendants among us, ameliorating their condition in some degree, under service both bond and free, providing needful food and raiment, bestowing on them the light of the Gospel, and in some measure the elevating influences of Christian education; but what is this before a debt which exceeds computation? What is all this to the surpassing claims of the poor bereaved mother of these people, who lifts up her bleeding hands for the restoration of her children? What is all that we have done—before her piteous cries for help to

arise from the gloom and bitterness of her worse than Pagan degradation, and to put on the beautiful garments of Christian civilization? What are the two millions of dollars bestowed on Liberia, and all that has been expended on African missions, and on people of color here by the citizens of this country, and by our Government upon a squadron for preventing the slave trade, compared with a debt which no arithmetic can set forth, and no mind conceive?

Our duty to Africa is not yet done. We have but just commenced it. Many individuals have not yet touched upon it. Liberia came into being chiefly by the private munificence of comparatively few good men and women of every part of our country. It is the few and not the many, that are concerned in the support of these missions. It is the few that do good to the poor, depressed African among us. The people of this country have fallen far, very far short of their duty to Africa! And is it not time to give earnest attention to this matter? Do not passing events fix our eyes upon it? All hearts are now touched with sympathy for our afflicted country, and all hands are joined in shielding her from the threatened destruction, and by consequence, all minds contemplate the relation of our country to the ancestral land of these people of color.

How, then, shall we discharge our duty to Africa?

Not solely by the consecration of our treasure and blood upon our country's altar. This may be necessary for our safety, but it will not pay our debt to Africa. Nor will the breaking of the bands of our captives alone suffice. This, in many cases, may result from the war now existing, but it will not pay our debt to Africa. Nor will distinguished munificence toward our army and navy, and toward the suffering poor, and for every other good object at home and abroad, fulfil our obligations to Africa. Not even the most lavish charities upon her children here, will satisfy Africa's claims; for she justly demands of us a care for herself—for the negro race, and not simply for the individuals that to-day may be on our soil. She requires regard for a whole continent, and for the countless millions of unborn generations. All these good things may be desirable and important in their place, but they do not pay our debt.

What, then, shall be done? We must give her the "unsearchable riches of Christ," sweeping away our avarice by the abundance of our benevolence upon the continent which we have helped to devastate. We must illuminate Africa with the light of "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God," and enrich her with the priceless treasures of Christian civilization. We must endow her children with an honorable and desirable nationality upon her own soil; and give her a name and place among the nations that will command the respect of the civilized world. We must aid her dispersed descendants to their natural and providential home. Then "the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads."

Departure of the Mary Caroline Stevens on her Eleventh Voyage to Liberia.

This ship sailed from Baltimore for Liberia on the 25th of last month, having on board the remains of Bishop Burns. Mrs. Burns, and the following go in the ship as cabin passengers :

Cabin Passengers in the M. C. Stevens.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Mr. Kistler, Rev. Samuel J. Whiton, Miss L. C. Davenport, Mrs. S. F. Hinman, J. W. Bowers, and Mrs. Bowers.

J. D. Johnson, *Commissioner to the United States.*

Mrs. Johnson.

Hallet Green, Mrs. Jane Ann Green, and Jane L. Luca.

Timothy R. Hibbard, M. D., *Arbitrator at Sierra Leone, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.*

Rev E. J. Adams.

List of Emigrants in the Mary Caroline Stevens.

No.	Names and from what State.	Age.	Where to Settle.	Remarks.
<i>New York.</i>				
1	James Monroe.....	39	... Monrovia....	
2	Mary Monroe.....	32	.....do.....	
3	R. K. Griffin.....		.....do.....	
4	Charles W. Purvis.....	26	.....do.....	
<i>Washington City.</i>				
5	John Browne.....	50	... Careysburg...	
6	Peter Stafford.....	50	.....do.....	
7	Mrs. Stafford.....	35	.....do.....	
8	Child.....	12	.....do.....	
<i>New Brunswick, N. Jersey.</i>				
9	John F. King.....	34	... Monrovia....	
10	Catharine E. King.....	28	.....do.....	
11	John E. King.....	9	.....do.....	
12	Aaron W. Treadwell.....	23	.....do.....	
13	Josephine A. Treadwell.....	22	.....do.....	
14	Samuel R. Treadwell.....	4	.....do.....	
15	C. P. A. Treadwell.....	3 m.	.....do.....	
16	Enos Van Pelt.....	42	... Careysburg...	
17	Ann Van Pelt.....	38	.....do.....	
18	Lounda Van Pelt.....	15	.....do.....	
19	Freeman Van Pelt.....	10	.....do.....	
20	Margaret A. Van Pelt.....	5	.....do.....	
21	Isaiah G. Johnson.....	20	.....do.....	
22	Mrs. A. Johnson.....	23	.....do.....	
23	L. J. A. Johnson.....	21	.....do.....	
<i>Newark, N. J.</i>				
24	Fanny Hughes.....	24	.....do.....	
25	Nathaniel Francis.....	24	.....do.....	
26	Josiah G. Johnson.....		.....do.....	

NOTE.—The 26 sent out by this expedition, added to the 11,652 previously sent to Liberia by the A. C. Society, make 11,678.

The Stevens will touch at Cape de Verd Islands, at Sierra Leone, and several stations on the African coast, with the view of receiving on board working animals, now much demanded in the Republic of Liberia.

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[From the Colonization (Pa.) Herald of May.]
LIBERIA AS A COFFEE PRODUCER.

Western Africa is an inviting field for commerce. The variety and fertility of its soil, and great natural wealth are unrivaled. From the river Gambia alone the export of ground-nuts for oil has increased, during the last twenty years, from almost nothing to twelve thousand tons, or one million of bushels per annum. The exports of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, for the fiscal year ending 30th of September last, in palm oil, cam-wood, ivory, sugar and syrup, were to Holland, \$148,294 50; Hamburg, \$72,197 76; England, \$36,255 42; and to the United States, \$16,823 50. Total, \$273,571 18. The exports from Great Britain to the West coast of Africa more than doubled in ten years. In 1852 they they were declared to reach £741,558; in 1861, £1,559,450. The value of palm oil from the same region entered through the English Custom-house, in 1860, is given at £1,684,532; being an increase of £263,503 on the previous year.

Coffee, unsurpassed by any other, is finding its way into the marts of the world, and promises to speedily become one of the great sources of African prosperity. It seems to thrive everywhere on the Western portion of that continent. Burton describes Amba Bay and the Cameroon Mountains as an admirable location for its cultivation. The Gold Coast produces it. There was lately obtained at Sinoe, in Liberia, twenty-four varieties of splendid berries from trees transplanted from the forest, where the plant is indigenous, wild, and found in countless multitudes, some fifty feet high. A plant in Monrovia, on the premises of the late Judge Benedict, has yielded four pounds annually for twelve years in succession. The packet Mary Caroline Stevens brought several thousand pounds of excellent quality, a portion of which has been disposed of at fifty cents per pound.

The coffee tree is hardy, commences bearing three years after planting, requires but little care, and labor is abundant and cheap. The demand for the aromatic berry is far in advance of the supply, and the thronging millions of Africa cannot be better employed for

their own benefit and that of mankind than in earnest efforts to meet the demands caused by its greatly increased consumption. Much can be done by foreign capital in the improvement of roads and the navigation of rivers, and in the introduction of machinery. Americans have a notable opening to its productions and for trade in the thriving Republic of Liberia, peopled, as it is, by intelligent and enterprising colored emigrants from this country. Let the resources of this and the region interior of its flourishing settlements be thoroughly developed, and a reward will follow such as never yet attended the employment of the same amount of effort and means for stimulating industry.

Since the above was written we have been favored by Mr. Edward S. Morris, with the perusal of several communications addressed to him in reference to the cultivation of coffee in Liberia. From two of these we make extracts, premising that Mr. Hoffman has long labored as a missionary at Cape Palmas, and Mr. Hanson is the Commercial Agent of the United States at Monrovia :

SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS,

Off Sinoe, Jan. 30, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to express to you the great pleasure I feel in common with others, in your efforts to develop the agricultural resources of Liberia, especially in the cultivation of coffee.

The common method to bruise the coffee berry in a mortar, wash them, and pick the grains out by hand, is not only exceedingly laborious, but involving so much time and so great an expense, that valuable as the coffee is, it can scarcely be made to pay. The quantity cultivated must necessarily be very limited for want of laborers to clean the coffee, when accomplished by such a slow and tedious process. Your hulling machine entirely removes this grand difficulty. The people feel this, and therefore, my dear sir, from one end of Liberia to the other you have been regarded as her benefactor, and are everywhere sincerely welcomed with gratitude and affection. I share these feelings, and heartily wish success to your enterprise.

When the coffee tree is transplanted or raised from the seed, it grows vigorously in all the Liberia settlements; nothing has prevented its extensive cultivation but the difficulty which, by your machine, is at once removed, viz: the time and expense of hulling.
* * * * The poor widow, as well as the prosperous merchant and the far-seeing statesman, has been cheered by the prospects you have opened for individual benefit, and the country's prosperity.

A new era opens now in the history of Liberia, and should not all this be regarded in connection with the condition of the negro in the United States? Will it not have some effect upon emigration? The great question is with regard to them, where shall they find a

home? Africa is their home, and here is the place of their rest, and now is opening before them a source of wealth not exceeded by the gold mines of California.

Is not the hand of the Almighty in all this, who is preparing the way for the exiled to return? Coffee and sugar will doubtless become the great staples of Liberia. Coffee, for the reasons given, and sugar because of the adaptation of the soil to its growth, and the fact that it only requires to be replanted once in ten years. Already has this branch of agriculture received much attention from the people, who are making sugar and syrup, exporting it, and becoming rich in its cultivation.

Assuring you, my dear sir, of my high appreciation of your efforts in developing the agricultural resources of Liberia, and heartily wishing your success,

I am, faithfully yours, &c.,

C. C. HOFFMAN.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 17, 1863.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Permit me to say a few words in reference to the mission which brought you to this coast, viz: to introduce labor-saving machinery in the department of agriculture generally, but more especially that branch which pertains to the cultivation of coffee. * * * * You have inspired a confidence, zeal, and energy in the minds of Liberian citizens, which will put new vigor into their arms, and fresh courage into their hearts. You have tinged their horizon with a golden hue, which they had not seen before, and now they address themselves to their daily toil, in the joyful assurance that they do not labor in vain, nor spend their strength for naught; but that through the aid of the inventions which you propose to introduce, they can promptly convert the produce of the soil into a marketable state, and finding ready sale, enjoy the rich fruits of industry and skill, without abatement or delay. I have conversed with some men of capital and of indomitable enterprise, who propose, for the first time, to engage in the cultivation of coffee, as the result of the impetus and inspiration of your intercourse and labors.

Do I need to say anything, by way of convincing you of my abiding solicitude for the success of every measure proposed for the welfare of Liberia? I think not! I propose to have my life and acts speak for me upon that subject. When you reach the United States, and begin to narrate to the people of color your experience and observations in Liberia, tell them, if you please, from me, that though you can command strong and choice language, yet it is not in words to set forth adequately all the peculiar advantages and blessings of this goodly land. Ask them to read Deuteronomy viii, 7, 8, 9, 10, as bearing, at least, a general application to this luxuriant heritage.

In penning these few lines, my care has been to say enough to remove all doubt from your mind of future and gratifying success, and not to say all that the facts would justify. If I should record every pleasing omen, I should fill a volume. The enthusiasm is intense. Along the rivers, down the coast, in every settlement, and upon every farm, a shrill of new delight has been felt, and the work has been already commenced, which shall introduce this people to a state of true dignity and independence.

Allow me to record my honest and deep conviction that Liberia is destined to be the free and happy home of millions of the descendants of Africa, who shall return hither from the home of bondage, and live in the full enjoyment of the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Very affectionately, your friend,

ABRAHAM HANSON,
U. S. Commercial Agent.

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[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Increase of the Slave Trade on the West Coast—Japanese Commissioners to Purchase Steam Frigates.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA, *April 9, 1863.*

The slave trade appears to be steadily increasing on the west coast of Africa, several captures having recently been made by the British blockading squadron. On the 28th ultimo, a beautiful schooner of about 100 tons register, and American build, arrived here in charge of Mr. Stone, gunner of H. B. M. steam sloop "Zebra," by which vessel the schooner was detained off the river Congo, on the 17th ultimo, she having on board 473 slaves, of whom 14 died on the passage across, which is a small loss considering the tonnage of the vessel, and the comparatively large number of souls on board. The schooner's name at the time of capture is supposed to have been the "Maraquita," but launched at Baltimore as the Julietta. She is said to have recently arrived on the coast from London, and was commanded by rather a celebrity in the African slave trade. This person, who came up in the vessel, and is now waiting an opportunity to go to the United States or return to Africa, is Captain Bowen, whose ship, the "Nightingale," was seized by the United States ship "Saratoga," full of slaves, some time during the last year, and is reported to have subsequently succeeded in landing a cargo of 1,300 in some port of Cuba, from the ship "Sultana," or "Montauk," and is also thought to be interested in a brig which has just managed to escape the vigilance of the cruisers, with 800 slaves on board. Captain Bowen was recognized here as having commanded the ship "Kate Hooper," of Baltimore, some four or five years since, then employed in transporting Chinese coolies to Havana. A portion of

the slaves brought in the "Maraquita," will be shipped off in a few days to one of the British islands in the West Indies, probably Demerara. About one-third of the whole number are at present under hospital treatment at the Government depot, at Ruper's Valley. Another slave schooner, lately captured by H. B. M. ship Brisk, off Annabona, with 500 on board, and sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication, lost 120 on the passage, in consequence of the small supply of water on board. The "Zebra" had detained a Portuguese brig, and sent her to St. Paul de Loando, and a French brig to Sierra Leone, both supposed slavers.

The United States ship "Jamestown" had arrived at Cape Town, but was only permitted to remain long enough to effect certain repairs to her rudder, which had become damaged during the voyage out. She managed to ship about fifteen to twenty hands, notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities, and is supposed to be now on her way to China or the East Indies to protect American commerce in those regions.

A few days back a Dutch ship called the "Ternate" arrived from Java, having on board sixteen Japanese naval officers, who are proceeding to Holland to purchase a screw frigate for the Japanese navy. The appearance of these worthies on shore in their native costume caused not a little stir in our little city. They called on the Governor and the Foreign Consuls, and appeared determined to see all that was to be seen in this historical island. The tomb of the late Emperor Napoleon and Longwood old house being the principal objects of interest to all strangers, came in, of course, for special attention, and scarcely a store or ship escaped their keen observations. They were everywhere kindly received, and are said to have left us much pleased with their visit.

Yours, truly,

VERITAS.

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[From the Spirit of Missions of February.]

CHAPEL AT UGOVI, CORISCO.

The Rev. C. De Heer, for several years a missionary at Ugovi, but now in this country on a visit for his health, has given us this pleasant picture, and the following description of it:

"This little church is beautifully situated, standing on an elevated spot, perhaps sixty feet above the level of the sea, and at but a short distance from the sea-shore. The front of the church is shaded by a beautiful palm tree, 'which bringeth forth his fruit in his season;' on the east side it is shaded by a large, fruit-bearing lime tree, and on the north side by a large tree called manje. From the west side you have a clear view far out at sea, and from the south side the little islands Leva and Banje come within clear view, while at a distance of a few miles beyond, Cape Esterias and the

country of the Mbillo tribe make their appearance; altogether this scenery is seldom surpassed in beauty.

"The whole building is constructed out of native material. It will seat about 175 persons. It cost about \$125, [and it was built, we believe, chiefly by Mr. De Heer himself.—Ed.] The attendance on the Sabbath is from sixty to a hundred.

"Besides superintending the Sunday school and instructing the inquiring catechism class, the missionary conducts two religious services on the Sabbath. The labors here, thanks be to God, have not been in vain. Nineteen of the people have been admitted into the fellowship of the church, greatly cheering the heart of the missionary. More than half of this number are people that reside in the town; their ages varies from 15 to 60.

"To say nothing of the blessing of God that has attended all our mission labor here, it may be seen from this little statement that the missionary may well be encouraged, and the church rejoice. Ethiopia surely is stretching out her hand to God, and Africa's redemption is drawing nigh."

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[From the Spirit of Missions of March.]
CORISCO GRAVEYARD.

We are indebted to Mrs. McQueen, of Corisco, for this interesting picture, and the description here given, which we are sure will be read with much interest. Her letter is dated November 12, 1862:

"The sketch is a very correct one of the Mission Graveyard at Corisco, drawn by Mr. Mann, a Hanoverian botanist, who spent several weeks with us a short time since.

"Mr. De Heer may think the view a little unnatural, but it is precisely the one presented to us each time we pass between the church and Itandaluku, since the ground has been cleared; its only fault, I think, is, that it appears a little larger than the yard actually is.

"The building at the left of the yard, one-quarter of which is visible in the sketch, is our church, the material of which is bamboo; and here let me say I have never seen a more correct representation of a bamboo-house; the bamboo itself, and the thatched roof, with sticks to prevent it from blowing up when a tornado comes, are perfect.

"A Venetian door, opening from the church, is the usual entrance to this resting-place of our precious dead.

"Here are laid all of our missionary band who have died on African soil, with the exception of Mrs. Mackey, whose body rests at Barake, Gaboon, where she died, and was buried before Corisco was selected as a mission field.

"The enclosed grave, with its beautiful overhanging rose-bush, is that of Mrs. De Heer.

"To the right of the enclosure Mr. Ogden and his babe were laid, their graves as yet unmarked by stones.

"The square stone, beneath the manje tree, marks the grave of Mr. McQueen. He selected the spot years before his death, saying he wished no other resting-place.

"Mrs. Loomis and her child lie at the other side of the manje tree. Fragrant oleanders, which our artist has failed to give, mark their graves.

"An English sea captain, who some years ago lost his life at Hobe, at the hands of the natives, was buried beneath one of the lime trees, and a stone tells the virtues which partial friends supposed him to possess.

"The small stone seen in the picture was erected for the two colored women who were burned when the first Mission House at Evangasimba was destroyed by fire.

"The durable iron-fence, which kind friends gave funds for purchasing, when Mrs. Mackey was in America, adds beauty to our consecrated ground, and secures it from the intrusions of careless persons and roving animals.

"Our last mail brought us the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Clemens. How little we thought, when he left us in such good health, that he would never reach his home, but would find his last resting-place beneath the ocean! Who will come to fill his place?

"All the members of the mission who have been here, have enjoyed remarkable health during the past year.

"Although I have been here fourteen months, I have had no regular fever, and have been really better in health than most ladies at home. It is true that I am obliged to exercise far more care than was my custom when in America, and to take quinine more frequently than is altogether pleasant, but that is a very small matter when health is to be preserved by it."

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[From the Spirit of Missions of May.]

Death of Missionaries in Africa.

While we sympathize most deeply with the missionaries who have been called to lay their associates in the grave, and weep with those who mourn in these afflictions, the loss of dearest earthly friends, we can not but rejoice in the sustaining power of that grace which enables the missionaries, out of the depth of their sorrows, to urge the church to the persistent prosecution of the work.

Every year in the history of the African Mission has been marked by trial of a character similar to that now contemplated. Still those in the field have not lost heart, but have gone steadily forward. Every consideration has yielded to the controlling thought, "the people of that benighted land must have the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." The foreign missionaries there have always been few in number, yet has their faith been strong. And so when afflictions have followed afflictions in rapid succession, they have feared lest there should be a yielding to discouragement on this side—lest the interest in the work should be checked, and an idea gain ground that the cost of the work, in the sacrifice of life, was too great to be endured.

Called as these missionaries are to bear the depressing influences of an unhealthy climate; seeing, as they have done, many a fellow-missionary languish and die, they falter not. And why? Because what they do and suffer is for Christ's sake. Love to Christ constrained them, at the first, to consecrate themselves to this work; love to him carries them through its trials and afflictions—while by his grace Christ blesses them in their work, and exhibits to them many tokens of his approval and love.

Heavy as their trials are, that trial would be heaviest of all which should involve the withdrawal of the church at home from this work of love. And as heretofore, so now the tidings of their afflictions are accompanied by the earnest entreaty that the church at home do not allow itself to be discouraged, but in faith and patience prosecute the work with greater zeal and earnestness.

Strange sight indeed! The little band sent to do battle for the Saviour's cause at the point of chiefest danger, as one after another falls, still lifts up the banner of the cross, and cries to the great army occupying a place of comparative security: "Do not faint or be weary." Count it not too great a thing to provide for us that which is necessary to sustain us, and spare from your number those whose hearts God shall incline to come to our help."

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[From the Spirit of Missions of May.]

LETTER FROM BISHOP PAYNE.

The following letter from Bishop Payne contains much interesting and important information. Steps have been taken, it will be seen, for the full organization of the Church in Liberia. May grace and wisdom be given to all concerned, that whatever be done may be in accordance with the Divine will, and be ordered for the furtherance of the cause of Christ, and the extension of his kingdom:

CAVILLA, *March 10, 1863.*

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: My last communication will have advised you of my visitation to Sinoe, Bassa, and Monrovia, in January and February. The last mentioned place I reached on Saturday, February 7th. On the following day, being Sexagesima Sunday, I preached in Trinity Church in the morning, and in St. Paul's in the afternoon. On the former occasion, I confirmed three persons. Learning from the Rev. Mr. Russell that Grace Church, Clay-Ashland, was undergoing repairs, so as to be unfit for service, I determined to spend the next Sunday in Lower Cauldwell. There I consecrated a small church, called St. Peter's, on my last visitation.

The Rev. Mr. Russell met me on Sunday morning, and read the first service, but was too unwell to do more. I therefore read service twice, and preached three times, morning and afternoon, to very full congregations.

Untoward events have checked the growth of this church during the past year, but there are materials in its neighborhood to make a good congregation under more favorable circumstances.

It has been supplied with services partly by the clergy of Monrovia, and partly by the Rev. Mr. Russell. To the exertions of the latter in former years the congregation chiefly owes its existence.

CONSECRATION OF TRINITY CHURCH.

On Sunday, February 22d, I consecrated Trinity Church, Monrovia. Rev. A. Crummell preached the sermon; Rev. Messrs. Hoffman, Gibson, Stokes, Russell, Thompson, Wilcox, Toomey, and Jones were also present, and participated in the services. The church, though the largest in Liberia, was well filled, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists having kindly attended the unusual but interesting services.

The building is pewed, but still unplastered. When finished, it will be the prettiest church edifice I have seen on the coast, and remain a noble monument of the beneficence of the Sunday schools of St. George's Church, New York.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

Ash Wednesday, February 18th, was the day appointed for the meeting of the General Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia and parts adjacent, organized at Cape Palmas, in April last. In that organization there was merely the extension of the principles and operations of the local Convocations at Cape Palmas and in Mesurado county, which, in the former case, at least, had contributed much to the life of missionary operations.

There was, further, an approximation to the more complete organization which the churches in Liberia, especially, would naturally desire ere long to effect. While, therefore, in the proceedings of the General Convocation there was a careful abstinence from interference with the legislation of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, a resolution was passed, and, I think, transmitted to you, to the effect that a complete organization was deemed desirable as soon as it could be properly effected.

On Ash Wednesday, after the proper services for the day, I preached a sermon which I had prepared for the Convocation. On proceeding to organize, it was found that, in consequence of the non-arrival of the delegates from Cape Palmas, there was not a quorum of the General Convocation. That, therefore, adjourned. Immediately the six Liberian clergy present proceeded to organize the General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia. There were present at the subsequent meetings one lay delegate from Trinity Church, Monrovia, one from St. Peter's, Cauldwell, and one from Grace Church, Clay-Ashlaud. It appeared that these delegates had had the matter of organization under consideration, and had determined to act with the clergy.

On Thursday the lay delegates from Cape Palmas, together with the Rev.

Messrs. Toomey and Jones, arrived. A quorum of the Convocation being thus obtained, the resolution was passed "that inasmuch as the Liberian clergy had determined to supersede the Convocation by another organization, the General Convocation be, and is, hereby dissolved." This was done at my suggestion.

As, however, the council was composed of Liberians, (and the Liberian law excludes whites from citizenship,) the Rev. Messrs. Hoffman and Toomey were necessarily excluded from it.

As, moreover, the lay delegates from Cape Palmas (three natives and one Liberian) were not aware of the proposed organization, nor had been appointed by the churches with which they were connected with reference to it, nor indeed appointed by the churches at all, but were only their ministers, they could not properly be considered as members of the council. They were, however, invited to attend and participate in the proceedings, as were also the Rev. Messrs. Hoffman and Toomey. There were no lay delegates from the churches of Bassa and Sinoe.

At an early stage of the proceedings resolutions were adopted expressing the highest appreciation of the services of the Bishop, requesting him to be present, and aid by his councils the pending deliberations, and still to perform Episcopal services in the churches of Liberia.

Business proceeded rapidly, and on Friday evening the Prayer-Book and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, with only a few alterations to adapt them to their new circumstances, were adopted. A resolution was passed to have them printed, and in due time a copy will be sent to your committee, I suppose.

It is, perhaps, only necessary for me now to state, that provision was made for four dioceses or sees, corresponding with the four counties of Liberia, to be called "The See of Monrovia," "The See of Buchanan," (Bassa,) "The See of Greenville," (Sinoe,) and "See of Harper," (Cape Palmas.) Foreign missionaries may reside anywhere, and especially among the heathen, on promising conformity to the order of the church in Liberia.

Just as the council was about to adjourn, (not finally) late on Friday afternoon, a resolution was passed, "That the organization shall go immediately into effect."

To this resolution, on the following day, (Saturday,) I felt it my duty to object, and took occasion to express my views generally on the organization.

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The remarks made on Saturday and Monday received respectful attention, and before the adjournment on the latter day, the following resolution was passed: "That the organization go into operation after nine months." In the mean time that it be referred to the churches of Liberia for opportunity to state their objections, if any, and report at the next proposed meeting in December, 1863. Committees were also appointed to correspond with the Foreign Committee, and with the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

At a later date the Bishop writes as follows :

CAVALLA, *March 13, 1863.*

The press of engagements growing out of matters referred to in the longer communication herewith sent, has prevented me from referring to the recent afflictions of our Mission, and to the condition in which those afflictions have left us.

It was at Monrovia, on Thursday after Ash Wednesday, in Trinity Church, while we were engaged in the matter of the Liberian Church organization, that Samuel Seton, our native catechist, just arrived from Cape Palmas, came in and announced to us the death of Mrs. Auer on the 10th, and Miss Delia Hunt on the 12th ult.

While Mrs. Auer and Miss Hunt were thus passing away, Mrs. Hoffman again had another attack of disease. Dr. Fletcher urges the importance of her leaving Africa at once, and I believe her husband has determined to take passage with her about the close of this month for Liverpool, in the ship of Mr. G. W. S. Hall. Mr. Hoffman's health, I feel, will be much benefited by the temporary respite. I say temporary, for he hopes to be back again in a few months, leaving Mrs. Hoffman, if necessary, with his brother-in-law in London. Rev. Mr. Auer is also under the necessity of going soon to the United States, both by his poor health, and to take his two babes to their grand-parents in Philadelphia.

To fill the many vacancies thus occasioned, so far as may be, we have appointed Miss Hannah More and Mr. Miles to the Orphan Asylum, and Mr. J. T. Gibson, Treasurer. Miss More was some time a missionary teacher among the Choctaw Indians in the United States, and more recently in the Mendi Mission. She left that Mission, about two years ago, after some six years' connection with it, without anything affecting her character as a teacher or a Christian. Mr. Miles has also lately left the same mission, under similar circumstances. We met both at Monrovia, seeking employment, and thought it a providential supply of our great need. Mr. Miles was only a licentiate amongst the Presbyterians. He cannot succeed Mr. Hoffman as Rector of St. Mark's, but can superintend the Asylum and Hoffman Station, while Mr. Toomey and myself must endeavor to supply St. Mark's as well as we can in Mr. Hoffman's absence. I have, in another communication, written more fully of the appointment of Mr. Gibson as Treasurer.

In our diminished ranks, and ever-opening field of labor, I trust the committee will recognize constraining motives to send us help speedily.

Rev. Mr. Auer has submitted to me some plans to be proposed to your committee, in reference to education in the Mission, especially for making the High School what it was designed to be, but never has been yet, a proper training institution for teachers, catechists, and ministers. I think Mr. Auer admirably adapted for such an institution. I trust, therefore, should he (D. V.) reach the United States, your committee will by every means aid his designs.

Bohlen is again left vacant, except as supplied by Brownell, and a colonist agent to take care of the Mission property. Mr. Auer thinks the place not healthy. I have repeatedly stated a different opinion. I do not think that either Mr. Auer or Mr. Messenger were in a state of mind or body to try the station fairly. I cherish, therefore, the hope that it may yet realize the expectations of the committee and my own. For many years to come, however, the High School at Mount Vaughan will be more appropriate for Mr. Auer's plans of education than Bohlen. Owing to the wildness of the people about the latter, it must be developed very gradually.

Letter from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman.

CAPE PALMAS, March 14, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: On my return from Monrovia on the second, I was rejoiced to find Mrs. Hoffman able to be about, but in so weak a state that a change is absolutely necessary for her. Such is the opinion of the physician, and likewise of the Bishop. My own judgment fully agrees, and by a speedy departure, I trust she may be restored, to labor with me for a longer period. Anticipating this, the Bishop had engaged the services of Mr. Miles and wife, of the Mendi Mission, of whom he has doubtless written you; also Miss More, formerly of the same Mission, who is now with us, in charge of the school. We like her much.

My own health has been so bad for some time past that I have not been equal to my duties; the voyage to Monrovia has benefited me, though I am still feeble. Our little girl, too, has suffered, and is still unwell. We did think of waiting till the 16th of April, and then taking the steamer, this delay giving time for the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Miles, but the expense by steamer is so great, that we deem it best to take a sailing vessel—the brig Palmas, now daily expected.

We hope to be able to return in a few months, and leave our work with sad hearts; but I feel that if you would have us longer in the field hereafter, we must recruit. We have broken down sooner than usual, (two years and three months,) for we have been at this station most heavily pressed.

The following hymn, from the pen of one of the ladies in our African Mission, is copied from a late number of the Cavalla Messenger. It breathes a gentle spirit of loving trust and devotion:

ANNUARY.

Let us pause and place a pillar
Where the old year meets the new;
Call it Galeed, heap of witness,
Of God's love so firm and true.

Clouds there have been, but his mercy,
 Hath their silver lining shown;
 Streams of sorrow, but across them
 Hath his love safe bridges thrown.

Strength for each appointed labor,
 Hope to make that labor sweet;
 Faith, that he will make it fruitful,
 Love, to render all complete.

Mercies multiplied by mercies
 This year's history prolong;
 God transforms our sighs to praying,
 And the prayers of thankful songs.

So we pause and place a pillar
 Where the old year meets the new;
 Call it Galeed, heap of witness,
 Of God's love, so firm and true.

E. E.

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AGENCY FOR INDIANA.

The Rev. W. W. Hibben has been recommended to this Society for an agency in the State of Indiana, and for a few weeks past been engaged in his benevolent labors. The New Albany Daily warmly commends the cause, and adds: "We hope he will meet with that success which the importance and humanity of the enterprise should receive. We have personally known Brother Hibben for twenty years, and we can say that he is the proper man for the position he occupies. He is an eloquent and fervent minister, a large hearted and liberal minded philanthropist, and is in all respects eminently fit to lay the Colonization enterprise before the people, and convince them of its humanity, its Christianity, and philanthropic design, and the great results it has already accomplished. Our citizens should subscribe liberally in aid of the enterprise."

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DEATH OF REV. W. W. FYFFE.

We notice with deep regret the sudden decease, at his residence in Cincinnati, of the Rev. W. W. Fyffe, who has directed his thoughts for more than a year to the welfare of this Society. He had accepted an agency in Ohio, and had been diligently preparing for an earnest prosecution of his work, and cherished a purpose to accomplish

much for Liberia; but he is suddenly cut down. We can only speak of him as a worthy minister of Christ, who cherished a warm desire for the establishment of his kingdom in Africa.

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We publish this month from the Portland Christian Mirror, an article worthy the careful examination and profound reflections of our readers. That Constitutions of Government derive their highest sanction from God, and that to Him, those who administer such Governments are responsible, cannot admit of a doubt; nor that such constitutions should admit of change for the correction of great evils, and the diffusion of the most precious blessings of human existence. The religious relations of men, as individuals to God, and to eternity and to society, are their highest relations, which Governments should protect, and deem it a sin and sacrilege to violate. The idea of individual morality, embraces all morality and for eternity. When existing in all minds, the State becomes one Temple, adorned for the worship, and honored by the presence of the Divinity. Truth, justice, and benevolence find therein a home. The whole frame and order of things tends towards perfection. The idea of Milton is realized: "The commonwealth becomes one huge Christian personage—one mighty growth and stature of an honest man—as big and compact in spirit as in body; for see, what the causes are of happiness to one man, the same will ye find it to the whole State." States like individuals are capable of improvement, nor do we prefer the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, to a better. Imperfections in both are to be preferred to anarchy or despotism.

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On the 2d of February, Mr. Tozer and Mr. Twells were consecrated in Westminster Abbey, London—the one as Missionary Bishop of Central Africa; the other to the Bishopric of Orange River State. There was a very large attendance, owing partly to the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated for the first time. The Bishop of Oxford preached upon the occasion, taking for his text 2 Tim. iv., 5, 6.

Mr. Mann has been about three years on the coast of Africa in the pursuit of his favorite science, botany. He is said to be in the service of the English Government, and has all the appliances for travel.

AFRICA.

Letters have been received from Corisco, dated to December 2d, and from Liberia to December 26th. The Rev. H. W. Erskine reports a revived state of religious interest at Clay-Ashland, and the addition of eight communicants to the church. The Rev. J. R. Amos and his wife arrived at Monrovia on the 25th of December, after a short and pleasant voyage.

The great geographical problem, the source of the WHITE NILE, has been solved by two English travelers, Messrs. Speke and Grant.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1863.

CONNECTICUT.		<i>West Rutland</i> —Wm. Humphrey, Charles Boardman, each \$1. Mrs. E. Goodham 50 cts.....	
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$45 :)		Windsor—Cash, \$10. L. C. White, \$5. W. Stuart, \$1.	2 50 16 00
<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Jane E. Huntington, \$5. E. A. Roberts, Henry G. Hubbard, each \$10. J. H. Watkinson, Mrs. E. B. Steelman, each \$5. Dr. Charles Woodward, \$3. Mrs. John Barnes, J. L. Smith, each \$2. Mrs. Francis J. Oliver, Edwin Steans, E. Davis, each \$1..	\$45 00		78 00
NEW JERSEY.		OHIO.	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —Lewis Applegate, \$30, to constitute himself a life member. Mrs Elizabeth Bennet, \$20. Mr. John Stout, \$5.....	55 00	Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (117:) <i>Painesville</i> —James Lapum... <i>Chagrin Falls</i> —H. White and Sons.....	5 00 10 00
<i>Flemington</i> —Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$21, in part to constitute Wm. P. Emory a life member, \$3	24 00	<i>Willoughby</i> —Fanny Brainard, \$3. Rebecca Clark, \$1. W. C. "Institute," \$1.....	5 00
<i>Rahway</i> —J. R. Shotwell.....	10 00	<i>Concord</i> —G. Murray, \$1. R. Bruce, \$2. A. and J. Morse, \$5. Betsy Baker, \$10.....	18 00
<i>Princeton</i> —Cash.....	6 00	<i>Chardon</i> —C. C. Fields, L. S. Ayers, each \$10. Alfred Phelps, M. C. Canfield, each \$5. B. N. Shaw, \$10.....	40 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>Perry</i> —Lewis B. Wood.....	2 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$78 :)	95 00	<i>Hampden</i> —Lyman Stocking, \$10. Alonzo Parsons, \$2, Mr. Ingraham, Cordelia, Cook, each \$1. B. H. Ingraham, \$3. D. C. Gridley, \$10.....	27 00 10 00
<i>Acworth Con. Church and Society</i>	11 50		117 00
<i>East Lempster</i> —R. Roundy	1 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
VERMONT.		WISCONSIN— <i>Lake Mills</i> —J. R. Doolittle, in full.....	3 00
<i>Castleton</i> —C. S. Sherman, \$6. B. F. Adams, Calvin Griswold, each \$5. H. Griswold, Charles Langdon, each \$3. Dr. Joseph Perkins, C. M. Willard, Hon. Zimri Howe, H. Westover, \$2 each. J. W. Preston, W. Moulton, J. Northrop, T. W. Rice, each \$1. B. W. Burt, 50 cts...	47 00	Total Repository.....	3 00
		Donations.....	335 00
			\$338 00

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, JULY, 1863. [No. 7.

The Great Geographical Discovery of the Sources of the Nile solved.

REMARKABLE NEGRO RACES AND DISCOVERIES.

"It has been given to the present age," says the 'National Intelligencer,' to solve this interesting geographical problem, as also that of the northwest passage; one by one of the great riddles of Tellus have been guessed, until only a few years ago, one of the most industrious of American travelers could say that since Columbus first looked upon San Salvador, the earth had but one emotion of triumph in her bestowal, and that she reserved for him who shall drink from the fountains of the White Nile.

"It has been to Captain Speke, an Englishman, to realize this unusual emotion, as from the depths of an unknown land, he cries 'Eureka.' As might have been expected, new achievements form no exception to the general rule, which demands enthusiasm, combined with fortitude, as the condition of success in any undertaking of high enterprise. In a letter to Sir Roderick I Murchison, received by the last mail from Europe, the fortunate discoverer writes: 'I said I would do it, and I have done it.' 'The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile.)'"

Speke and Grant started from Zanzibar with seventy men, but by sickness and desertion have been reduced to seventeen.

The Egyptian Correspondent writes to the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 30, 1863:

Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the answer to a question which has perplexed the world ever since the time of

Herodotus. "With regard to the sources of the Nile," said the Father of History, more than twenty-three hundred years ago, "I have found no one among all those with whom I have conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans, or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge, except a single person," whose story was untrustworthy. Cæsar is reported to have said that he would abandon war-like pursuits, if he might have a certain hope of seeing the sources of the Nile. Horace alludes to

"Fontium qui celat origines
Nilus,"

and Tibullus, still fourteen hundred years ago, adds :

"Nile pater, quam possum dicere causam,
Aut quibus in terris oculuisse caput."

It was long since ascertained by travelers ascending up the stream of the Nile that near Khartum, in north latitude $15^{\circ} 37'$, its waters divide into two branches, called respectively the White Nile and Blue Nile. Below this confluence the Nile flows fifteen hundred miles into the Mediterranean, and (with the exception of a single unimportant tributary) it receives nowhere a single drop of water, while it is a fruitful source of supply to numerous works of artificial irrigation.

The sources of the Blue Nile, three springs in north latitude 10° , were ascertained by the Portuguese Jesuit, Father Lobo, and afterwards by Bruce; but those of the White Nile have hitherto defied discovery. Browne penetrated as far as north latitude 7° ; Linant Bey, in 1827, not quite so far; Mr. Hoskins and Col. Leake, baffled in their efforts, declared that an armed force would be necessary to subdue the great extent of country through which the river passes. Werne went as far as 4° of north latitude and M. Brunt Rollet nearly as high. The former was obliged to return by reaching shoals which could not be crossed by his boats, and he dared not leave them. The river where his explorations ceased was three hundred and twenty-three feet wide, "broad, surrounded by high reeds; the banks (he says) seem to be of a soft, green color, formed by pale green aquatic plants—lilac, convolvulus, moss, water thistles, and a kind of hemp—in which yellow ambac trees flourish, hung round with luxuriant deep yellow creepers." The river seemed to stretch SSW.

The latest expedition in this direction to discover the source of the Nile is that of Capt. Petherick, as a volunteer of whose party our fellow-citizen, Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut, lost his life last year in the manner heretofore recorded. Dr. Brownell's death occurred in north latitude 15° . The fate of Petherick and his companions is unknown.

Meanwhile Captains Speke and Grant entered the interior of Africa from the eastern coast, and left Zanzibar, September 25,

1860, to prosecute discoveries in the interior. On the 13th instant we printed 'an account derived from Mr. Goodhue, United States Vice Consul at Zanzibar, stating that they had last been heard from April 11, 1862, (a year ago, that is) in latitude $1^{\circ} 30'$ south; that they had been thwarted in their progress down a river which they had discovered, and which they believed to be the first certain branch of the Nile.

[From the New York Herald, June 6.]

According to the limited explanations as yet made by Mr. Speke, the Nile springs from a Lake Victoria, which he professes to have circumnavigated and found to be very extensive. A dispatch to the Egyptian Spectator, dated Khartum, March 29, 1863, summarizes the facts in these words: "Speke and Grant, the intrepid English travelers, overcoming all obstacles, crossing 'under' the line, (of the equator,) reached Gondo-Koro, or Kondogoro, and thence are now approaching this place. It seems almost a dream. Their portfolios undoubtedly contain the solution of the greatest problem that has puzzled us from the remotest antiquity." The Gondo-Koro here alluded to is a place some five degrees (less some minutes) from the equator, in the northern hemisphere, and about the same latitude south of the lake, which he says is the *fons et origo* of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile. It must be understood that Captain Speke entered Africa from the eastern coast, some two years ago, and closed his examination by coming down the Nile.

This is in substance about all the intelligence which has reached us up to the present time. But we can scarcely overrate the value of such a geographical and scientific triumph. From the earliest days of the history of civilization, the vexed question of the Nile's true source has perplexed mankind. Herodotus, called "the Father of History;" Diodorus Siculus, Seneca, Tibullus, Horace, Pliny, Strabo, Solinus, and others have all had their different theories concerning the origin and virtues of this sacred stream. "With regard to the sources of the Nile," said Herodotus, over two thousand years ago, "I have found no one among those with whom I have conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge." Horace speaks of its hidden origin; and old Tibullus even pertinently asks:

Nile pater quam te dicere causa?
Aut quibus in terris accoliuisse caput?

And if we could add anything to the honor and veneration in which the hidden source of this stream was held by the ancients, we would add the tradition attributed to Cæsar, that he would give up all warlike pursuits, could be only secure the first view of the virgin waters of the Nile.

We cannot well conclude this cursory review without referring more particularly to the letter of Sir Roderick I. Murchison. He first sets all doubts at rest concerning the fate of Mr. Petherick by stating that "he is alive and well," and that he had effected a junction with Captain Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, on the 23d of February. He then quotes the following expressive and triumphant words from Capt. Speke, addressed to himself: "I said I would do it, and I have done it." The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile,) "The discovery of Speke and Grant," adds this distinguished geographer, at the close of his letter, "by which the southermost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the Equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age; and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud."

[From the London Times, May 22]

Nearly two thousand years ago a Roman poet availed himself of a geographical fact to give effect to a mythological story. He was describing the confusion produced in the universe when the horses ran away with the chariot of the Sun, and he stated, as an incident of the panic, that the river Nile fled in dismay to the "extremities of the earth, and there hid its head," "which," he adds, "remains hidden to this day." Those verses of Ovid have been read by thousands, who probably never gave much thought to the veritable information which they recorded. Yet we learn from these few words that in the days of Augustus not only was the source of the Nile unknown, which was not at all extraordinary, but that the fact of its being unknown was regarded as a wonder, which is very extraordinary indeed. Why, if we come to think about the matter, should the Romans have troubled themselves about the sources of the Nile? They were certainly no such geographers as to be provoked by the obscurity of a single problem in the science. Their impressions of the earth's surface and of the distribution of its territories were loose and fanciful in the extreme. It is a natural thing for us to take an interest in such a question, because we believe that we are acquainted with the configuration of the globe, and are always ready to dispatch an expedition of

discovery to any point unvisited or unknown. We construct maps of the bottom of the sea, and of the face of the moon, so that it is not surprising we should be curious about the source of an African river. But why should the Romans, who knew not much more of geography than they did of electricity, concern themselves about a particular watershed in the mountains of Abyssinia? The Nile was a great river, no doubt, and a sacred river, but other rivers were as great, and many rivers were sacred. The sources of all of them were probably alike unknown; but in no case, except that of the Nile, was this highly natural ignorance ever made the subject of observation or explained by a special fable.

To understand this anomaly we must go back to early history. The Nile was not only a great river, but it was an Egyptian river, and the land of Egypt was not as other lands. It was the country of wonders, associated by its annals and its antiquities with every form of civilization. With this country, too, the Nile was actually identified; in fact, the river constituted all the country that was habitable. What, therefore, Egypt was to the world, the Nile was to Egypt, and to the world also—a species of natural marvel. The priests of Egypt were learned; they knew that their great river had never been tracked to its source, and they communicated this information, along with the rest of their learning, to others. So everybody who had heard of anything had heard of this, and Ovid turned the story to account, and his readers accepted the illustration just as if the source of all the other rivers of the world had been so regularly ascertained that the Nile remained a remarkable and almost miraculous exception. To complete this story, let us now add that the very people who first published the problem are now the most rejoiced at its solution. The source of the Nile, it is believed, has been ascertained at last by the discoveries of Capt. Speke and Capt. Grant, and the interest taken by the Egyptians in the announcement is extraordinary. The Viceroy considers that his reign has been rendered memorable by this success, and the whole population is in a state of excitement at the intelligence.

The particulars of the discovery will soon be made known to us, but it is one of the curiosities of this most curious subject that what has been discovered is simply what might have been presumed, or as we may almost say, what had been predicted beforehand. As the Nile is ascended, a mountainous country is reached, and in these mountains the Nile clearly originated. That much was known always; and not much more, except the exact point of the stream's origin, can be known now. The story told by Herodotus is exceedingly simple and natural. He says that, as to the sources of the Nile, he never found any man, either Egyptian or Libyan, or Greek, who professed to know where they lay. The stream, he states, had been tracked a long way beyond the confines of Egypt, but it was a stream still, and the country above was such a torrid desert that nobody knew anything about it. In

later times a professed geographer placed the sources of the Nile, as he might very safely do, in what he called the Mountains of the Moon, and it seems that the final discovery, if such we may really term it, has been made by following the route traced out by Dr. Beke, not long ago, as likely to lead to the desired spot. "The southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the Equator." That, in the words of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, is the great geographical fact now ascertained, and without entering too nicely into the intricacies of the problem, we think we may add, that the discovery does but confirm what was generally presumed.

SPEKE AND GRANT JOINED BY PETHERICK ON THE WHITE NILE.

To the Editor of the London Times :

It will be a relief to the public anxiety respecting the fate of Mr. Petherick, whose death had been announced some time ago, in a telegram from Alexandria, to hear the good news that he is alive and well, having effected a junction with Captains Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, on the 23d of February.

In reference to the great question of the sources of the Nile, Capt. Speke thus writes to me :

"I said I would do it, and I have done it." The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr-el-Abiad, (White Nile.) * * * * I think I may safely say (he adds) that I never felt so rejoiced as I did when Petherick delivered me your letter, notifying that the Royal Geographical Society had adjudicated to me their founder's medal, (for the discovery of the Lake Victoria Nyanza,) the more so as the kind expressions in your letter reached me just as my trials were over.

By the intelligence communicated to the Foreign Office by Mr. Colquhoun, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Hammond, it appears that the Viceroy of Egypt was about to send a steamer to Assouan, to bring Speke and party down to Cairo, so that we may soon welcome them at home.

It further appears that Baker, the adventurous author of the "Rifle and Hound," had gone to the southwest in search of another great internal lake or branch of the White Nile, and will return in one year.

Capt. Speke, writing on the 30th of March from Khartum to Mr. Saunders, at Alexandria, (as I learn by a letter just received from Mr. C. L. Conyngham, of the Foreign Office,) says :

"We left Petherick, wife and doctor all well at Gondokoro. Baker, who was the first Englishman we met with, gave us assistance in boats, stores, and money."

As Capt. Speke was in anxiety as to the means of sending back the negro porters and attendants (twenty-three in number) to their

native country, near Zanzibar, I am happy to say that this wish has been anticipated by the last mail. Believing that he would be so embarrassed, I applied to my friend Admiral W. H. Hall, who, as one of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, has liberally arranged with his associates that these poor and faithful people shall be conveyed gratis to Aden or Bombay, whence they can be shipped direct for Zanzibar.

Looking to the vigor of Consul Petherick, and his being so well inured to African climate, I ventured to say at the last meeting of the Geographical Society that I thought he would emerge from the region into which he had penetrated, notwithstanding the loss of his stores, and the disaster which had befallen him.

The discovery of Speke and Grant, by which the southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the Equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age; and is, indeed, an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

No. 16, BELGRAVE SQUARE, *May* 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN SPEKE EXPECTED IN EGYPT.

[Alexandria (May 12) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Captain Speke is expected here soon, as the Viceroy has sent a steamer to meet him, and orders to help him in every way. His Highness is most anxious to see Capt. Speke, and expresses himself delighted that so great a discovery should have been made during his reign. It is remarkable how general the feeling of interest is among the natives as to the discovery of the sources of the Nile.

From the London Times of May—[Copied by the New York Herald, June 9.]

The annual general meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held yesterday at Burlington House. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the President of the Society, was in the chair, and there was a numerous audience present, among whom were the Count de Paris, Lord Colchester, Mr. S. H. Walpole, M. P., Admiral Hall, Sir G. Back, Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., Admiral Bowles, Lady Franklin, Lady Young, Mr. Landsborough, (the Australian explorer,) Mr. Kerr Lynch, and many other fellows of the Society.

The President delivered the annual address. After touching upon the losses which the science of geography had sustained during the past year, Sir Roderick proceeded to give an admiral summary of the geographical discoveries and explorations carried on in different parts of the world during the past year. The portion of the address which was listened to with most attention was the narrative of the recent discovery of the sources of the Nile by Capt. Speke

and Captain Grant, compiled from their journals just received, and, as the solution of this great problem of geography has excited such universal interest, we give it in full. A large map of the regions explored, drawn from the maps sent home by the travelers, was displayed in the room, by the aid of which the audience were able to follow out the route taken by them in their progress on the expedition, which has been crowned with such signal success. "A few weeks only," says Sir Roderick, "have elapsed since our hearts were oppressed with the apprehensions respecting the Eastern African expedition under Speke and Grant, and by the rumored death of Consul Petherick, who was *en route* to meet and aid those travelers. I could then scarcely venture to think of touching upon African exploration in my approaching anniversary address, so great were my fears respecting the enterprise to which, as geographers, we attached so much importance. Our last accounts from Speke and Grant made known to us their position at Kazeh, far to the south of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, on the 30th of September, 1861. They had then, after great delays, just emerged from tribes at variance with each other, and had been deserted by many of their porters; while, to complete our depression, a telegram from Alexandria announced that Petherick, after the loss of stores, had perished in passing to the west of the White Nile. What, then, was our joy, when, after a long and painful interval of suspense, a first telegram from Alexandria gave us the glorious news that Speke and party had reached Khartum; while a second speedily following, conveyed from Speke to myself the pithy words, "The Nile is settled!" Then came the cheering intelligence that Petherick was not only alive, but had actually joined Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the 20th of February last. (Cheers.) And, lastly, we have since been furnished with the journal of the travelers, and a map of the region they explored, illustrated by the determination of many points of latitude and longitude in regions hitherto quite unknown. Whatever might be our recent forebodings respecting the success of the explorers from the east and south, who had met with obstacles unknown to Burton and Speke in their former traverse of that central region, I never gave up the hope that, like many a previous African traveler supposed to be dead, Consul Petherick would be restored to life. Owing, however, to his disasters on the White Nile, and the loss of his stores, our envoy, Mr. Petherick, who had been liberally supplied with money by us, with a view to succor Speke and Grant, when they were endeavoring to get through a tract where we apprehended that their greatest difficulties would occur, could afford them no important assistance when he joined them at Gondokoro. This is the place, as you will recollect, to beyond which the Dutch ladies reached in their steamer, and had our travelers arrived there some weeks earlier they would, doubtless, have not only been well cared for by these adventurous ladies, but would have been so rapidly carried down by steam to Khartum, that long before now we should

have had them among us. Real and substantial succor had, however, before Petherick's arrival from his ivory station been brought to the expedition by that gallant, devoted, and enterprising explorer, Mr. Samuel Baker, who having heard of Petherick's disasters, had fitted out at his own cost a separate expedition, in which he was determined, if he could not relieve our explorers, at all events to try to follow the White Nile to its real sources. Mr. Baker, distinguished formerly by his exploits in Ceylon, and in the preceding season by his researches in the districts north of Abyssinia, and by defining the position and peculiar hydrographical conditions of several affluents of the river Atbara, previously quite misapprehended by geographers, had made up his mind to pass the Equator in his southward search after the missing travelers. Pursuing his route to Gondokoro, he was the first to meet the long absent parties, and to supply them with money, provisions, and boats.

The cordial thanks of our council have naturally been voted to Mr. Samuel Baker for his noble conduct. (Cheers.) And, as he has now gone off to the southwest, in the hope of tracing the extent of the lake on the west, laid down by Speke in his map as the Luta Nzigi, intending to devote a year to this enterprise, we may confidently hope for a satisfactory solution of this collateral question as to a great feeder of the White Nile in a higher latitude. Let it also be recollected that Mr. Baker is not merely a daring explorer, a good naturalist, and a first rate sportsman, but is also a good geographer, having already made, as I learn from a letter addressed to his friend Admiral Murray, numerous astronomical observations to fix the positions of rivers and places.

But whatever may be in store as to future discoveries, let us, in the meantime, dwell with delight on the grand achievement of Speke and Grant, who, by traversing a region never previously approached by any civilized person, have solved the problem of ages, and have determined that the great fresh water Lake Victoria Nyanza, whose southern watershed extends to nearly four degrees south of the Equator, is the reservoir from which the sacred Bahrel Abiad, or White Nile, mainly descends to Gondokoro, and thence by Khartum into Egypt.

In tracing the outline of Speke's recent discoveries, I may shortly recapitulate the nature of the problem that was presented to him when he started on the expedition. His previous journey (at right angles to the route jointly traveled by Burton and himself to the Tanganika lake, and undertaken while Burton lay sick at Kazeh) led him into a land where the waters flowed northward, and finally to the shores of a fresh water sea, called the Nyanza, of great reputed extent.

The lake was bounded to the right by the country of the warlike Masai race, through which no traveler can now make way, and to the left, but at some distance north of where Speke then was, by an important kingdom, called Uganda. Speke's furthest point lay,

by astronomical observations, about four hundred and eighty geographical miles south of Gondokoro, the uppermost well known point on the White Nile, though the exploration of occasional travelers and ivory dealers, as Peney, De Bono and Miani, had reduced the distance between the nearest points then known to white men to four hundred miles.

The assertions of traveled Arabs convinced Speke that the outlet of the lake lay far away in the north, and that it gave birth to the parent stream of the White Nile. His present journey was made to ascertain the truth of this previous information. Speke's main difficulty was presumed to lie in obtaining the good will of the powerful chief of Uganda, and of such other native potentates as might otherwise block his way; but no great trouble was anticipated in reaching the lake district a second time. Our travelers started from the East African coast on the first of October, 1860; but the commencement of their journey was most inauspicious. Eastern Africa was parched with drought, and its tribes were mostly at war, partly owing to disputed successions to chieftainships, and partly in consequence of famine. The result was that they only reached Kazeh, after great delays and anxiety, and consequent illness.

The next intelligence was dated September 30, 1861, near Kazeh, and told a more cheering tale. The travelers were again on the advance, with a sufficient attendance of porters and interpreters, and were hopeful of success. More than a year then ensued without a particle of news, when the joyful information before alluded to reached England by telegram. There is a short break in our knowledge of their proceedings in the meantime, for Speke sent a quire of papers by way of Zanzibar, which have never reached the Society. His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the latter, and the principal part of his journey between Kazeh and Gondokoro. They commence on January 1, 1862, and date from his departure from the capital of the kingdom, called Karagwe, that abuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favorable impression on the intelligent King, who gave him a much needed introduction for his onward journey, franked his expenses and forwarded him with urgent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Uganda.

Karagwe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting district. It occupies a shoulder of the eastern watershed of a territory 200 miles broad, and some 6,000 feet above the sea level, that is studded with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the height of 10,000 feet—the Montes Lunæ of Burton and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise in this territory—namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and that of another lake, the Luta Nziggi; so also does the source of the Shire of Livingstone, if we may believe the reports now brought to us by Speke. It seems at length that the Tanganyika lake is emptied, and not supplied, by a river at its southern end, and that this affluent feeds the Niassa lake, and through it, of

course, the Shire. The northern feeder of the Tanganika takes its rise in the land of which we have been speaking. It is evident, from a part of the present reports, that the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact that in Karagwe, Speke found himself in contact with a superior negro race, strongly and favorably contrasting with the tribes he had previously seen, and with the exception of Uganda, whither Speke now went, is inhabited by a similar race. Their country lies along the Nyanza, and occupies a full half of both its western and its northern shores.

The parent stream of the Nile bounds Uganda on the east, as it issues from the middle of the northern boundary of the lake, with a current one hundred and fifty yards in width, leaping over a fall of twelve feet in height. The Nyanza has numerous other outlets from the same shore, which all converge upon the Nile, and feed it at various points of its course, extending to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from the lake. Speke describes the people of Uganda as "the French" of these parts, from their sprightliness and good taste in behavior, dress, and houses. Their ruler is absolute in his power; fortunately he showed great kindness, and even affection for Speke. He knew well of the navigation of the White Nile by whites, and had occasionally received their bartered goods. He was exceedingly anxious for the establishment of a trading route to Gondokoro, but northern tribes blocked the way. Speke here found the north shore of the Nyanza to be almost coincident with the Equator. He conceives the lake to have formerly extended further than at present. Its banks are intersected at frequent intervals by what he calls "rush drains," apparently small half-stagnant water courses, which drain that portion of the adjacent land, he believes to have been formerly flooded by the lake.

The present size of the Nyanza is considerable; it is about one hundred and fifty miles in length and in breadth, but it appears to have no great depth. Speke further learned that other lakes have a share in feeding the Nile. One of them lies immediately to the east, and is probably connected with Nyanza. It supplies the Asaa river, which runs into the Nile just above Gondokoro. The other is the Luta Nzige, to which we have already alluded, and which Mr. Baker is now engaged in examining. Capt. Speke never saw it, but pictures it on his map as being annexed to the Nile, which enters it, after making a great bend at the easternmost part of its northern shoulder, and reissues at the westernmost part of the same. This lake is one hundred and twenty miles northwest of the Nyanza. Speke was hospitably delayed five months as a sort of State prisoner at Uganda, for his movements were narrowly constrained; thence he was passed on to the next kingdom—that of Ungoro—still inhabited by the same peculiar Wahuma race, but by a far less advanced portion of them.

North of Ungoro the South African family of languages, which had been universal thus far, suddenly ceased to be used, and the

northern dialects took its place. Hitherto Speke had had no trouble about interpreters, for one single language was understood more or less by persons in every kingdom he passed through. Henceforth he could not get on in the least without Ungoro interpreters. The people, too, were far more barbarous. He then first saw people who lived in absolute nudity at Ungoro. There they adopted a scanty dress, out of deference to the customs of the place where they were strangers. Speke's troubles, and the procrastination of the King Kaunasi, when he was getting to the end of his journey, were most annoying, the barbarian endeavoring to take from him his only remaining chronometer. He succeeded, however, in seeing the Nile for two degrees of latitude north of the great lake, or to latitude two degrees north. There the river makes its great bend to the west to pass through the Luta Nzige Lake, and Speke was obliged to travel along the chord of the bend, a distance of seventy miles. He again struck the river at De Bono's ivory station, in latitude three degrees, forty-five minutes, a few marches south of Gondokoro. There is an unexplained difference of level of 1,000 feet in the river before and after the bend, and in this interval highly inclined rapids or falls must occur. A large body of Turks (ivory traders) were the only occupants of the station when Speke arrived, and they welcomed him cordially.

After some days the camp broke up, and marched to Gondokoro, Speke accompanying them. They compelled the Bari natives to contribute porters, and I am sorry to add that the narrative fully confirms the universal accounts of the inhuman treatment of the natives by these Turkish traders.

Our traveler reached Gondokoro on the 15th of February, and there met Mr. Baker. In his retrospect of the more civilized countries he had visited, or the three kingdoms of Karagwe, Uganda, and Ungoro, Speke unhesitatingly gives the preference to the first named, inasmuch as the King Rumanika is described as a person of character and intelligence. Mtesa, the sovereign of Uganda, being an amiable youth, surrounded by his wives, and delighting in field sports, while one of the rules of his court seems to require the execution of one man per diem for the good of the State. The northernmost of these three kings, to the north of whose dominions the language changes entirely, is described as a morose, suspicious, churlish creature, yclept Kanrasi, whose chief occupation was the fattening of his wives and children till they could not stand, and in the practicing of witchcraft.

Our travelers spent a whole year in getting through these three kingdoms, in no one of which had a white man ever been seen before, nor would our friends, in all probability, ever have escaped from their clutches had they not supplied their majesties with numerous presents, and that the kings had not eagerly desired to open a traffic with the whites. The question of the Sources of the Nile has occupied geographers and travelers from the remotest periods of history;

and when we come down to the period of the Romans, we learn from Seneca that Nero sent up two centurions to settle the question, but they returned without accomplishing what our two countrymen have effected. Lucan, indeed, in his *Pharsalia*, makes Julius Cæsar speak thus at the feast of Cleopatra :

Sed cum tanta meo vivat sub pectore virtus
Tantus amor veri nihil est quod noscere malim
Quam Fluvii caussas per secula tanta latentes
Ignotumque caput; spes est mihi certa videndi
Niliacos fontes; Bellum civile relinquam.

It is not, therefore, for us only as geographers to rejoice on this occasion, but our country should be proud of such a feat as has been accomplished by the two gallant officers of the Indian army; and I have no doubt that when the recitals of their toils and journeys are made known, as well as their graphic description of the interior negro kingdoms, of whose names we never heard, they will be greeted with the same applause of the public as that which was so justly bestowed on my illustrious friend Livingstone, after he had traversed Southern Africa. (Long cheers.) Let us hope that Speke and Grant may reach these shores before the last day of meeting, on the 8th of June; but should this not occur, the council of the Society have already authorized me to call a special meeting, in order that we may gratify the public, and do honor to ourselves, by having their precious discoveries communicated to the Society by the authors in person. (Cheers.) In the meantime it is highly gratifying to know that our authorities at home have been prompt in offering to these distinguished men every requisite succor.

Earl Russell, with the same alacrity as when he assisted Lieutenant (now Captain) Pim to traverse Siberia in search of Franklin, has transmitted a sum of money in aid to Alexandria.

The Oriental and Peninsular Company have liberally granted a free passage to Aden or Bombay to the twenty-three black attendants of the explorers; for without such assistance the poor creatures could never have reached their homes near Zanzibar. Again, the Secretary and Council of India have, at our request, at once extended the leaves and pay of Captains Speke and Grant to the 1st of July, 1864, in order to free them from embarrassment, and enable them to publish full accounts of their researches. In communicating this circumstance, and in authorizing me to send the news by telegram to Alexandria, our associate, Mr. Merivale, thus writes :

“I wish the telegraph could also conveniently carry the expression of our Indian satisfaction at the great achievement which these officers have performed, and our pride that we, the Indian service, have beaten Julius Cæsar.” (Cheers.)

I may here state, that the telegram I sent to Alexandria on Thursday was answered on Saturday by Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, in these pithy words: “Speke and Grant reached Thebes and Kineh. Telegram of leaves just received here.”

As, therefore, our travelers are now far below the cataracts, and in steamers of the Viceroy, we may very soon welcome them at home. When the full narrative of this expedition is laid before the Society, you will then have before you a most graphic, and in parts an amusing account of the customs and habits of various peoples of whom we never heard before, and the character and power of kings, to traverse whose dominions required such a continual exertion of tact, vigilance, and resolution as have proved the leader of the expedition to be as good a diplomatist as he is a gallant soldier.

Looking at Speke only as a practical geographer, we of this Society owe deep obligations to him, for he has determined by astronomical observations the latitude and longitude of all the important sites which he visited; and in transmitting these to us, accompanied by a variety of meteorological data, has expressed a wish that these should, if possible, be calculated and compared by competent authorities before he reaches England, and before his map was published. On this point, I am happy to say that Mr. Airey, the Astronomer Royal, has, with his well known love of our science, undertaken the important task. (Applause.) When delayed in the interior, Capt. Speke occupied his leisure hours by writing a history of the Wahuma, otherwise Gallas or Abyssinians, particularly in reference to the portion of that nation that crossed the Nile, and founded the large kingdom Killaja, which is bounded on the South by the Lake Victoria Nianza and the river Kitangule Kagera, on the east by the Nile, and on the north by the small river lake, Luta Nzige, and on the west by the kingdoms of Utombi and Wkole. These names, as well as those of the kingdoms of Katagwe, Ugunda, and Ungoro, were only made known to geographers in Speke's first journey, while no historian has heretofore heard of the dynasties which Speke enumerates, among whose kings we read of Ware the Seventh, and Rokinda the Sixth; one of the descendants of these sovereigns now possessing from three thousand to four thousand wives. Not wishing, however, to do more on this occasion than increase your desire to listen to this narrative, at a future meeting, I must be permitted to read the very words of Speke, when at the end of the long pilgrimage of himself and companions, he fell in at Gondokoro, on the 15th of February last, with Mr. Samuel Baker, who was traveling onwards to assist him. "The meeting," says he, "of two old friends suddenly approaching one another from the opposite hemispheres, without the slightest warning, can be better understood than described: we were intoxicated with joy, though my good friend had inwardly hoped till now to find us in some fix from which he might have relieved us.

"Baker had one dahabiyek and two smaller vessels, stored with corn, which he at once placed at our disposal. He also lent me money to pay the way to Cairo, and finally supplied our dahabiyek with every little delicacy for our comfort. He was our savior, if not in the interior, at any rate on the Nile." Nor can I here

omit to notice the paragraph in Speke's first letter to myself, in which he says: "I may safely say I never felt so rejoiced as when Petherick delivered to me your letter announcing to me that the Royal Geographical Society had awarded to me the Founder's medal. The determination of the reservoir from which the Nile flows will enable us to speculate with more accuracy than before on the regular periodicity of the rise of this stream in Egypt, and which is now generally attributed, not to the melting of the snows of the higher chain, but in far the greater part to the fall of the equatorial rains on the interior spongy upper basins, which, when supersaturated, must fill to overflowing the lakes into which the waters pass, the periodicity being determined by the passage of the sun over the Equator. And here I cannot but observe that if there remain any persons in the old fashioned erroneous belief that the interior of Africa is a mountainous sandy desert, from which the sources of the Nile are derived, the discoveries of Burton, and of Speke and Grant have as completely dispelled the allusion as respects the equatorial latitudes, as the journey of Livingstone put an end to a similar false hypothesis in the south of this great continent.

Modern discovery has, indeed, proved the truth of the hypothesis, which I ventured to suggest to you eleven years ago, that the true centre of Africa is a great elevated watery basin, often abounding in rich lands, its large lakes being fed by numerous streams from adjacent ridges, and its waters escaping to the sea by fissures and depressions in the higher surrounding lands. It was at our anniversary of 1852, when many data that have since been accumulated were unknown to us, that, in my comparative view of Africa in primeval and modern times, I ventured to suggest that the interior of Africa would be found to be such an unequally elevated basin, occupied now, as it was in ancient geological periods, by fresh water lakes, the outflow of which would be to the east and to the west, through fissures in subtending ranges of higher mountains near the coast. While this theory was clearly verified in Southern Africa by Livingstone, in the escape of the Zambesi, as narrated by himself, and is well known to be true in the case of the Niger, so does it apply to the Nile, in as far as the great central lake, Victoria Nyanza, occupies a lofty plateau of 3,500 feet above the sea. In this example, as the waters flow from a southern watershed, and cannot escape to the east or the west, there being no great transversal valleys in the flanking higher grounds, they necessarily issue from the northern end of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, and forming the White Nile, take advantage of a succession of depressions, through which they flow and cascade. The uppermost of these cascades, and close to the lake, has been named, after my predecessor, Ripon Falls. Thenceforward, the White Nile, fed by other affluents as it flows to the south, has a descent of 2,400 feet, when it reaches Khartum, which is 1,100 feet above the sea. The general course of the Nile, from south to north, and its peculiarity as a stream, in having no affluent between

the Atbara river and the sea, a distance of 1,700 miles, has been illustrated by Sir Henry Holland. The phenomenon of its being confined to this northward course is due to the fact that the flanking higher grounds, ranging from south to north, do not afford, as in Southern Africa, lateral valleys which lead to the sea. The other generalizations which have been established by Speke and Grant, independently of the true source of the White Nile, are:

1. That the hypothetical chain of mountains which have been called the Mountains of the Moon, and which Ptolemy spoke of as traversing the equatorial regions of Africa from east to west, have no such range as theoretically inferred by Dr. Beke. According to our travelers, they are simply a separate interior cluster of hills, from which some small feeders of the Lake Victoria Nyanza proceed. In fact, the "Montes Lunæ" of Burton and Speke occupy the higher part of the central watershed between North and South Africa. Now, as they supply the Victoria Nyanza, and, consequently, the Nile, with some water, they may possibly send contributions to the Congo, in the west, while to the south there seems now little doubt that their waters flowed into the lake Tanganyika of Burton and Speke, and thence into the Nyassa of Livingstone, as had been, indeed, inferred on what seems to me, very sound reasons, by Mr. Francis Gallon.

2. That the inhabitants of the kingdoms of Karagwe and Uganda, in the central and equatorial parts of Africa, are much more civilized and advanced than the people who live to the north, on the banks of the Nile, between the Lake Victoria Nyanza and Gondokoro, the latter being for the most part these naked barbarians, probably the anthropophagi of Herodotus, who have doubtless been the real impediments during all ages to explorations up the stream, or from north to south.

3. We learn that an acquaintance with the language of the natives on the east coast enabled the travelers to hold converse with many individuals in all the tribes and nations they passed through until they reached the above mentioned northern barbarians, whose language is quite distinct from any dialect of Southern Africa.

4. From the notes of Speke on the geographical structure of the countries he passed through, I infer there is no hope of any portion of those regions proving to be auriferous. I direct attention to this fact, since an erroneous notion has crept into the public mind, derived probably from the possibly gold bearing character of some mountains extending southwards from Abyssinia, that a gold region existed near the sources of the Nile.

In this address I cannot pretend to do justice to the many writers from the early days of Herodotus to the later period of Ptolemy, as well as to those modern authors who, referring to those ancient works, or obtaining information from the natives, have assigned the origin of the Nile to lakes in the interior of Africa. In the fifteenth volume of our journal, Mr. Cooley collated with ability all the knowl-

edge to be obtained on this subject when he wrote, 1845.) He speaks of two vast lakes—one 300 leagues long; but their size and positions were very indefinitely assigned.

Again, in the library of the Propaganda Fede, in Rome, there is an old missionary (?) map of Africa of the sixteenth century, in which two lakes are marked as being the sources of the Nile, and as lying south of the Equator. Our attention was called to this old map by my friend Gen. J. von Catignola, who took a small copy of it, and which is placed in the records of our Society.

Dr. Beke, in addition to his actual discoveries in Abyssinia, for which he obtained our gold medals, has in our time, and from an original point of view, theoretically anticipated that the sources of the White Nile would be found near to where they are now fixed. But all the speculations of geographers as to the source of the Nile remained to be confirmed or set aside by actual observation. As to the Mountains of the Moon of Ptolemy, it is still open to us to doubt whether that geographer had any sound basis for his statement; for, amid the mountains of tropical Africa, we may hesitate to apply that designation with Burton and Speke to their central group north of Lake Tanganyika; or, on the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beke in considering as such a north and south chain on the east, which, as he supposes, unites the lofty mountains of Kilimandjaro and Knenia with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory, while they may serve geographers a good turn as useful stimuli to future explorers. In dwelling on the fact that all efforts to ascend the Nile to its source have failed, I must do justice to those geographers who have shown the way as to the desirableness of exploring the interior of Africa from the coast near Zanzibar and Mombas. First, we have to bear in mind the efforts of those enterprising German missionaries, Krapf and Refman, who, advancing from Mombas to the foot of the great mountain Kilimandjaro, announced the startling phenomenon (Erhardt sustaining it with a rough sketch map) that these very lofty mountains, though under the Equator, were capped by snow. The truth of this observation has since been completely realized by the actual surveys of Baron von der Decken and Mr. Richard Thornton, as well as by subsequent ascents by the former to the height of thirteen thousand feet.

Next, our associate, Colonel Sykes, earnestly advocated the operating from Zanzibar as an excellent base for all geographical researches in the adjacent continent. I must further state, that as early as 1848, Dr. Beke projected an expedition to the Zanzibar coast, of which Dr. Bialoblotzky was to be the leader. As great prejudices then existed against these suggestions, though I warmly encouraged them in an anniversary address, on account of the supposed inevitable loss of life to any European who should sojourn there, the more we have to thank those of our associates who advocated a line of research which has led first to the expedition of Burton and Speke, and eventually to the discovery of the source of the true White

Nile. I may also say, with some pride, that from first to last the council of this Society has vigorously sustained East African expeditions, whether in southern or northern latitudes, and I am well entitled to say that in the absence of our persistent representations to Her Majesty's Government, for whose support and countenance we are, indeed, deeply grateful, the discoveries of Livingstone, and of Burton and Speke, and the great recent discovery of Speke and Grant, which now occupies our thoughts, would not have been brought about in our day. (Cheers.)

In the remainder of his address the President referred to the explorations of Dr. Livingstone in Southern Africa, of Dr. Henshin in Abyssinia, of Von Beurman in the neighborhood of Lake Tsad, and to the ascent of Kilimandjaro by Baron von der Decken, and to the departure of M. Jules Gerard and M. du Chailu on new expeditions. In describing the recent explorations in Australia, Sir Roderick spoke in high terms of the valuable labors of Landsborough, McKinlay, and Walker, who had dissipated the delusion that the interior of the continent was an arid waste, and had demonstrated that tropical Australia is admirably fitted for Colonization by Europeans.

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[From the Missionary Magazine, June 6.]
MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Africa may be said to be the most recent field of missionary operations. Though it is long since the first missions were planted on its southern and western borders, yet till within recent years no attempt has been made to search its entire coasts, much less to penetrate far into the interior. An approximate survey of the present advance of missionary effort is given in the following paper:

Beginning with West Africa, we find that the worst abominations of heathenism still run riot in vast territories. The sacrifice of human life continues. In the town of Coomassie, West saw men and women sacrificed to celebrate the funerals of the rich; the description of an execution by cruel tortures that took place in a street bearing the name of "Never-dry-from-blood," is horrible beyond conception.

The latest reports from Dahomey are still more heart-rendering.

Sierra Leone lies before us in brighter light, though it shines upon many graves. The work of God had even in 1853 become so strong that a bishop was appointed for this colony in England. He and three of his successors have already fallen victims to the fatal climate, and a fifth has recently landed on the same shores.

How noble Bowen wondered when he arrived, in 1857, at the stately churches and glebes, and at the rush of the negroes to

church and school. Half of the preachers and the Christians of the different evangelical churches were negroes; 10,685 Methodists, and 2,187 Free Methodists, with about 24,000 Episcopalians, were united like brothers. The colony can now be hardly called a mission, but a church, and a living one.

The congregations evinced great zeal in repairing the churches and in collecting the stipends for their ministers; (amounting to £1,000 annually;) the schools, high as well as low, enjoy the same improvement.

The (American) colony Liberia has nearly worked its way to the same height. Even in the year 1854, a foreign bishop said with truth, "I have never seen people with such a love for order; no rude language is to be heard here. The Sabbath is kept strictly, and the churches are filled with attentive listeners."

Here, also, as at the mission of Cape Palmas, the congregations have advanced considerably in independence of foreign preachers; young congregations will, therefore, be less likely to suffer from a change of pastor, in consequence of the climate.

Liberia, it is known, is an institution of American free negroes, who organized themselves into a republic in 1847, and now 16,000* in number exercise a Christian influence over 480,000 natives, who are scattered along a narrow shore of about 250 leagues in extent. Bishop Payne held the first synod of the Episcopal Church, in April, 1862, and reorganized the church through the whole colony. Bishop Burns in the same way exercises a particular care over 1,400 members of the Methodist church. A college, in charge of the Presbyterians, educates the future officers of the State, as well as an increasing number of efficient preachers. American Lutherans also take part (1860) in the great work, and are admitted, more especially among the Congo negroes that are flocking in. This free State, formed in such a peculiar manner, according to the American code, retains some degree of uncouthness, as the majority of the population consists of ignorant heathens. The visible progress is on that account the more praiseworthy, and has cost but little in comparison with Sierra Leone.

We can only briefly mention that the Methodist Mission at the Gambia, (with 813 church members,) is about to be joined by a French Mission at the Senegal, in the north, under the protection of a Governor, with truly evangelical principles, and that the work on the river Pongas in the south, carried on by church missionaries from Barbadoes (320 church members) is spreading in spite of many sacrifices.

The mission of Basle at the Gold Coast, commenced in 1829, lost twelve laborers by death, in a short time, after which the surviving missionary Ries renewed the mission in the year 1844, on a fresh foundation. There have, indeed, been numerous victims

* 14,000 Liberians and 250,000 natives would be more correct.

since; but the six stations contain now over 750 Christians. Besides three establishments for the education of the young, there is now also a seminary for catechist, where twenty (now thirty) young Christians are trained for the ministry. In addition to this, trades are taught to the indolent negroes. The work has advanced from six to seven days' journey into the interior.

The Bremen mission, situated east of the river Volta, boldly carries on its conquests from five stations; they are afraid of nothing, not even to settle among cannibals. This mission also is constantly tried by sacrifices of precious human life, and is continually threatened by the whims of the chiefs and the fury of the fetish priests; but it does not suffer in vain. The earthquake was interpreted in various ways there; in one village it led to the discontinuance of work on Sunday, and to a petition for regular divine service. Badagry and Lagos have been long ago cleared from the slave trade, which is now only carried on by a Brazilian, at Whydah, the harbor of Dahomey, while the conquest of Porto Novo (1861) and the occupation of Lagos by the English, have opened a new door to the mission there.

Behind this slave coast, which almost no longer deserves the name, the blessed land of Yoruba is situated. There, in Abeokuta, they kept joyful Bible festivals in 1859, and Scripture readers were sent among the heathens and Mohammedans of the neighborhood. The seminary educates teachers; a periodical, the *Iwe Irohin* (Morning Star) has an influence on public opinion, and civilization advances with Christianity. The desolate land is now covered by cotton plantations, which increase the value of labor, that once was of but little worth. The inhabitants perceive this, and like the king of Ketu, ask for more missions, that they may obtain the same blessing.

The mission of the Niger, renewed in the year 1857, by raising the stations Gbeba and Onitsha, "is now occupied by ten native laborers; they are commended to the fervent prayers of Christians, as they are much threatened by the enemy since they instituted a new station, Akassa, at the mouth of the Nun."

The chiefs that were favorable to the Christians have, it appears, been removed by poison.

In Calabar the Scottish missionaries continue to hold a difficult position. The young King Eyo has disappointed the hopes that were entertained of him; (he died in May, 1861, in consequence of excess, we may hope repenting,) and among others, who have been baptized, there occur now and then painful back-slidings. But the terrible system of punishment by substitute, according to which every person of rank might atone for murder by the execution of his slave, is abolished, and twin children are at last allowed to live.

"The expulsion of the Baptists from the island of Fernando Po by the Spanish Government has led to the institution of a new

station, 'Victoria,' near the high Cameroon mountain, (1858,) where a part of the converted have taken up their abode. From thence the missionaries have made journeys into the interior, and discovered towns which cannot be traversed in a day's travel." For the losses occasioned to the missions by Spanish intolerance, they have at last received compensation to the amount of \$1,500.

"Opposite the island of St. Thomas, at the mouth of the Gaboon, the Americans have a mission which is progressing, notwithstanding the fatal climate." Even if poor King Glasz, notwithstanding his capability of repeating whole sermons by heart, has died unconverted, (1861,) many troubled souls are coming now unexpectedly to seek admission to instruction.

In the Presbyterian Mission on the island of Corisco, there is a still more active spirit at work among the pupils of their efficient schools. After their conversion and education, these pupils are sent across to the continent to found new stations.

"In South Africa we meet the stations of the Barmen missionaries, who had to encounter so many difficulties in Damara that they resolved not to send any more European missionaries there, while they were only permitted to see very feeble results in the barren district of Namaqua." But since the remarkable chief, Jouker, who first was a friend, and afterwards an enemy of the missionaries, died satiated with the glory of war, (1861,) the stations in this place also evince a better prospect of success.

"The great colony at the Cape, lying before us, so richly supplied with missions of different churches and societies, we cannot describe better than as the mighty land that has now become a decidedly Christian country.

"A revival among the Dutch farmers, in particular, has had most blessed effects. Their church, hitherto so conservative and inactive, has roused itself to missionary duty, and begins to show the effect in the two free States in the north of Orange. The President of the free State of Orange attended in person a mission conference of the several churches that had been drawn closer by the revival, and confessed on that occasion that he had formerly considered the mission at least 'unnecessary,' but that he now offered them lands, and every assistance in his power, with joy. The whole significance of this change will be fully understood, when we read in the report of the Alliance that this very President, as late as 1861, could be called with justice, 'the decided enemy of all English doings in politics and religion.' He refused for a long time to let Moffat, the missionary, pass through to the north. How much the Paris stations had to suffer during his last war against Mohesh! It clearly illustrates to what a degree the people of Bechuana have been changed by the Gospel. Then, what a contrast between a Basuto camp at the arrival of the French missionaries, and a half Christianized Basuto village in the year 1859!

"Several tribes of the Caffres, as is known, were led by a false

prophet (1856) to kill all their cattle, in the hope of giving the course of the universe a different direction—to bring about the expulsion of the whites, and restore the dominion of the blacks in the country. Nothing, however, followed but a terrible famine, which compelled them to scatter about the colony and beg. The noble Sir George Grey supplied them with bread and work, ordered huts to be erected for their use, and caused them to be instructed in the Christian religion. Thus the plan for the banishment of the whites was the means of giving to the blacks the Gospel, which they had received with such indifference in their own country.

“Many Caffres had been won over here and there; but for the great country of the Zulu-Gaffres, the right hour appears to have not yet approached. The missionaries from Hermannsburg and Norway, as well as the English and Americans, agree that we must wait patiently for the new birth of this talented nation, but that the fruits already ripened afford a sure foretaste of a fine harvest in future.”

In consequence of Livingstone's discoveries, three missions have been formed for the interior of South Africa. First, London sent (1858) Helmore, Price, and others, to the Makololos, on the Zambesi; then the older Moffat used his influence with the king of the Matebels to introduce missionaries—his own son was one of them. The former mission was frustrated in a painful manner. “Helmore and the mothers, with several children, were snatched away by fever in 1860. Price on his way home with the little ones, was plundered by the king of the Makololos. The grey-headed despot of the Matabeles, on the contrary, received the missionaries kindly, and allowed them to preach without restraint to all his people. The king is probably near his end, but the missionaries hope the best from the heir-presumptive to the crown. Missionary Price has also, with a younger fellow-laborer, again arrived in Kuruman, the station of the much-tried, but ever-hopeful, Moffat, to found a new mission in the interior. Not far from the Zambesi the missionaries of two English universities have established a mission under the guidance of Dr. Livingstone.” This mission has already overcome its first trials. They have had more than one collision with the slave merchants of the Portuguese district Mozambik, and were compelled to make use of arms; the necessity of this measure, in the strictest sense has, however, not been proved. The bishop of the mission, Mackenzie, collected for the first beginning a congregation of 160 persons, chiefly children, either left behind by or taken from the slave traders. Bishop Mackenzie is already dead, and a new bishop, Tozer, has been appointed, with two missionaries to strengthen the mission. We see by the beginnings of the mission in the interior of South Africa, how much patience the Lord requires from his children, before He bids them enter on a joyful harvest.

How little could be said even last year, “about the beautiful and

happy island of Madagascar," where, under constant persecutions, the spirit of the martyrs of old had been shown forth in all its glory, and where the number of believers has increased to 5,000 ! The time seems to have come when the Gospel is to have free course again. 'The old blood-stained queen is dead. Her son has succeeded to the throne. The religious services at his coronation were conducted by the London missionary and the native pastor. Memorial churches are to be immediately built on the martyr sites, and the Bishop of Mauritius has made arrangements for a joint mission of the Church of England. The Roman Catholics complain that it is easier to cut the rocks with a razor than persuade the people to their faith.

Close to Madagascar lies the island of Mauritius, with 300,000 inhabitants, 200,000 of whom are Hindus, introduced into the sugar plantations, and who form the chief part of the population. Among them in particular the mission is making considerable progress. Delivered from the thousand bonds that fetter them at home to heathendom, they hear the Gospel here from missionaries out of South India and Bengal, and carry back to their native land the pearl of price, to work there as teachers of the Gospel among their race and families.

" Missionary Redman stands as yet alone on the east coast of Africa ; but he will be strengthened, and his work among the Wanikas seems at last to have had a cheering impulse." He has only received one auxiliary, and his firstlings, six convert Wanikas, rejoiced the heart of missionary Kraft, when in the beginning of last year he visited Rabbai Mpia again after ten years' absence. What a different appearance everything had then from 1857, when the depredatory Masai desolated the whole country, and forced the missionary to take flight ! The heavy trial has done its work, and made the hard-hearted Wanikas at last more favorably disposed to receive Christianity. M. Kraft, accompanied by two English Methodist missionaries, and two German brothers from St. Crischona, made a tour of investigation, in the year 1861, in those parts, and tried to form two stations. He found the province of Usambara closed up against him on account of a civil war. Three of his young companions were taken ill, and had to seek medical assistance in the large Catholic hospital at Zanzibar. One of the Englishmen was driven back to Europe by serious illness, the two brothers from Crischona by discouragement. Only one remained in Africa, and has now found a station some distance from Morubas, where he hopes to be enabled to work with a blessing. Kraft himself could not carry out his plan to return through the interior of Africa, on account of the civil war, and arrived in Wurtemberg in November.

The attempt made by the members of St. Crischona to found a mission in Abyssinia under the guidance of Bishop Gobat, remains yet to be mentioned. They were well received by King Theodo-

rus, though he would have preferred using them as mechanics and tradesmen for his own purposes. They have a difficult position, in the midst of Christianity that has died away, and under a whimsical despot. Notwithstanding, the Lord has allowed, them to see some fruits of their work, not merely among the young whom they teach, but also among the adults; of the latter is Chancellor Debertera Sauab, described as an intellectual man, who holds prayer meetings with his soldiers, and bears witness to Christ everywhere.

Particular interest has been excited by the result of a mission, which has been sent to the Jews of Abyssinia, the Falaschas (in 1860,) and not only occasioned a general search into the Holy Scriptures, but led to a number of conversions of these lost children of Israel. The fifty-third chapter of Isaiah has there shown its ancient power. It is unfortunate that they must be received by baptism into the paganized church of Abyssinia, which is certainly not superior in moral conduct to these remains of Israel. But perhaps new vigor is to be engrafted into it by this fresh element.

Much else is being done in Africa tending to the gathering of the true Israel out of the worldly.

In Algiers, (at Oran and Constantine,) the Bible finds more and more an entrance among the Jews, and reaches the Mohammedans as well as the Kabylie people of Cables, whose traditions say that they have once been Christians, and must in course of time become Christians again; while the Jews of Sahara, on account of their dislike of traditions, are not so much opposed to the Gospel as those who have had a pharisaical training. In Tunis, also, the young at least are fond of reading the Gospel. Finally, in Egypt, the missionaries are laboring with diligence in several places. The Copts, formerly as dead as the people of Abyssinia, seem to awaken to new life by the use of the Holy Scriptures; and the mission of the American Presbyterians finds free entrance into many of their churches. The tolerant Pasha (now dead, 1863,) also afforded his aid; he gave an impressive lesson to the fanatic Mussulman who wished to prevent a Copt by rude force from leaving Islamism, which he had been forced to adopt.

Last year he made over buildings to the value of 100,000 florins to the mission, and afterwards, to give a proof of his impartiality he conferred a similar favor on the French priests.

Thus we may be permitted to glance up the Nile with hopeful prayer. Along its shores, side by side with travelers in quest of discoveries, and hosts of Franciscan monks, the messengers of the Gospel advance with undiminished zeal into the interior of this vast continent, to make the nations of Ham acquainted with that Name, in which alone there is salvation for the black man as well as the white.—*Work of the Christian Church.*

[From the Colonization (Pa.) Herald of May.]

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY IMPRESSIONS.

It is doubtless generally known by our readers that Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, visited Liberia by the last voyage of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens, and that he has been in the sea-board towns, and nearly all the inland settlements of that Republic. Mr. Morris is a young gentleman of benevolent views, and is much interested in the agricultural development of Liberia, especially the culture of coffee. At the last stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, of which he is an active member, Mr. Morris kindly presented a statement of his impressions of that country and people. A few extracts from which are annexed:

"Having now reviewed the field, I am free to declare that no work can be more noble and grand—none more benevolent and patriotic than Colonization. The life of our beloved country, and our obligations to the colored race, demands it; and remembering these facts as I join in the transactions of our Society, our monthly meetings become more precious to me than ever.

"Soon after my arrival at Monrovia, December 25th, a committee waited upon me at the hotel, and invited me to address the people. I accepted the invitation, and appointed New Year's day, January 1, 1863. President Benson, Ex-President Roberts, members of the cabinet, and distinguished citizens favored me with their presence on the platform. Before me sat merchants, planters, captains of vessels, and a large concourse of citizens, composing an intelligent audience. You may judge that, as my experience in addressing assemblages had been quite limited, these circumstances were calculated to embarrass me not a little. But the evident approval of my remarks, and my knowledge of the friendly disposition of my auditors, gave me that courage and self-possession which the occasion required. The President desired me to repeat my address at all the settlements at which I stooped, and I cheerfully complied with the request.

"On my return from the leeward, I went up the beautiful St. Paul's river, and delivered another address before the 'Liberia Union Agricultural Enterprise Company,' at Clay-Ashland; at the same time presenting the Society with fifty agricultural diplomas, to be awarded for the best samples of coffee, sugar, and other evidences of industry. The Society is selling its shares of stock; it is free from debt, and has several hundred dollars in its treasury. I look upon this organization as one of the great advances now going on in Liberia; and I said all I could to encourage them in

this chosen path of well-doing. Its members know no such word as fail.

"I visited Junk, where there is a steam saw-mill at work, under the skilful superintendence of the owner, B. P. Yates. This mill turns out 1,600 feet of plank, and 2,000 shingles per day. Samples of the different kinds of wood from this mill were presented to the Board by Colonel Yates, and are now in this office. This steam saw-mill is doing a grand work; it opens the eyes of the astonished natives, it attracts them to the settlements, and brings them within the pale of civilization. Feelings of pleasure filled my heart while I viewed the operations of this mill, knowing that it was practically a donation from this Society; and an additional source of gratification was the suggestive fact that the machinery is attended by a Congo youth, who proves himself quite equal to his duty.

"I visited Cape Palmas; there the most striking objects to me were the Orphan Asylum and St. Mark's Hospital. The Rev. C. C. Hoffman, who is doing a noble work here, kindly conducted me through and about both institutions. The buildings are commodious and substantial. I saw the bed which is supported by our worthy President, John P. Crozer, Esq., the only gentleman in the United States who made a practicable response to the appeal of Mr. Hoffman. If I remember correctly, the patient occupying this room was a female, on whom amputation of a limb had been performed, and who doubtless would have died but for the support and assistance afforded her through the benevolence of our countryman and associate. It will be remembered that our zealous colleague, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, of London, made similar provision in this beneficent institution. Words are inadequate to describe its usefulness. It is a home, with every necessary for the sick, the wounded, the stranger, and the destitute native—who, (in the language of Mr. Hoffman,) 'if he does not understand the preaching the word, cannot shut his eyes to the fact that this is the only place in Africa where the lame are made to walk, the deaf to hear, and the eyes of the blind are opened.'

"The farmers of Liberia are the active benefactors of their adopted country: they are laboring for the permanence and prosperity of their national institutions; and some systematic plan by which they may be assisted and encouraged would be a blessing to them, and help to secure the durability of the Republic. I am clear in the belief that Liberia will progress only in proportion to the development of her agricultural resources. I have ever thought so, and now I fully believe it. The successful pursuit of agriculture, as the most general and favorite occupation of the citizens, will inaugurate a cash system, a regular and reliable business in place of that precarious barter and petty trade, which certainly do not, and cannot encourage the strictest honesty.

"Gold is to be found in the interior, a specimen of which is deposited in this office; but better than gold is the unlimited quantity

of iron in almost a pure state. Coal has not yet been discovered; however, it is believed to be there. If it is not, then Liberia is the only country where Providence has deposited iron and not coal in juxtaposition. I believe it will be discovered in time.

"Liberia needs our united and continued help, which cannot be refused by those who wish to see the Republic prosperous, and who have faith in the mental and physical ability of the colored man to emerge from a state of degradation, and take a position amongst the most fortunate and enlightened of our species."

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AN APPEAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY FOR AFRICA.

This Society makes its earnest appeal to all the friends of the great cause it represents, to aid it by contributions on the day of our National Independence. Many Christian hearts will respond to this appeal. If the Fourth of July be found for any reason inconvenient, they may be made on some Sabbath during the month.

The Colonization Society was formed for the benevolent purpose of promoting the intellectual, moral, and spiritual improvement of the colored race. The smiles of a benignant Providence on its labors are obviously becoming more visible with each revolving year. There is now in the middle of the western coast of Africa a self-existing and self-expanding independent Christian Government, whose citizens are exulting in the full fruition of their civil and sacred rights. Twelve thousand colored emigrants from this country, and several hundred thousand native Africans compose the Republic of Liberia; thus making known the capabilities of the race; arresting the infamous slave trade, nurturing morals and education; promoting the cause of Christian missions, and establishing the utility of the great scheme of African Colonization.

All evangelical denominations have solemnly placed upon their official records their strong expectation, under God, that the chief mode of blessing Africa is its Colonization by its distant descendants. Nothing seems more clearly indicated than that this vast continent is not to be redeemed by the direct agency of whites. The bones of devoted Caucasian missionaries are strewn along the coast from the Senegal to the Bight of Benin. It is true that the returned Africans must go through the process of acclimation, but its dangers are very far less with them than with others. Success, too, has attended missionary efforts in proportion as they have been prosecuted by colored persons, and in connexion with organized communities, such as Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Our colored population sympathizes more than ever with the objects and prospects of our Society. They experience but few

inducements here for their advancement in the higher pursuits of life, and for the attainment of the objects of a laudable ambition. Liberia is demonstrating the advantages of a fresh position, and of independent, vigorous, self-managed institutions; and the time is coming when the best portion of them will gladly and voluntarily emigrate to their great ancestral continent.

We beg to remind the pastors and the friends of Africa that the season is again approaching for helping the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. A large proportion of the congregations who have joined in the promotion of this noble cause, have done it on the Sabbath preceding or following the FOURTH OF JULY. We trust there will be a greater number of collections, and in the amount, than in any previous year. Let those who have given continue to give, and others be persuaded to contribute their part in this beneficent and necessary work.

Contributions should be addressed to William Coppinger, No. 609 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

JOHN P. CROZER, *President.*

WM. COPPINGER, *Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA, *June*, 1863.

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[From the Spirit of Missions of March.]

A MISSIONARY'S WIFE IN AFRICA TEACHING THE BLIND.

At Kent, the station at which Mr. Butmann labored for some years, were two blind men, who constantly came to Mrs. Bultmann to learn texts of Scripture, and to receive instruction from the Bible. When first they heard the Gospel they were wicked men, and continued so for some years, taking no notice of what the missionary said to them. They were both of the same nation. Their home was the Ibo country, on the banks of the river Niger. When brought to Sierra Leone from the slave ship, and set free, two English names were given them. The eldest was called Edward Renner, and the younger Peter Randle. On Sundays, during the time of service, when others were in church, they were accustomed to go out hunting. For many years they went on hardening their hearts, and refusing to listen to the word of the Lord. But he who is rich in mercy and mighty in working, effectually humbled them. He took away their sight. When their eyes began to fail, they became concerned about their souls, and turned to him who smote them, he gave them light within: and most gladly did they come to the kind lady every Saturday afternoon to gain more and more knowledge of his grace and love.

A funeral sermon was preached on the death of Edward Renner, his example having been most truly Christian. The preacher said that on every visit to his sick-bed he found him more and more ready to depart. He could say, "To me to live is Christ, to die is gain." In his case, Mr. Bultmann said he could speak of two rather rare virtues in an African, namely, gratitude and Christian contentment with his lot. Although he had been upward of twelve years totally blind, and could with difficulty meet the wants of his family, his wife also, not being very strong, yet he, unlike most others, never came to beg. He was, moreover, a subscriber to the Church Missionary

Society of three-pence a quarter, and paid his weekly half-penny for two of his children in the school.

At their little meeting it was very affecting to hear Edward Renner, blind as he was, give out the beautiful hymn, "Guide me, O thou great Jehovah," the prayer of which had been to him so remarkably answered.—*Juv. Miss. Instruct.*

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Intelligence.

Letters and papers have arrived at this office, dated as late as the 22d of April. The prosperity of Liberia is on the increase. President Benson was on the 9th of April about to leave Cape Mount on the 10th, and after his return, it was his purpose to proceed to the leeward, on probably his last official visit.

The death of Dr. H. W. Robers is mentioned in terms of great sorrow and respect in the Herald of April the 15th.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States have recorded a just tribute of regret at the decease of the Rev. Francis Burns, first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa.

RESPONSE OF THE ENGLISH TO THE FRENCH CLERGY.

Some weeks ago, we published an address from the Protestant clergy of France to those of Great Britain, exhorting them to speak out strongly against American slavery, and especially against the attempt now being made by the Southern States to make slavery the basis of their Government. The address was forwarded by the London Emancipation Society and the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester to all clergymen and ministers in England, with a request that if they approved of it they would sign their names to an answer written in the spirit of the address. The result is seen in a late number of the Manchester Examiner, ten columns of which are occupied with the names of those who have signed the answer, the number being over four thousand.

MISSOURI.—This noble State is in a hopeful condition. Governor Gamble deserves great credit for his administration. He insists that the material resources of the State can be best developed by the substitution of free for slave labor, and who can doubt it? Let Missouri be free, as she will be soon, and the tide of emigration will at once set in that direction. Her soil, climate, mineral resources, and geographical situation are all inviting, and she is destined in a few years to be one of the greatest States of the republic.

[The Missouri State Convention, on the 1st instant, passed an act of emancipation, to take effect in 1870, by a vote of 51 yeas to 36 nays. Those over forty are to continue servants during life. Those under twelve, until they are twenty-three, and those over twelve, until the Fourth of July, 1876.]

Through the "Messenger" the American Tract Society represents their labors among the colored people of Washington as increasing in hopefulness since they have completed a suitable building for teaching. A part of these contrabands have been removed to Arlington Heights, where they may find employment in the cultivation of the soil. Says the Messenger:

The last letter received from Washington adds: "Our contraband work is

[July,

the school at Camp Barker
the morning; and at Springdale it
the earnestness of the people to
the Sabbath, and with evidence
on the Christian public.

On the 5th of May,
President for two years.
Vice President. The
counties. Mr. Warner was
1823, and was a schoolmate
the Junk river, and
Denson to Europe, in the
county, and judge of

within a few months,
the missions at
King of Dahomey.
monarch. Dahomey
the defeat of his father
preparations had been
The Governor of Lagos
leave Abbeokuta, as it ap-
nevertheless, determined to
in their lot with their
at their own cost.
of Abbeokuta, on rising ground, at
the camp occupied two miles by its front.
and for sixteen days an attack was hourly ex-
dissuade the troops of Abbeo-
the Danomians; a few parties who could not

the Christian natives gave themselves up to prayer. It
After a few days, without any known
were seized with a panic, and made a precipitate re-
The people made great rejoicing, and said, "The arm of the Lord
Christian Mirror.

[Corrections for page 177, last number.]

Mrs. Hallet Green, Mrs. Jane Ann Green, and Jane E. Luka, cabin
with emigrants making the latter to be 29,
Mr. John Brown does not present on a visit.

Michael Francis from Flemington, New Jersey; Fanny Hughes from
Maine.

Mrs. M. A. H. should be added to the list as a returning emigrant.

With the usual corrections as follows:
The list previously
sent to the A. A. S. on March 1, 1855

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1863.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$156 01) viz:

Concord — Hon. Onslow Stearns, \$10. Hon. N. G. Upham, J. B. Walker, Esq., His Excellency Joseph A. Gilmore, \$5 each. Hon. F. N. Fiske, Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$3 ea. Hon. Ira A. Eastman, Dr. E. Carter, Rev. H. E. Parker, Col. John H. George, Cash, \$2 each. Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Hon. Allen Tenny, S. Coffin, C. Minot, A. Fletcher, Mrs. R. Davis, \$1 each. Miscellaneous, \$6 16..... \$53 16

Derry — Cong. Church and Society, \$14 85. Rev. Rufus Chase, \$2..... 16 85

Lyme — Gen. David Culver, Miss Eunice Franklin, ea. \$10. Cong. Church and Society, \$7. Rev. E. Tenny, \$5..... 32 00

Portsmouth — Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., Mrs. W. Williams, \$10 each. Ex-Gov. Ichabod Goodwin, Mrs. H. Ladd and Daughters, \$6 each. Dr. D. H. Pierce, D. R. Rogers, Esq., \$5 each. Miss M. C. Rogers, Miss E. Walker, Mrs. J. W. Foster, \$3 each. Horace Webster, Esq., \$2. Mrs. H. C. Knight, \$1—of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. George M. Adams a life member..... 54 00

156 01

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$5) viz: *Bristol* — Mrs. Lydia French.. 5 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (347 35) viz:

Norwich — A. H. Hubbard, \$100. D. W. Coit, \$10, in part to constitute Daniel L. Coit a life member, Wm. Williams, Mrs. H. P. Williams, L. Blackstone, Dr. Chas. Osgood, William P.

Greene, B. W. Tompkins, each \$10. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, \$7. George Perkins, Gardiner Greene, Mrs. John A. Rockwell, Mrs. R. Hubbard, J. H. Huntington, each \$5. Mrs. N. C. Reynolds, Jedediah Huntington, John Dunham, each 3. Miss Bliss, \$1.... 212 00

New London — Wm. C. Crump, Thomas W. Williams, each \$15. Mrs. M. H. Lewis, Mrs. Francis Allyn, each \$10. Mrs. L. and Daughters, \$6. Rev. Dr. Hallam, Mrs. Coleby Chew, each \$5. Miss E. E. Law, \$3. Miss C. E. Rainey, Mrs. Jonathan Starr, each \$2. Mrs. Sarah Garnett, Nathan Belcher, each \$1..... 75 00

Hartford — Isaac Toucey..... 10 00

Meriden — Charles Parker, \$20. J. and E. Parker, \$10..... 30 00

Fitchville — Mrs. Sherwood Ramond..... 10 00

Canton — Canton Col. Society, \$10 35, in full, to constitute Rev. C. N. Lyman a life member..... 10 35

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 347 35
Miscellaneous 1,556 65

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (120:)

Daniel Spices, \$5. Alfred Morely \$10. Cash \$13. Wm. Bonnell, R. Brown, Leah Powers, each \$5. Dr. Henry Manning, \$2. Cash \$2. John Stambaugh, \$10. J. Vanfleet, H. Bell, each \$1. Margaret Parmerly, \$2. H. B. Wick, \$5. S. Adams, \$5. Alvin Kyle, \$10. J. F. Hughes, \$5. H. N. Merwin, \$5. E. M. Ensign, \$1. Milton Canfield, \$5. J. H. Murray, \$5. 102 00

DELAWARE.

B. Dickinson..... 3 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. W. W. Hibbin (120:) *Kakoma* — Danl. Hazard, Rev.

S. Lamb, Dr. A. F. Dayhupp, John Lowe, R. C. Webb, A. B. Walker, W. Koffin, each \$1.....	7 00	Loughmiller, Jno. Mann, H. Beharrell, Salem Town, J. B. Windstanley, Gen. Burnett, A. Bradley, J. B. Ford, C. A. Reinking, J. W. Reinking, each \$1.....	16 00
<i>Wabash</i> —Rev. H. Meek, A. Kenneday, E. Hackleman, J. Sivey, Esq., H. Hannah, J. L. Knight, Esq., J. A. McHenry, Wm. R. Winton, M. D., J. M. Barnhurst, each \$1.....	9 00	<i>Shelbyville</i> —Geo. Cornelius, \$5. N. Bassett, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Henryville</i> —J. A. McCay, M. D., A. Y. McComb, Sam'l Williams, Abner Riggs, Elliot Enlow, A. G. Riggs, J. Prall, Chas. Shall, ea. \$1	8 00	<i>New Albany</i> —J. J. Brown, \$20. Mrs. Elizabeth Baharrell, \$5. S. A. McClung, \$2. J. McDonald, \$5. Jas. M. Day, \$2.....	34 00
<i>Memphis</i> —J. Koons, R. Janney, each \$1.....	2 00	<i>Milroy</i> —E. B. Mann, \$2. Cash, \$9.....	11 00
<i>Charlestown</i> —Edson Parks, H. Horr, An J. Hay, E. G. McDaniel, J. D. Rogers, Wm. O. Campbell, S. C. Taggart, W. P. Alpha, W. Taggart, Jas. Taggart, F. Rutts, Thomas Sykes, (colored,) each \$1.....	12 00	NERBASKA.	120 00
<i>North Vernon</i> —Wm. Patterson, F. Mayfield, each \$1..	2 00	<i>Omaha</i> —John Harris.....	2 00
<i>Vernon</i> —M. Sharp, S. Vawter, A. Stott, P. D. Baughn, W. Newcom, each \$1.....	5 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Elizabethtown</i> —A. E. Boynton, M. D., B. C. Newsom, Jas. Mink, J. C. Simpson, Irene Boynton, each \$1.....	5 00	MAINE— <i>Brunswick</i> —E. Everett.....	2 00
<i>Shelbyville</i> —John Hendricks, E. P. Thompson, J. R. Payton, each \$1.....	3 00	MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Chelsea</i> —E. Hoyt, one year.....	1 00
<i>New Albany</i> —Chas. Roose, J. F. Lindley, Wm. Rague, J. Badger, Miss. M. Spalding, J. H. Marshall, Jas.		CONNECTICUT— <i>Danbury</i> —Mrs Bonney, for 1863, \$1	
		<i>New London</i> . Mrs. Francis Allen, for 1863, \$1— <i>Meriden</i> . Hon. W. Booth, to July, '64, \$1.....	3 00
		NEW JERSEY— <i>Patterson</i> —J. Colt, to July '64.....	1 00
		INDIANA— <i>Formland</i> —Wm. Hill, for 1863.....	1 00
		WISCONSIN— <i>Lake Mills</i> —T. R. Doolittle, in full	3 00
		Total Repository.....	11 00
		Donations.....	725 35
		Miscellaneous.....	1,556 65
		Aggregate.....	\$2,293 00

We reprint the following on account of several errors, at Mr. Orcutt's request:

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$65) viz:
Middletown—Mrs. Jane E. Huntington, \$15. E. A. Roberts, Henry G. Hubbard, each \$10. J. H. Watkinson, Mrs. General Mansfield, E. A. Russell, Mrs. E. T. B. Stedman, each \$5. Dr. Chas. Woodward, \$3. Mrs. Jonathan Barnes, J. L. Smith, each \$2. Mrs. Francis J. Oliver, Edward Sterns, E. Davis, each \$1

\$65 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$95 25) viz:
New Brunswick—Lewis Applegate, \$30, to constitute himself a life member. Miss Elizabeth Bennet, \$20. Mrs. John W. Stout, \$5.....
Flemington—Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$21, in part to constitute Wm. P. Emory a life member. Mrs. Anne C. Capner, \$3
Rahway—J. R. Shotwell.....
Princeton—Cash.....

55 00

24 00

10 00

6 25

95 25

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, AUG., 1863. [No. 8.

[From the London Times, June 23.]

Captains Speke and Grant in London—Welcome by the Royal Geographical Society.

An extra meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held last night, at Burlington House, to welcome back to England Capts. Speke and Grant, and to hear from them a short account of their discovery of the source of the Nile. Long before eight o'clock the large room was crammed in every part with a fashionable audience, all eager to see and hear the heroes of the Nile. As it was, large numbers were disappointed, the hall not being large enough to hold the whole of the crowd of would-be-welcomers of these brave men.

In opening the meeting, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the President, said that, although it was before the hour fixed, he was sure the impatient audience would not be loth to make the acquaintance of Captains Speke and Grant at once. He would, therefore, take the chair, and commence the meeting immediately by introducing to them the travelers who had achieved so grand a success. (Loud cheers.) As Englishmen they had every reason to be proud that this great discovery had been made by this nation, and the Fellows of the Society were to be specially congratulated upon the successful termination of an expedition that had been carried out with the means supplied by them.

Sir Roderick went on to give an account of the state of our knowledge with respect to the source of the Nile up to the time of Capts. Speke and Grant's discovery, that Lake Victoria Nyanza was the chief feeder of this mighty river. In a brief account of the matter that he had sent to the London Times, on the 29th of May, he had stated

that no maps older than three hundred years gave any trace of this great lake; but he had since learned that it was not only clearly marked in an Arabian map of Africa, over one thousand years old, but that Ptolomy was the first geographer who gave an account of these sub-equatorial lakes. Many travelers, in all ages, had tried to ascend the Nile, but none of them reached beyond the third parallel of northern latitude, or within four or five hundred miles of Lake Nyanza. It would please them all to know that their chief patron (the Queen) took the greatest possible interest in this marvellous achievement of human enterprise. Her Majesty had specially congratulated him most graciously on the subject during her visit to the International Exhibition building, a few days since.

The Prince of Wales, their vice-patron, evinced no less interest in the discovery than her Majesty, and it was only through a most pressing engagement that his Royal Highness was not present that evening.

The King of Italy had sent through the Marquis d'Azeglio two gold medals specially struck in honor of the occasion for presentation to Captains Speke and Grant, accompanied by a most flattering letter, which he would read to them. The French Geographical Society having given Capt. Speke their gold medal for his discoveries in the Lake Nyanza district in 1858, Capt. Speke had shown his sense of the honor done to him by naming the principal channel leading from the Lake after the Emperor Napoleon. He would take up their time no longer, but at once introduce to them Capt. Speke, who would, on behalf of himself and his companion, Capt. Grant, read to them a paper on the "Nile and its Tributaries."

On coming forward, Capt. Speke met with a most flattering reception, the whole meeting rising and cheering loudly. When silence was at last restored, Capt. Speke said that before reading his paper, he begged to introduce to them a little boy belonging to one of the most intelligent of the equatorial tribes. It was through the friendliness and fidelity of a man of this tribe that he was able to complete his great work, and he thought it only just that the Government should educate some of the most intellectual of this race, and send them back to their native country as consuls, to assist in spreading our commerce and civilization throughout Eastern Africa. The little fellow, a fine boy of about fourteen, is an excellent specimen of the intellectual black type, his nose being as straight and his forehead as high as those of a European, although his woolly head and dark skin were thoroughly characteristic of his African blood. He seemed in no way disconcerted at his reception, and was as cool and collected as if he had attended the meetings of the Society all his life.

Capt. Grant had a similar companion with him.

Capt. Speke commenced his paper, "The Nile and its Tributaries Compared," by describing the Lake Nyanza the principal head of the Nile. This lake is situated in latitude three degrees south,

and from that point to its debouchure, in the Mediterranean, in latitude thirty-one degrees north, the Nile traverses a distance of over 3,000 geographical miles, or nearly one-tenth of the circumference of the earth. When he discovered the Nyanza lake in 1858, he found it to be a large sheet of sweet water, lying about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, and he at once felt certain that it could only be the source of some vast river, such as the Nile. The natives had traditions, too, of its great extent, and certain Arab merchants of Zanzibar, who penetrated those regions in search of ivory, assured him that Nyanza was the source of some great river. Other traditions heard from the natives, confirmed him in this opinion; and he believes he would have settled the question of the source of the Nile in 1859, by traveling to Uganda with an Indian merchant, had not the chief of the expedition fallen ill.

On his return to England he found Sir Roderick I. Murchison deeply imbued with the necessity of at once completing the work he had left undone. He himself could not rest satisfied until the world had accepted his views, now happily confirmed by actual inspection and observation. On returning with his brave companion, Capt. Grant, to Unyanyembe, five degrees south of the lake, in 1861, he hit upon a new route, which he supposed, from the accounts of the ivory merchants, would lead to a creek in the western flank of the lake; but owing to the confusion existing in the language of the country with regard to the terms river and lake, it turned out to be a new lake, the Luero-lo-Urigi, which once contained large quantities of water, but is now fast drying up. It is to the west and north of Karagwe that the great lake receives its largest supply of terrestrial water, through the medium of the Kitangule river, which drains off the Luero-lo-Urigi and many minor lakes. These lakes are all mere puddles compared to the Nyanza; but the Kitangule is a noble river, sunk low in the earth like a huge canal, and measuring eighty yards across. The question now arises, What forms these lakes without number?

The Mountains of the Moon, from whence they derive their water, are in the middle of the rainy zone, where he observed in 1862, that no less than 233 days out of the year were more or less wet days. The first place from which he obtained a view of Lake Nyanza during the second expedition was from the town of Mashonde, in the Uddu portion of the country of Uganda, on the western side of the lake. Pursuing his way northward along the shore to the valley of Katonga, which is situated on the Equator, the land above the lake becomes very beautiful, being composed of low sandstone hills, deeply scored and seamed by the heavy rains, covered with gigantic grass of unsurpassed verdure, and by dells of trees as tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia. Traveling, however, is most irksome in this part of the country, for owing to the gradual subsistence of all the streams, the moorlands surrounding them are mere net works of rushes, covering unfathomable soft bogs. Cross

ing the Equator, he reached the Mworango, a stream of moderate size, and said to flow out of the lake. It runs north, and joins the Nile in the kingdom of Unyoro, when its name is changed to Kafu. Further on the Luajerri follows its example, and still further on, at the centre of the northern coast of the lake, issues the parent stream of the Nile, falling over rocks of an igneous character, and forming falls twelve feet high, which he had christened by the name of the "Ripon Falls," in honor of the President of the Geographical Society at the time of the starting of the expedition. The escape of the Nyanza's waters, twenty miles north of the Equator, was the only outlet examined, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on travelers by the king of the country. They, however, saw the junction of the Nile with the Kafu and Assua rivers, and crossed the Luajerri half way between its escape from the lake and its junction with the parent stream. Proceeding down the Nile from the Ripon Falls, they first passed through a row of sandstone hills, after which the river rushes down due north, with the beauty of a mountain torrent, running off at last into long flats, more like a lake than a river. In Unyoro it is increased by the contributions of the Kafu and Luajerri, and continues navigable as far as the Karuma Falls, where it rushes on with boisterous liveliness. They could not continue their passage beyond this point, owing to a war that was raging in the country. They next met the old river, in the Madi country, where it still bears the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats and long rapids. Here it is that another great feeder from the Nyanza Lake, the Assua river, joins it on the eastern side. On the other side a long flat extends far into the country, as far, Capt. Speke believes, as the little Luta Nzigi lake. With the rest of the Nile we ought to be well acquainted; but little is really known about it, owing to the fact of no one having yet taken the trouble to place nilometers at proper spots. Proceeding onwards, the next great affluent is the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which joins the Nile with hardly any visible stream, having more the appearance of a lake than of a river. The second is the Geraffee river, which may be said to be only one-third of the Nile in size at its point of junction. Its source has yet to be discovered. Its character suggests the possibility of its coming from Lake Nyanza. The third affluent is the Southern Sobat river, also full and navigable. The Northern Sobat they passed without knowing it.

Capt. Speke then went on to describe some other tributaries of the Nile, concluding by giving an account of his meeting with Mr. Baker at Khartoum, who had nobly come up the Nile to meet him, with no less than three ladies. Mr. Baker and his party intended following out the stream supposed to lead to the little Luta Nzigi Lake to its source. They would be pleased to hear that Mr. Petherick was in perfect health and excellent spirits, and trading energetically when last he heard of him.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison then called on Capt. Grant to say a few

words. He met with a similar round of cheering to that given to his companion. He said that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to bear witness before the eyes of the world to the energy of his old friend, Capt. Speke, during the whole expedition. Not one man in ten thousand who attempted such a journey would have come home victorious, and he felt proud at having had the honor and the privilege of serving under such a chief. They had collected specimens of natural history, and had made many sketches. They were neither of them artists, so the sketches must not be judged too critically. He would, however, vouch for their accuracy.

At the suggestion of the President:

Capt. Speke again addressed the meeting, giving a long and interesting account of the people of the countries through which he passed, and detailing the reception he met with from various kings and chiefs. The people of this part of the country are most intellectual, but have a great distrust of the white man, owing to the enormities committed by the slave traders. The difficulties of traveling through these countries are almost insuperable from numberless causes. The native kings are continually at war with each other, which causes wholesale desertion among the men forming the expeditions. The natives, however, with whom he had amicable relations, were most friendly and honest, not only helping him themselves with presents, but sending men with him into other friendly nations as safeguards. He considers that the race is the same as the Abyssinians, with a strong admixture of the Hindoo. They are mostly tall, well made men, with straight noses and curly hair. They have no religion, and do not believe in a soul. The people of Karagwe he praises most highly. The king and princes are in every respect worthy of the epithet "gentlemen."

After the conclusion of his address, Sir Roderick I. Murchison presented Capt. Speke with the gold medal sent to him by the King of Italy. The medal for Capt. Grant was on its way, and had not yet arrived.

Sir Roderick then called on the meeting to give three cheers for the heroes of the evening, which was responded to by at least a dozen ringing rounds.

The meeting did not break up until nearly twelve o'clock, every one being anxious to shake hands with the travelers and their black companions.

[From the London Times, June 24.]

Captain Speke on the Source of the Nile.

The members of the Royal Institution held a special meeting last night, to hear a lecture delivered by Capt. Speke on the discovery of the source of the Nile. The lecturer was honored by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was attended by General Knollys, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and a numerous suit.

The Prince was accompanied by the Comte de Paris, and several other members of the late royal family of France.

Before commencing his lecture, Capt. Speke introduced to the audience the two little black boys, who were so lionized at the Geographical Society the night before. It was mainly through the unwearying energy of the fathers of these boys that Capt. Speke was enabled to traverse the country between Zanzibar and Gondokoro. He mentioned that the little fellows were brought to this country to receive an English education, by Capt. Rigby, the British Consul at Zanzibar, through whose instrumentality so much had been done to abolish the slave trade in those regions. He also desired publicly to thank Sir Roderick I. Murchison and the Fellows of the Geographical Society for the assistance they had afforded him in proving the correctness of the conclusion at which he had arrived in 1858, that Lake Victoria Nyanza was the source of some great river, and that that river was the Nile.

Time would not permit him to describe the whole of the incidents of this journey from Zanzibar to Egypt, which occupied two years and a half, and extended over a distance of more than 3,000 miles. He chose rather to give some account of the Wahuma, and some of the other tribes inhabiting the shores of Lake Nyanza. Judging from the physical characteristics of these tribes, he considered them to be descended from the ancient Abyssinians. This idea was in a great measure confirmed by the traditions of the people, who, when questioned about their origin, always replied that they came from the north. The Abyssinians sprang from the union between the children of Shem and Ham, the negro blood being modified and toned down by the Shemitic admixture. Captain Speke then went on to describe how the aboriginal inhabitants of Abyssinia, who were essentially an agricultural people, had been conquered and enslaved by nomad races, who lived on the produce of their flocks and herds. These ancient Abyssinians came down by degrees from the north, carrying all before them, and founding the great kingdom of Kittara, which was now split up into several minor kingdoms through continual internal wars. A singular tradition of the double origin of these people was repeated to him by one of the chiefs, who gravely told him that at one time the inhabitants of Kittara were half black and half white, one side of their heads having curly hair, the other straight. The largest portion of Kittara consists of the kingdom Unyoro. Capt. Speke gave a long and interesting account of the history of this people, tracing their kings down to the present monarch. On the most fertile part of the shores of Lake Nyanza is the kingdom of Uganda, which is the most interesting of all the nations of equatorial Africa, being better cultivated and better governed than any other. The customs of Uganda are many of them **irregular**. The princes having large harems of women, their **y is, of course, most numerous**. When a king dies all his **d except his successor and two others, who are kept in**

case of accident until the coronation, after which one is pensioned off, and the other banished to Unyoro. Untidiness in dress is a capital crime, except the offender possesses sufficient riches to pay an enormous fine. Ingratitude, or even neglecting to thank a person for a benefit conferred, is punishable. The court customs are also curious. No one is allowed to stand before the king, and to touch him or look at one of his women is death. They believe implicitly in magic and the evil eye, and the kings are always attended by a certain number of women, crowned with dead lizards, and bearing bowls of plaintain wine in their hands.

The King of Karagwe is the most civilized of all these native chiefs; before entering Uganda, Capt. Speke spent many days with him. In manners, civility, and enlightenment, he might be compared with many Europeans. He owes much of this to the influence of an Indian merchant, named Moussa Mzouri, who helped him by his advice to conquer his brother, with whom he was at war. Capt. Speke was much entertained with many of his questions as to what became of the old suns, and why the moon made faces at the earth. He also wanted to know whether England, of which he had heard from the ivory traders, could blow up the whole of Africa with gun powder. The moment the king heard that he was desirous of going north, he sent messengers to the King of Uganda to prepare the way for him. The king was most anxious to afford him every possible information about the country.

While at the palace, the king took him yachting, on Murchison creek, for several days, and he frequently went shooting with the princess of the court, who, when he had shot anything, would rush up to and shake him heartily by the hand—a custom little known in that part of Africa. Before leaving, they heard from the King Kamrasi that a body of white men had been seen to the north, who had killed numbers of the natives with a wonderful gun.

This made Capt. Speke most anxious to push on, as he supposed the party of white men to be that of Mr. Petherick, who had appointed to meet him. He then started for Uganda, with a numerous retinue. Before leaving King Rumanika's at Karagwe, he had noticed on several occasions three or four lofty mountain peaks, more than 10,000 feet high. The King of Uganda sent an armed body of men to meet him, who conducted him through the kingdom. Everywhere they went the people left their huts, leaving their provisions behind them. The fertility of this part is very great, and the scenery on the shores of the lake most beautiful.

On arriving at the King of Uganda's capital, Capt. Speke found it necessary to wrap up all his presents in chintz, before sending them to the King, as nothing bare or naked could be looked at by his Majesty. He found the palace to consist of hundreds of conical tents, spread over the spur of a hill. Thousands of courtiers and attendants were to be seen engaged in every conceivable occupation, from playing on musical instruments to feeding the royal chickens.

On sending word to the King that he wished for an interview, that monarch sent back a sharp message that he was to sit on the ground and wait until he was at liberty. Capt. Speke, however, sent back word that he was a prince, and not accustomed either to sit on the ground or to wait. A courtier followed him, prophesying all kinds of evil from his presumption. Capt. Speke, however, terrified the whole court, king and all, into submission by merely opening his umbrella, which they took to be a deadly weapon, killing by magic. A chair was consequently allowed to Capt. Speke, who was received by the king, surrounded by his court, and having by his side the women crowned with dead lizards to ward off the effects of the evil eye.

The king stared at him for about an hour, at the end of which time, his Majesty said, "Have you seen me," and retired to another tent, where the same process of staring was followed by a similar inquiry. He went into a third tent, and Capt. Speke followed. This time, however, the monarch designed to examine Capt. Speke's Whitworth rifle. Capt. Speke told him that it was the custom of the inhabitants of the country of which he was a prince, to make presents of everything that they possessed to any king into whose country they entered. He accordingly left him several rifles and watches, and a quantity of gunpowder. He endeavored to engage his Majesty in conversation about Petherick's party, and the possibility of opening trade through the north. It was a long time, however, before he gained his confidence. On leaving, the King presented him with numerous very valuable presents. He must now skip all the remainder of his journey, and come to Gondokoro, where he was to meet Mr. Baker. He found this gentleman waiting for him there, almost hoping that he had got into difficulties; that he (Mr. Baker) might help him out. On hearing from Capt. Speke that he had not been able to explore the Lake Luta Nzigi, Mr. Baker immediately set off on an expedition in that direction, and Capt. Speke has no doubt that by the next year we shall know all about this supposed tributary of the Nile. Capt. Speke then concluded by fully describing two beautifully executed drawings of Lake Windermere and the Ripon Falls, the scenery of which is most picturesque.

The Prince remained for some time after the end of the lecture, examining the numerous specimens of arms, photographs and drawings on the table.

[From Report of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.]

Missions in Western Africa.

LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school; Mr. M. M. Witherspoon, principal of Alexandria High School.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. J. Deputie, teacher.

HARRISBURG.—Rev. James R. Amos; Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; Mr. F. A. Melville, teacher of the native school.

MOUNT COFFEE.—Rev. Armistead Miller.

SINOU.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

SETTRA KRU.—Mr. Washington McDonough, teacher.

NIFFAU.—Rev. Thomas H. Amos.

The Rev. Edwin T. Williams is still in this country, in the south; his connection with the Board continues but nominal, as was mentioned in the last report.

MONROVIA.

The church in Monrovia reports no additions in the last year, the number of church members being fifty-four. But when last heard from the church was enjoying a precious revival of religion. Much interest on the subject was shown by the full attendance on religious meetings, and many inquiring what they must do to be saved. Among these were thirty-four young men, some of whom expressed a hope of their interest in the Saviour. The Rev. Messrs. Erskine and Miller had been for some time assisting the pastor of the church in preaching and conducting social meetings for prayer and exhortation. Other Christian churches had shared in the same work of God's Spirit, and special attention to religion was apparent generally in the town of Monrovia and parts adjacent.

The Sabbath school was well attended, and is in a prosperous condition. The English school, taught by Mr. James and his assistant, has sixty pupils, the number to which it is limited. It is well and carefully taught, and is highly prized, and is an efficient agency for good to the community.

The last annual report mentioned the temporary suspension of the Alexandria High School, and that it had afterwards been decided to open it as heretofore. By the time that notice reached Monrovia, the former pupils had been to some extent dispersed, and the health of Mr. Witherspoon was far from being good. It was, therefore, decided not to resume the school till a suitable building could be erected on the St. Paul's river, at the head of tide water, twenty miles from Monrovia. Circumstances were favorable for commencing the building at once. The health of

Rev. James R. Amos and that of his wife had suffered so severely at Niffau, that he was obliged to return to the United States. While waiting for a ship at Monrovia he thoroughly examined the localities at head of tide water on the St. Paul's. His report in favor of this position for the High School agreed with the opinion of the other missionaries in Liberia, as well as the opinions heretofore expressed by the Rev. D. A. Wilson and Rev. Edwin T. Williams, while in service of the Board. The voyage to the United States had restored the health of Mr. Amos, and he was anxious to return to any station in Africa where he could be useful. He is a practical carpenter, and has had experience in various other kinds of work. After full and repeated interviews with him, it was deemed important to place under his direction the building for the High School. He returned to Liberia in November, furnished with supplies that will go far to meet the entire expense of a brick building. He will employ his Sabbaths in preaching at different settlements within reach of the station.

HARRISBURG.

There is a small church at this station, in which Mr. Harrison preaches steadily. No additions to its members have been reported for the last year. The Sabbath school is still large, and is doing good. The boys' boarding school consists of twenty scholars, viz: eleven Congo boys, and three Congo girls, three boys and two girls from the Golahs, an aboriginal tribe now included in Liberia, and one boy from the Veys. The school is taught by Mr. Melville, a former pupil of the Alexandria High School. When out of school the pupils are under the care of Mr. Harrison, who takes charge of their lodging, food, and clothing. It is not in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Harrison is now an aged man, and the labor and care required by such an institution are perhaps too great for him. The Alexandria High School will be placed in this neighborhood, and its influence will, when established, be of great service to the boarding school. These youth of the recaptured Africans, as well as the native tribes, are all now peaceably residing at Liberia, under the protection of the laws. Their Christian instruction and their welfare and improvement are proper and important objects for the labor of the missionary.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Erskine has still three places of preaching as heretofore—Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, and Congo Town. The native villages in reach of his station still receive his visits as far as he is able to make them. The number of church members is not reported; eight have been added during the past year. The church at the last dates was sharing richly in a revival of religion, similar to that described at Monrovia. The Sabbath school is reported to be in a prosperous condition.

The English school under J. Deputie has thirty pupils, and is in good operation. It is a great blessing to the place, and its privileges are highly prized by the community.

SINOUE.

The church at this station has had three additions to its membership, and three have been dismissed to join other churches, leaving sixty remaining, being the same number of members as reported last year. The Sabbath school has fifty-two scholars, and is efficiently and well conducted. The day school under Mrs. Parsons is doing well. The number of pupils is forty, to which the school is limited, or a much higher number would be reported.

Mr. Priest has under his care four Congo and eight Akoo boys. Many of the recaptured Africans, as well as of the native heathen tribes, are settled in the neighborhood. Some of these attend the church and Sabbath school, but they are not regular in their attendance.

SETTRA KRU.

The small school is still continued; the pupils are from six to eight, mostly active and promising boys. This a difficult and discouraging field of labor. The men are scattered up and down the coast, at great distances from home, seeking employment in war and merchant vessels. They make fearless and active sailors, and when they make some money they return home to spend it. They are, however, very friendly to the mission, and are much improved in some things, having mostly abandoned the worst of their heathen customs. Formerly the charge of witchcraft was very common, and to drink sasa-wood water was the test of their guilt or innocence. The consequences for the most part were fatal. But for the last five years only two instances of this ordeal have occurred. When they have preaching many of them attend, are well behaved, and attentive hearers. A minister of the Gospel is greatly needed to labor among this active and remarkable people.

MOUNT COFFEE.

This station is placed among the natives of the Golah tribe, and is fifty miles east of Monrovia, but within the limits of Liberia. Four recaptured Africans are in Mr. Miller's family, supported by the Board, and eight others for whom he receives some support from the Liberian Government. The native Golahs are numerous, and are very anxious that their children should be received into the boarding school, and the youth are quite willing to labor on the farm for their own support. There are also ten orphan children, whose parents were, one or both, from the United States, who are also most desirous to be received into the mission school. A few of them have been received, increasing the school to twenty. To

take charge of the education of these youth, a competent teacher to assist Mr. Miller is greatly needed, and as soon as the funds of the Board will permit, one will be appointed.

The church consists of seven members, three of whom are scholars from the school, received during the last year. Regular preaching in English is kept up in the forenoon of each Sabbath, and in the afternoon at one or more of the adjacent villages, through an interpreter. A very earnest and encouraging state of feeling exists at the mission and in the neighborhood, in which the school has largely shared; three of the youth united with the church.

NIFFAU.

The discouraging state of this station was mentioned in the last annual report. A further trial, however, was made to continue the missionary work among this wicked and unfriendly people. Mr. James R. Amos suffered so severely from fever that he was authorized to leave for the United States. His return to Africa and his employment there have been stated under the station at Harrisburg. Left alone at Niffau, Mr. Thomas H. Amos tried most faithfully to sustain the station by continuing the school, preaching to the people, and visiting them and conversing with them separately. But every aspect of this work was discouraging. Few, and sometimes none, would attend preaching. The boys attended the school when they pleased, and would submit to no control. In the midst of these labors, the health of Mr. Amos suffered severely. In these circumstances it was decided to give up the station, at least for the present. Mr. Amos will return to some place nearer Monrovia. There is abundant room and missionary work for him there. His station will be designated after hearing from himself and the brethren of the mission.

CORISCO MISSION.

EVANGASIMBA.—Rev. James L. Mackey, Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and their wives; Mrs. Georgiana M. McQueen; *Ubengi* and *Ibolo*, teachers.*

UGOVI.—*Andeke*, licentiate preacher; *Andombanene*, teacher.

ALONGO.—Rev. Walter H. Clark; *Mackendenge*, teacher.

Out-stations.—ILOBI, in the Corisco Bay—*Ibia*, licentiate preacher; *Bombango*, teacher—HANJE, in the Kombe tribe—*Jumba*, and at MEDUMA in the same tribe, *Yume*, Scripture readers.—UKAKA, in the Mbiko tribe—*Ekola*, Scripture reader.

IN THIS COUNTRY.—Rev. Cornelius De Heer; Mrs. Walter H. Clark.

This mission met with a great loss in the death of the Rev. Wm. Clemens, who departed this life on the 24th of June, while on the

* The names of native missionary laborers are in *Italic*.

voyage to this country on a visit. He was a missionary of great devotedness and efficiency, and one whose labors were useful in no ordinary degree. Mrs. Clemens, as was stated in the last report, was here with her friends, and was looking for her husband's arrival, when the sad news of his death reached her. The Rev. C. De Heer arrived on the 22d of August, visiting this country for his health. The Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and Miss Mary C. Latta, were united in marriage on the 17th of September. The Rev. C. L. Loomis, M. D., is still in this country, though not calling for any support from the Board.

THE CHURCH.

The members of the church live at different stations and out-stations, but meet at Evangasimba for the communion once in three months. The number of communicants reported last year was 82, of whom 74 were natives. Some of these, Mr. Mackey says, "have gone back to their heathen customs, and it became necessary to excommunicate eight of them, and to suspend four more." The report of the station at Evangasimba complains of the want of the religious interest which was manifest among the people two or three years ago, but the presence of the Holy Spirit was not withdrawn. Thirteen hopeful converts were admitted to the church during the year by baptism, of whom six were fruits of seed sown at the out-station at Hanje, and one at that of Ilobi; three others were connected with the station at Alongo. The whole number of native communicants at the end of the year was, therefore, 79. Three children were baptized.

The advance of the members of this church in the divine life and in useful labors for Christ, is a subject of deep interest. The preceding statements show that both shade and light are marked in the history of the last year, and this is further shown by Mr. Clark's reference to the character of the communicants at Alongo: "One desideratum in the missionary work, and not at all a secondary one here, is to see some growing up to the stature of men in Christ Jesus, to be patterns and guides to the mass, who cannot but be weak babes in Christ. In this respect there is progress, and decided encouragement in our work, sufficient to call forth the gratitude of all who feel any interest in Christ's cause here."

NATIVE MISSIONARY ASSISTANTS.

The Corisco church has already given great encouragement to its friends, by the number of native helpers it has raised up for the service of the mission. Enumerated above are two licentiate preachers, five teachers, and three Scripture readers, or catechists. Of the latter class of assistants, four were reported at the beginning of the year, "of whom one died; one has been released temporarily, another has been dismissed; two have been added." Their work is that of reading the Scriptures to their people, adding

explanations and exhortations, according to their ability, under the supervision of the missionaries. They stand in much need of further instruction and supervision themselves, being but partially educated and inexperienced Christians, and exposed to peculiar temptations. The brethren express much regret that their manifold labors leave them so little time for this part of their work. One of the Scripture readers is spoken of as a candidate for the ministry. The one who died, Belevi, after running well for a season, and doing much good, at length fell into the sin of intemperance, and was dismissed from his post, after patient but apparently useless efforts for his reformation had been made. On his death bed, however, he expressed much penitence.

None of these native brethren appear, as yet, to be called to the pastoral office, nor does the time seem to have come for organizing the native communicants into separate churches at the different stations. The firm planting of the Gospel amongst the people greatly depends on the establishment of such pastoral charges; in every missionary field this is a matter of the greatest moment; but many things have to be considered before measures are taken for this purpose.

THE SCHOOLS—WORKS PRINTED IN BENGAL.

In the Sabbath schools, 160 scholars are reported; in the boarding schools, 60 boys and 31 girls; in day schools, 50 scholars—nearly all irregular; adults under instruction at the stations, not otherwise enumerated, 10. Some particulars concerning these schools, and also concerning other efforts to spread the Gospel, will be found further on, under the notices of stations.

The Benga language is spoken by the Corisco people, and by some of the people on the mainland. The dialects of several neighboring tribes are so nearly allied to the Benga, that it can readily be used by them. It was reduced to writing by the missionaries a few years ago, and the Gospels of Matthew and Mark have been printed in it, besides a Primer.

The lamented Mr. Clemens expected to supervise the printing of some additional works during his visit to this country. This good purpose has been fulfilled by Mr. De Heer, under whose editing a translation of the Gospel of Luke, and of the book of Genesis, and a part of the book of Exodus, printed by the American Bible Society, a translation of the tract "Come to Jesus," by the American Tract Society, and a small collection of hymns, at the expense of the Board, have been published. The translation of the Scriptures and of the hymns were prepared by the joint labors of the missionaries; that of the tract, by Mr. De Heer.

NOTICES OF STATIONS.

At all the stations religious services are maintained, and the

preaching of the Gospel forms a large part of the missionaries' work. These services are attended commonly by small audiences, at Evangasimba, varying from 40 to over 100 persons, and by various degrees of interest, but the word preached will not be in vain.

EVANGASIMBA.


Of the day school for boys the report of this station, after referring to their regular attendance, expressed the opinion that such schools will not prosper, until the people feel more deeply the importance of education. The native children have "perfect license, from their birth, to go where they please, and do what they please," and their parents do not yet prize knowledge of books enough to force their attendance at school. Mrs. Mackey has met with gratifying success in collecting in a day school "the girls and women who are the wives of polygamists," having secured the attendance of about fifteen. An hour and a half is spent each day, "in imparting religious instruction to them, and teaching them to read the word of God in their own language."

Mr. Mackey's labors at this station are greatly increased by his being the treasurer of the mission. All the business transactions required in so large a mission, especially in the purchase of supplies of food for the boarding scholars and the mission families, have to be made by means of barter. Money is not in use, but goods are exchanged for what is required—a process consuming much time, and often not a little trying to one's patience. He was able to make excursions on the mainland for preaching, and attempted to reach the Pangwe country in company with a European botanist, but this effort was frustrated by the unfriendly feeling of natives on the border.

Mr. Nassau, Mrs. Queen, and Miss Latta prosecuted their work at Itandaluku, a sub-station of Evangasimba. The girls' boarding school has well repaid the missionaries for their labor and patience in its in-door and out-of-door duties, but for details reference must be made to the station report as published in one of the missionary periodicals. For a time there was much feeling on the subject of religion among the scholars, and three of them seem to retain these impressions. Mr. Nassau's medical skill was often of great service, but he considered it inexpedient to go out among the people in medical practice to any great extent. He could not countenance the *fetich* ceremonies usually employed by the natives in times of sickness.

UGOVI.

Mr. De Heer's earnest labors were continued at this station in the former part of the year. Afterwards Andeke was placed here, where he has charge of a boarding school for boys, thirteen in number.



Mr. Nassau preached at this station, Andeke taking the service in his absence. The Sunday school, instruction in the Catechism, and other labors are in Andeke's charge.

ALONGO.

Mr. Clark took the charge of this station in May, after Mr. Clemens left it. The boarding school here contains scholars from seven mainland tribes. Thirty-one scholars were under instruction, and seventeen at the end of the year—of whom nine are communicants, and one is a hopeful inquirer. The five most advanced scholars receive Mr. Clark's special instruction every week-day evening, except Saturday, and they have made good progress—in some cases very marked. The want of sufficient text-books in the native tongue stands in the way of their progress. The attendance on public worship has not been large, but a daily prayer meeting at noon, in Benga, has been kept up with spirit.

OUT-STATIONS.

At *Ilobi*, Ibia, the native preacher reports six persons as inquirers, one of whom he regards as a hopeful convert. One person was admitted to the church from this island. The school is small, but not without promise of good influence. Bombango was placed here to assist Ibia in the school, at least for a time. The out-station at *Hanje* among the Kombe people, 50 miles north of Corisco, after being marked by signal blessings from on high, was then marked by hardly less signal decline, resulting from the fall of poor Belevi, the Scripture reader. Towards the latter part of the year, the laborers of Jumbe seemed to be successful in awakening new interest in the Gospel. The native assistant at the out-station of Mavika, on the river Muni, was transferred to the mouth of a small river, Eyo, among the Kombe people, eighteen miles above Hanje; but his health has become too feeble to allow him to attend to his missionary work, though he still lives at that place. Another Scripture reader, Yume, was placed in October at *Medume*, twelve miles still further up the coast, also among the Kombes, where he is meeting with a cordial welcome, and the people attend well to his instructions. *Ukaka*, on the south bank of the Muni, near its mouth, was occupied for a time, but was unsupplied at the close of the year, the native helper having been withdrawn for yielding to the temptation of engaging in trade.

The foregoing statements show that much patient labor has been devoted by the brethren to this missionary field, and also that their labour has not been in vain in the Lord. There are discouraging things in their post of duty, particularly the injurious influence of the climate on their health. At the latest advices, in February, most of them had recently suffered from illness induced by this cause. But Corisco is probably more favorable to health than any

place elsewhere accessible. Eventually it will be found practicable to penetrate into the interior of the country, and reach the higher or table land, which will prove to be a healthful region. In the meantime, the church should feel grateful for the good results thus far gained and the good work in progress, and earnest prayer should be offered that nothing may be permitted to hinder further success. Some apprehension exists of interference with the mission through claims of jurisdiction over this part of the African coast, by one or two of the Roman Catholic nations of Europe; but our own Government could not tolerate unjustifiable interference with the peaceful occupation of its citizens, on an island which was never occupied by any foreign power; and it is easy for the Supreme Ruler to ward off the threatening danger.

The committee have appointed a female teacher, who is waiting for an opportunity of going out to Corisco, where she will make her home in the family of her brother, one of the missionaries. Another ordained missionary should be sent to this mission, without delay.

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The Episcopal Mission in Liberia.

The Spirit of Missions for July contains communications from Bishop Payne and the Rev. C. C. Hoffman. A convocation of catechists and teachers had been held at Cape Palmas, April 14th. Bishop Payne wrote:

The attendance of catechists and teachers was large; every station was represented except Taboo. Besides Rev. Messrs. Toomey and Jones and Mr. Ferguson, from the high school, we had twenty native catechists, visitors, and teachers. Amongst these were Mr. Francis Allison, some time employed as teacher in the Gaboon Mission, now situated at Gitetabo. He was one of the first pupils of the Mission of the American Board at Cape Palmas, and is now a man of mature character, not far from forty years old. This, of course, must give him much influence in the mission, now that, by God's grace, his eye seems single. Mr. Valentine, visitor from Cavalla, Kinkle of Tebo, Brownell, from Bohlen, and Boyd from Fishtown, with Bedell of this place, and Seton and Potter from Hoffman Station, all seemed to come up in the right spirit to our convocation. Mr. Toomey preached the convocation sermon, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The missionary meeting was held in the evening. Reports were made by all, and addresses by many. These were not, with a few exceptions, so spirited as usual. Our catechists more and more realize the gravity of the work with which we are charged. Besides, there was the feeling with many, expressed fully by one of the speakers, that all had not been done since last convocation that ought to have been done, nor all to which we then pledged

ourselves. But there was manifested the determination to search and try and see what was wrong, and by God's grace, to amend. And accordingly, on Monday a conference of three or four hours was held, in which there was a free and full expression and confession of feeling and delinquencies in the presence of the Bishop, and a renewed pledge to newness of life and effort. Samuel Boyd was restored to his position as catechist at Fishtown; and was by me, on the following Monday, (yesterday,) after a service with his people, appointed their catechist. Since God has thus blessed us we were fain to do more. Grand Sestros is the largest native town on the Liberian coast, about thirty miles above Fishtown, closely connected by relationship and amity with the Greboes. They come down every month to meet the steamers, to send their young men to sea, and to receive those who return. Moreover, they frequently come to consult that lying vanity, Bwede Nyema, "the Grand Devil," on the Cavalla river. Why should not we send them the Gospel? Messrs. Toomey, Bedell, or Boyd, in a canoe, can reach them in a day's sail, and as God opens the way, may preach the same blessed Gospel to numerous towns between Grand Sestros and Fishtown. By God's blessing, they will make a beginning this month.

ACTION OF THE CONVOCATION IN RELATION TO CHURCH ORGANIZATION IN AFRICA.

The convocation felt called upon to notice and formally express their views of the late Liberian organization. The following resolutions, after free discussion, or rather expression of views, for there seemed only one view, were passed:

1. That the late action of the Liberian clergy, in organizing the General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, was hasty and premature.
2. That said organization being effected without the concurrence, and in most cases, without the knowledge of the Liberian churches, can have no authority over those churches until formally approved and accepted by them.
3. That the organization effected at Cape Palmas, in April last, entitled "The General Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church" in Liberia and parts adjacent, uniting, as it did, the counsels and prayers and efforts of ministers, catechists, and teachers, foreign, Liberian, and native, was, in our opinion, best calculated to promote the interests of Christ's cause in this part of Africa.
4. That, entertaining such views, and as the Liberia organization was effected without the concurrence of this convocation, we invite the clergy and churches of Liberia to meet us, according to provision in Article I. of General Convocation, in St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, in February, 1864.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the clergy of Liberia, and the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

I have written you fully by the English mail for this month, informing you of Messrs. Hoffman's and Auer's departure for Liverpool. I am the only one to administer the Lord's Supper now at Cape Palmas.

In weakness, in strength, in sorrow, in joy, in fearfulness, in confidence, because in Christ, very truly your brother and fellow-laborer in the church militant.

The Superintendent, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, of the Cape Palmas and adjoining stations, after having embarked for the United States in the brig Palmas, was detained a little by head winds. Having alluded to several persons by whom the places of himself and family would be supplied, Mr. Hoffman adds:

Thus providentially our places would be supplied. Besides this, as Mr. and Mrs. Miles have not yet arrived, the charge of the Asylum has been placed in the hands of Mrs. M. A. Cassell, a lady residing at Cape Palmas, a member of our church, and one in whose Christian character and ability to direct the institution we have the greatest confidence. Thus God unexpectedly, and in ways unlooked for, has supplied our places during our unexpected absence.

The office of Treasurer has been accepted by the Hon. J. T. Gibson, the senior warden of St. Mark's Church. Notwithstanding all these providential circumstances, the Superintendent cannot leave without the deepest sorrow, and with the sincere hope of a speedy return.

We sail in the brig Palmas for Liverpool; we left Cape Palmas this morning; a contrary wind detains us, and enables me to write my report from Rocktown, where the convocation will meet in a few days.

I earnestly hope the Lord may be present to bless with his presence and spirit the approaching meeting of the convocation. I exhort the teachers and catechists, especially those who have been under my care, to zeal and faithfulness in the Lord's work; and that God's blessing may still rest upon their labors, and especially be with his servant, our Bishop, is the prayer of yours faithfully in Christ.—*H.*

Late from Liberia.

FROM PRESIDENT STEPHEN A. BENSON

To the Corresponding Secretary:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA.

April 9, 1863.

REV. DEAR SIR: I received by the last mail your favor of 28th January, concerning resolutions of the Board of Directors, which I have duly perused. I regret to find that letters and papers from the United States bring lamentable news of the effusion of blood, and the little prospect of a speedy termination of the present state of affairs. This is the United States day of sore trial. I hope and believe Divine Providence will sustain and give success ultimately to the cause of justice, humanity, and freedom, after both sections shall have been sufficiently punished. Our sympathy is greatly enlisted in behalf of the Federal Government. I hope President Lincoln will be abundantly sustained in the policy he has hitherto enunciated. I have heard of the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, between that and this country. It is, I trust, but a prelude to more important negotiations not far in the distance. I am unusually busy this year closing up the business of my administration. It gives me double duty. We have been looking in vain for immigrants for the Finley settlement.

The receptacle at the Sinoe Falls (Government) will also be completed in about two months more, I think. Matters are moving encouragingly prosperous, agriculture on the increase. More than two millions of bricks have been made within the last four months on the St. Paul's alone; made by citizens mostly for their own dwellings. I expect to leave for Cape Mount to-morrow or next day, to arrange so that our people there may have their farms up in the country. I expect immediately after my return to visit the leeward counties on my last official visit for the term, and will likely be absent from four to six weeks, as I wish to get everything straightened.

I am, sir, yours,

Very respectfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

FROM REV. H. R. WILSON TO THE SAME.

MONROVIA, *April 11, 1863.*

VERY DEAR BROTHER: I have for a long time desired to write to you, but from various causes I have neglected to do so.

The state of affairs in your Government have given me a great deal of pain and sorrow of heart; even at the present time I am at a loss to know what to say. I have earnestly prayed for peace.

but it seems as though our prayers are not heard, though I am still hoping and praying for a better state of things. Every thinking man in our Government have deeply sympathized with you and yours, and are hoping to see a day of peace. As to myself, I am now enjoying excellent health, though my health failed in 1860 from over exertion in traveling and preaching among the natives in the interior, and exposure, which one is compelled to encounter who undertakes such work. I was compelled to retire from active service in the church for about two years. Having recovered my health the latter part of 1861; I have again resumed my public labors in the church.

We are gradually incorporating the natives both in Church and State; they are filling places of magistrates and jurymen in the Government; and in the church, as ministers. At our last annual conference we received two of our native brethren into full connection as traveling preachers, and they are doing honor to our cause; each of them are now operating among their own tribes. Thus we see under God the great design of Divine Providence in planting this colony on the western coast of Africa is being accomplished. Not only in our church but in other Christian denominations there are native brethren preaching and teaching, and doing active service in all departments; and to every discerning eye it is apparent that a great revival of the work of God among this people is not far distant. Great improvements are now going on in sugar planting and coffee planting, and in every respect our internal operations are on the improvement.

We are now at peace with all the native tribes by which we are surrounded, and have been for nearly two years, though they continue to war among themselves.

We hear nothing of slavers on our coasts at the present time, and it is to be hoped that this miserable traffic will speedily cease.

It is strange to learn that there are those among our colored friends in the United States up to the present time inquiring in relation to the resources, and the advantages of emigrating to Liberia. After so many years' intercourse to and from this country, and the frequent visits of reliable citizens, I think our brethren ought to be satisfied in the United States, that Liberia is the home of our race. However unwilling they may be to acknowledge this truth, it will be seen in the order of Divine Providence clearly.

From a multitude of responsibilities I have written you in haste.

I remain your humble servant.

B. R. WILSON.

FROM REV. JOHN SEYS TO THE SAME.

MONROVIA, *May 1, 1863.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR: The sailing of the brig *Ann* of New York affords me a favorable opportunity for resuming our former correspondence, always so pleasing to me, and sending you a few lines.

You will be pleased to hear that notwithstanding Mr. Hanson, the United States Commercial Agent, and myself have both had several attacks of fever, that we are now quite restored. This gentleman, one of the excellent of the earth, resides with me, and it is no small alleviation to the deprivations attendant on the absence of all my family to have the company, sympathy, and Christian association of such a friend. It is not unlikely that Mrs. Hanson may be a passenger on board your ship, which I presume sails to-day from Baltimore, to join her husband here, thus affording no small acquisition to our limited family circle.

In many respects Liberia is on the onward march to improvement and progress. Agriculture has received a wonderful impulse. The lectures and efforts otherwise of our friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, to increase the culture of coffee in Liberia, will be felt for generations to come. His statistical reliable proofs that in the Brazils, coffee cultivation has far exceeded the diamond trade in its pecuniary results, opens the eyes of the farmers here to renewed effort.

The Liberia college is doing finely. Our mutual and esteemed friend, its President, Hon. J. J. Roberts, has set a most noble example to the faculty, by moving out with his family, and residing most of the time in the college buildings, and surely a more commodious, cool, healthful and desirable residence is not to be found on this coast, if at all within the tropics. The Rev. Mr. Stokes, having charge of the preparatory department, also resides on the premises.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS.

We have also a few lines from C. L. De RANDAMIE, agent of the Society, at Grand Bassa, to Rev. William McLain, D. D., the Financial Secretary, dated Boston, July 27, 1863.

The writer says: "I take the liberty to inform you that I arrived in this country about a fortnight ago, in the bark *J. J. Philbrick*, direct from Bassa, leaving that place on the 8th of June. At the time I left, the Receptacle at Finley was being vigorously prosecuted towards completion. I feel confident that by this time it has been finished, as emigrants are expected for that place by the '*M. C. Stevens*.' "

"I have appointed a Mr. Marshall Allen to act in my stead as agent, for whose action I hold myself responsible to the Society, feeling confident that he will follow in my steps, which I hope hitherto have been satisfactory. Mr. Warner has been elected President by a great majority."

HON. DANIEL WARNER, PRESIDENT ELECT.

By the regular West African mail steamer to Liverpool, intelligence from Liberia has been received at the Colonization office, Philadelphia, to the middle of May. President Benson had been gratified by a visit to the settlements on St. Paul's river, and at the rapid improvements of the people in industrial pursuits. Governor Blackall, of Sierra Leone, had spent some days at Monrovia, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between the colony and Liberia. No satisfactory conclusion was attained. A preparatory department has been added to Liberia college, and the Rev. Eli Stokes placed in charge. We copy with pleasure from the Press, the brief but just notice from the pen of W. Coppinger, Esq., of the Hon. Daniel Warner, the President elect of Liberia :

The life, character, abilities, and services of the President elect are such as to command the respect of all men. He was born on Hookstown road, Baltimore, Maryland, April 19, 1815, and was sent to school until he learned to spell in words of four syllables, in the old Thomas Dilworth spelling-book. His father obtained his freedom just one year before Daniel was born, and removed, with all his family, to the then feeble settlement of Monrovia, arriving there by the brig Oswego, May 24, 1823. Daniel was promptly put to a school, conducted, among others, by George R. McGill and Rev. John Roxsey; helped his father at shingle drawing, and made several trips, for trading purposes, along the Liberian sea-board. Such was Lott Cary's estimate of his capacity and ripe judgment that he appointed him one of the three commissioners to the native chiefs of Digby.

In 1838, Mr. Warner was quartermaster to the troops despatched under Col. J. J. Roberts to Little Bassa. In the following year he was sailing-master of the Government schooner Euphrates, and assisted in the demolition of a notorious slave factory near the same place. In 1840 he was appointed captain of the Government vessel Campbell, which he resigned to accept the position of Collector of Customs of the Liberian Commonwealth, and to engage in a general commission business, which he has since prosecuted with success and spotless integrity.

Mr. Warner has devoted much of his time and talents to his country, and the promotion of the best interests of his race. Elected a Representative in 1847, he was chosen Speaker to the House of the first Legislature of the Republic. Since then he has been Mayor of the City of Monrovia, and twice Secretary of State—1848-'50, and 1855-'58. In 1859 and 1861, he was elected Vice President, and is now elevated to the highest office within the gift of his appreciating countrymen.

Mr. Warner is of unadulterated African blood, of good personal appearance, sagacious, patient, industrious, and honest, and high-minded in all his dealings. He is a man of self-reliance and fixed purposes, and of rare native genius. He has honorably served in the navy and militia of Liberia, successfully engaged in trade and commerce, acceptably filled offices of high responsibility, writes good prose and poetry, has been an active local preacher in the Methodist Church for upwards of twenty years, and though he never saw a vessel constructed, he planned his own ship-yard, and built some of the largest craft navigating the waters of Western Africa. Mr. Warner has not been out of Liberia since his arrival, in 1823, and his case illustrates the capacity of the race, when placed in circumstances favorable to their development, and proves Liberia to be the only country where the black man's powers and faculties have free scope and opportunity.

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DEATH AND CHARACTER OF REAR-ADMIRAL FOOTE.

The New York Post of June 27th says:

"Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote died at the Astor House, in this city, shortly after ten o'clock last evening. Since Wednesday last it had been apparent that the illness which had prostrated him must soon result fatally, and from that time forward he was closely attended by his relatives and friends. His last moments were full of peace and hope.

"Admiral Foote was distinguished for consistency and worth as a Christian no less than for his courage and indomitable energy as an officer. Never flinching in the face of danger; braving the storm of battle as coolly as though shot and shell were harmless as paper pellets, he faced with the same resolution every temptation of the service, carrying with him on every deck the religious principles which made his life everywhere conspicuous for purity and beauty—compelling even the dissolute to respect his character, and by that very fact, making every man under him solicitous to earn his approval. Men have never fought in this war under the eye of any chief more bravely than Foote's men fought under his eye on the Cumberland and Tennessee.

"He has displayed considerable literary ability in a series of papers on Japan, which country he was among the first to visit. On the vital issue of

the country his patriotic sentiments were well known as strongly opposed to slavery. Several valuable essays from his pen have appeared against the slave trade at home and abroad, the result of his faithful services on the coast of Africa.

"In his death the country loses a strong arm and loyal heart, and the navy one of the brightest names that ever shed luster on its annals. But the memory of such a man will ever be green in the hearts of a grateful posterity."

The Attorney General Bates said, in a late address at the launching of the gunboat *Winnebago*, Admiral Foote is dead, but he still lives in the hearts of his countrymen. He who possessed in his own person more of the excellence of human nature than I remember ever to have seen in any one man, beloved by all his subordinates, from the first officer down to the lowest sailor, beloved and mourned by all outsiders, and feared only by the enemies of his country. Under his command it was that the efficacy and power of these instruments of war, turned out some from this yard and some from others, turned the tide of battle in this whole war.

It is our duty and pleasure to notice briefly here the deep interest long cherished by Admiral Foote in the cause of African Colonization, and the valuable work given by him to the country in 1854, under the title of "*Africa and the American Flag*." The work grew out of his observations, while commanding the brig *Perry* on the African coast, in connection with our squadron for the suppression of the slave trade. In his introductory remarks, the excellent author says: "To illustrate the importance of this squadron, the relations which its operations bear to American interests, and to the rights of the American flag; its effects upon the condition of Africa in checking crime, and preparing the way for the introduction of peace, prosperity, and civilization, is the primary object of this work." Having presented many facts in the progress of the African slave trade, and the first planting of freedom and Christianity upon her shores, Commander Foote pronounced at that time, in 1854, Liberia to be firmly established.

"The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interest of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, Liberia affords the strongest attractions.

"We would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position, which every one should occupy among his fellows. For suppose the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be fully accomplished—secure him his political rights; unletter him in body and intellect; cultivate him in taste even; then

while nominally free, he is still in bondage; for freedom must also be the prerogative of the white, as well as of the black man, and the white man must likewise be left free to form his most intimate social relations; and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste, marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony on these two points of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man himself, then for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may become a freeman not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

"Liberia has strong claims upon Christian aid and sympathy. Its present and prospective commercial advantages to our country, will far counterbalance the amount appropriated by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and the Republic. Its independence ought to be acknowledged by the United States. This, according to the opinion of President Roberts, would not imply the necessity of diplomatic correspondence, while the moral and political effects would be beneficial to both parties. England, by early acknowledging the independence of Liberia, and cultivating a good understanding with its Government and people, has greatly subserved her own commercial interest, while responding to the call of British philanthropy."

The volume to which we refer, contains many interesting facts in the cruise of the Perry on the African coast, and exhibits the just and earnest activity of her commander against the slave trade, and his interest in whatever appeared to promote success in the colonization and civilization of the African race. About this time, the Yorktown, Commander Bell, captured the American bark Pons, with 896 slaves on board, which were subsequently landed at Monrovia. The Perry proceeded repeatedly far down the coast, seized and sent home the American slave ship Martha, subsequently condemned; ascertained much in regard to the slave trade; conferred with British naval officers in regard to the best method for its prevention, and vindicated with all Christian courtesy the rights of the American flag, and the determination of our country that it should not cover with impunity the most odious traffic.

We copy here a few sentences from this work, indicating the just views cherished towards Africa by Admiral Foote:

"Strange and frightful maladies have been engendered by the cruelties perpetrated within the hold of a slaver. If any disease affecting the human constitution were brought there, we may be sure that it would be nursed into mortal vigor in these receptacles of filth, corruption, and despair. Crews have been known to die by the fruit of their own crime, and leave ships almost helpless. They have carried the scourge with them. The coast fever of Africa, bad enough where it has its birth, came in these vessels, and

has assumed, perhaps, a permanent abode in the western regions of the world. No fairer sky or healthier climate were there on earth than in the beautiful bay, and amid the grand and picturesque scenery of Rio de Janeiro and Brazil. But it became a haunt of slavers, and the dead of Africa floated on the glittering waters, and were tumbled upon the sands of its harbor. The shipping found, in the hot summer of 1849, that death had come with the slavers. Thirty or forty vessels were lying idly at their anchors, for their crews had mostly perished. The pestilence swept along the coast of that empire with fearful malignity.

"Cuba for the same crime met the same retribution. Cargoes of slaves were landed to die, and brought the source of their mortality ashore, vigorous and deadly. The fever settled there in the beginning of 1853, and came to our country, as summer approached, in merchant vessels from the West Indies. At New Orleans, Mobile, and other places it spread desolation, over which the country mourned. Let it be remembered that it is never even safe to disregard crime.

"Civilized Governments are now very generally united in measures for the suppression of the slave trade. The court of Africa is rapidly closing against it. The American and English colonies secure a vast extent of sea-coast against its revival. Christian missions, at many points, are inculcating the doctrines of Divine truth, which, by its power upon the hearts of men, is the antagonist to such cruel unrighteousness.

"The increase of commerce, and the advance of Christian civilization, will undoubtedly, at no distant date, render a naval force for the suppression of the African slave trade unnecessary; but no power having extensive commerce ought ever to overlook the necessity of a naval force on that coast. The Secretary of the Navy, it is to be hoped, has, in his recent report, settled the question as to the continuance of the African squadron.

"A returning of recaptured slaves, instructed and civilized, to the lands which gave them birth, has taken place. Some hundreds passed by Lagos, and were assailed and plundered. Some hundreds passed by Badagry, and were welcomed with kind treatment. The one occurrence reminded them of African darkness, obduracy and crime; the other of the softening and elevating effects which Christianity strives to introduce. They have gone to establish Christian churches, and have established them there. Such things we are sure have been reported far in the interior, and Christianity now stands contrasted with Mohammedanism, as being the deliverer, while the latter is still the enslaver. The report must also have gone over the whole broad intertropical continent, that Christian nations have joined together for African deliverance; and that for purposes so high the race of Africa has returned from the west, and by imitation of western policy and religion, is establishing a restorative influence on their own shores.

"There has thus been presented a view of Africa and of its progress, as far as its condition and advancement have had any relation to our country.

and its flag. How far its growth in civilization has been dependent on the efforts of America has been illustrated; and how essentially the naval interference of the United States has contributed to this end, has been made evident. It cannot escape notice that this progress must in the future depend on the same means and the same efforts. Our own national interests, being those of a commercial people, require the presence of a squadron. Under its protection commerce is secure, and is daily increasing in extent and value.

"It is impossible to say how lucrative this commerce may ultimately become. That the whole African coast should assume the aspect of Liberia, is, perhaps, not an unreasonable expectation. That Liberia will continue to grow in wealth and influence, is not improbable. There is intelligence among its people, and wisdom and energy in its councils. There is no reason to believe that this will not continue. Its position makes it an agricultural community. Other lands must afford its manufactures and its traders. There will, therefore, ever be on its shores a fair field for American enterprise.

"The reduction or annihilation of the slave trade is opening the whole of these vast regions to science and legal commerce. Let America take her right share in them. It is throwing wide the portals of the continent for the entrance of Christian civilization. Let our country exert its full proportion of this influence; and thus recompense to Africa the wrongs inflicted upon her people, in which hitherto all nations have participated."

On two occasions the American Colonization Society was honored by the presence of Admiral Foote at its anniversary meetings as a delegate and counsellor, in the winter of 1855, and at the last meeting of the Institution. Prompt, and disposed at all times to give his aid to all patriotic and religious institutions, he addressed the Society on both occasions in a very impressive and earnest manner, commending Liberia to the patronage of the nation, and to the favorable thought of all freemen of color who aspired to a position of honor, dignity, and happiness for their race. To him Liberia appeared the land especially chosen by Providence as the home of the descendant of Africa.

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DEATH OF THE HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY.

This eminent Senator has descended to the tomb. He had arrived at an advanced age, and slept peacefully at his home in Frankfort, after a life of high endeavor for the Union and glory of his country. He stood for many years side by side with the illustrious, men Clay, Webster, Benton, and Calhoun, who so long shone in the Senate, contributing his full share to the reputation of their debates. The able statesman, the eloquent orator is silent, and those who may wish his views had been somewhat more enlarged in his last years, cannot doubt his candor, patriotism, or integrity. He was a sincere friend, a Vice President, and eloquent advocate of this Society.

[From the Friend, copied from a London paper.]
CAPACITY OF THE NEGRO RACE.

It is really marvellous how, at this juncture, the old allegations which have been made against the mental equality of the negro with the white race, so rife during the struggle for emancipation, and which one would think had been completely disproved, are revived, to justify the keeping of that race in bondage, just as if, were the allegations correct, they could possibly afford any pretext for subverting and keeping it in subjection. Were such a doctrine once admitted, in extenuation of slaveholding, where, we venture to ask, would be the limitation? It may be as well, under these circumstances, to reproduce some very recent evidence bearing on the question we have referred to.

To the Editor of the (London) *Daily News*:

BIDA NUPE, CENTRAL AFRICA, Jan. 14, 1862.

SIR: Having been cut off from all communication with the outer world for nearly two years, I only lately received the *Daily News* and other periodicals for the latter months of 1859, and 1860; and this must account for the late appearance of the present letter. In an account of an American meeting where the subject of slavery was introduced, one of the speakers asserted, as an argument in its favor, that the intellect of Africans is inferior to that of white races. The name "African" is of wide application, and includes many races, but as regards one among them to which this term is frequently confined—viz: the negro—having now lived among them for nearly five years, and had constant daily opportunities of observation, I have no hesitation in contradicting the statement. The intellect of the negro races is uncultivated, and untried to any great extent, but I feel certain that when duly developed it will be found in no respect inferior. It certainly has its peculiarities, as that of every race has, as may be seen on comparing a Russian with a Dane, a German with a Spaniard, or, in our own islands, on contemplating the reflecting, progressive Anglo-Saxon with the impulsive, unthinking Celt.

Could the American speaker see the the king of the country from which I am now writing, I believe he would change his opinion. Could he see the amount of business he daily gets through, the manner in which he rules his kingdom, how he manages the various races of his subjects, his ideas of justice, his acquaintance with every detail, he would be compelled to acknowledge that at least one African was a man of intellect. I have mentioned him as being near to me, he first occurring to my recollection, but I could, were it necessary, adduce many other instances. Among my followers I have representatives of some seven or eight distinct tribes, and I have found no difficulty in teaching them any trade or art, and I have now among them many whom I can implicitly trust. About nine months ago, I rescued a little girl about eight or nine years old from some slave-dealers; she belonged to a very rude tribe, and when I first received her, she was rather wild-looking and savage. Since that time she has, by merely a little care being paid

to her, quite altered her habits and appearance, and is quite reconciled to our semi-civilized life. She has acquired one rather difficult language, the Nupe, and is now fast progressing with another, the Hausa; and this, remember, is the progress of a mere child, of unpromising antecedents, in nine months.

In another of your numbers, a correspondent, writing on the subject of the West Indies, asserts, on the authority of Barth, Richardson, and Livingstone, that the African races are incapable of steady, continuous labor. I do not so read Dr. Barth's account, while Dr. Livingstone's remarks apply to tribes of the Kaffre, and not to the negro race. My own observations, made during lengthened residences, often of several months, in various places, lead me to an opposite result. Wherever I have been, I have found the bulk of the population steadily pursuing their occupations, from day to day, and from week to week, whether as traders, agricultural laborers, hunters, or fishermen; and as far as I can learn, they go on so for years, if not interrupted by sickness or war. Of course, their labor is not that of an English or Scotch workman; the climate is different, and more exhausting, nor do either the culture or the means of living require such exertions. Here, in Nupe, the farm laborer proceeds to his daily work at daylight, and never returns till afternoon, possibly not till after 4 P. M. The Yomba race is noted above all for love of money, and Yombana daily follow the pursuit of gain and the hoarding up of wealth as eagerly and as keenly and unceasingly as Jews are held to do among us. I have among my followers men whose daily work would not be found fault with in England, especially those from Gbari, a country east from Nupe.

In conclusion, allow me to express my conviction that any real advance in Central Africa must be attempted, not by emigration of bodies of men from the United States or the West Indies, for negroes who have been brought up in these countries are essentially foreigners, and are less able to adapt themselves to the customs of the land of their forefathers than Englishmen are. It must be effected rather by the more individual exertions of white traders and others personally interested in the country, and by the labors of practical missionaries, such as many whom I could name, as distinguished from the mere doctrinal and preaching missionary. With such an essentially trading race as the negro is, legitimate commerce is the true remedy for this destructive slave trade, and it is, I firmly believe, the precursor and pioneer of civilization and of Christianity.

I am, sir, &c.,

WILLIAM BALFOUR BAIRIE.

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West Coast of Africa—The Slave Trade.

An African mail steamer arrived at Liverpool, brings late dates from the west coast. Trade at Lagos was almost entirely suspended on account of internal wars. The region back of Lagos is very populous, comprising the walled city of Abbeokuta, and several others nearly as large, but the constant warfare between the tribes forbids any progress toward civilization.

It was formerly believed that these wars were prosecuted with the object of securing captives for the slave trade, but the cessation of this traffic seems to exert no appreciable influence; the sanguinary disposition manifests itself as before.

Hostilities still continue between the Egbas and the Ibodans. The King of Dahomey and his army on the 7th of March were reported to be within nine hours' march from Abbeokuta, so that the attack upon that town may take place at any time. The Egbas ought certainly to gain the day, as they have every advantage. Abbeokuta is strongly blockaded, and contains upwards of 80,000 inhabitants, while it is extremely doubtful if Dahomey's entire attacking force musters 8,000, including the celebrated corps of Amazons.

Commodore Wilmot, an English officer, who recently visited the King of Dahomey, describes Amazons as being a very fine body of women, in the prime of life. They are capital shots with rifle or musket, and the discipline in their corps is very strict. They are not allowed to marry, and when one appears separately in the streets, a bellman walks in advance of her; this is a signal for the people to retire inside their houses until she has passed.

One of the most disgusting and cruel cases of slavery ever known on the west coast of Africa occurred last month. On the 26th of January a very fast and splendid little fore-and-aft American built schooner of 120 tons, commanded and manned by Spaniards, ran into some port on the south coast, and there embarked 542 slaves. After being out only fourteen days, she got short of water, and put into Annabon (one of the South Atlantic islands) for a fresh supply. On the 9th of February, Her Majesty's ship *Briar*, Captain Luce, ran into this place for a similar purpose. The schooner being suspicious looking, was boarded, and was immediately made a prize of and sent to Sierra Leone, in charge of Lieutenant Richard Evans. So many human beings being stowed in a small vessel, which was only 4½ feet between decks, running short of war, and fed upon bad rice, dysentery broke out among them, and from the date of the embarkation to the date of her seizure, 180 fell victims to the complaint, and from the 9th of February to the 10th of March, the date of her arrival in Sierra Leone, 38 more died. The landing took place on the 11th. Such a fearful sight as those emaciated and deplorable looking beings presented was never before witnessed. That day six more died, making the total number of deaths 284 (more than half). The survivors are now in the slave depot at Kissy, where they will be kept until such time as they are strong, and well enough to hire themselves out as servants or to emigrate.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.—The latest news from Liberia is of a gratifying character. The college is going on prosperously; the farmers are very busy, and are enlarging their plantations of sugar and coffee; a bark had just cleared from Sierra Leone for New York, with twenty-six thousand gallons of palm oil, and large shipments of coffee and sugar. A commission had met at Monrovia to determine the northwestern boundary of Liberia. At Cape Palmas there is a great deal of enterprise; the vacant town lots have been put under cultivation, and farming is to be undertaken on a more extensive scale. From Cape Coast Castle we learn that there is a serious misunderstanding between the King of Ashantee and the English. A sharp conflict occurred in June, in which the English were worsted.

AFRICA.—A letter before us from Africa, and written by a native Christian, educated by the greatly lamented Ann Wilkins, is very expressive of an affectionate remembrance of her former care taker: "I am thankful to her in these days of my widowhood (she is now the widow of a physician) for the example she set before me of patience and godliness, and for all her instruction."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1863.

MAINE.		Elder, J. Forgeson, Friend,	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$114.) viz:		\$3 each. Mrs. Geo. Brown,	
<i>Portland</i> —Cash, Dana & Co.,		N. E. Adams, \$3 each.	
\$10 each. Hon. E. Shipley,		Mrs. T. Davenport, Edw.	
Hon. Joseph Howard, E.		Gay, Mrs. James Betts, \$1	
Steel, H. J. Libbey, S.		each. Mrs. M. E. Rogers,	
Myrick, J. H. Perley, Mrs.		\$1	
P. Cummings, \$5 each.		48 00	
Charles Davis, Deblois &		<i>Greenwich</i> —Lyman Mead,	
Jackson, H. B. Hart, J.		Miss Sarah Mead, Aug-	
Maxwell, Oliver Gerrish,		ustus Mead, \$10 each.	
\$3 each. S. C. Strout, H.		Oliver Mead, \$5. Thomas	
J. Robinson, Dr. Israel		A. Mead, \$4. Mrs. Jonas	
T. Dana, Samuel Sweetser,		Mead, Jos. Brush, ea. \$1...	
\$2 each. J. C. Brooks,		41 00	
Cash, E. Webster, A. R.		<i>Norwich</i> —E. O. Abbot.....	
Mitchell, C. Staples, H. C.		3 00	
Barnes, J. G. Telford, \$1		92 00	
each. Miscellaneous, \$15..		NEW JERSEY.	
100 00		By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$93.78.)	
<i>Saco</i> —Hon. Philip Eastman,		<i>Freshold</i> —Collection in Vil-	
Hon. Tristram Jordan, \$5		lage Presbyterian Church,	
each. Hon. E. R. Wiggin,		\$18 11. Collection in M.	
\$3. E. P. Burnham, Esq.,		E. Church, \$10.....	
\$1.....		28 11	
14 00		<i>Basking Ridge</i> —Collection in	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Presbyterian Ch., \$24 65,	
114 00		in part to constitute Rev.	
<i>Greenfield</i> —Rev. D. Good-		J. C. Rankin a life mem-	
hue, balance of \$30 to con-		ber.....	
stitute him a life member..		25 65	
10 00		<i>Jersey City</i> —Collection in	
RHODE ISLAND.		Trinity M. E. Church, \$40.	
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$75.) viz:		\$30 of which to constitute	
<i>Newport</i> —Mrs. Dr. Thayer,		their pastor, Rev. R. L.	
\$15. Isaac P. Hazard, J.		Dashiell, a life member	
H. Calvert, \$10 each. R.		40 00	
J. Arnold, Samuel Eggs,		93 74	
Mrs. Caroline King, G. G.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
King, J. T. Busb, Benj.		<i>Washington City</i> —Dr. L. A.	
Finch, \$5 each. Miss Ellen		Edwards, by Mr. Ballan-	
Townsend, \$3. Mrs. O.		tyne.....	
Tompkins, P. Simmons,		5 00	
\$2 each. Mrs. William		Miscellaneous.....	
Guild, W. A. Clark, Rev.		1,323 25	
C. H. Malcom, \$1 each....		FOR REPOSITORY.	
75 00		MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Casa-</i>	
CONNECTICUT.		<i>bridge</i> —Chas. Vaughn, to	
<i>New Haven</i> —Legacy of Wm.		May, 1866, \$5. <i>East Tem-</i>	
Bostwick, deceased, late		pleton—Rev. H. Satchell, \$1	
of New Haven, received		6 00	
from his executor, John		CONNECTICUT— <i>Hubbard-</i>	
P. Crosby, \$1,000, less dis-		<i>town</i> —Mrs. Bennet Potter,	
count for pre-payment, be-		for 1863.....	
ing interest for 10 months		1 00	
and 18 days, \$53		Total Repository.....	
947 00		7 00	
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$93.)		Donations.....	
<i>Stamford</i> —R. Swartwout, T.		389 72	
Davenport, \$10 each. Geo.		Legacies.....	
		947 00	
		Miscellaneous.....	
		1,323 25	
		Aggregate.....	
		2,667 01	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.]

WASHINGTON, SEPT., 1863.

[No. 9.]

Annual Meetings of Auxiliary State Colonization Societies.

The Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Twenty-second Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, May 27, 1863. In the absence of the President, the Hon. A. R. Thompson took the chair. The usual business was transacted. At an adjourned meeting, William Ropes, Esq., the President, occupied the chair, and the Society listened with gratified attention to an address by the Hon. Emory Washburn, LL. D., for which thanks were expressed, and a copy requested for publication. The Rev. J. O. Means opened the meeting with prayer, and closed it with a benediction. We present a large part of this highly interesting report :

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND LIBERIA.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint a diplomatic representative to Liberia, which had passed the Senate at our last meeting, passed the House of Representatives, June 3, five days after. Under this act a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the Republic of Liberia was negotiated at London, October 21, 1862, by the President of that Republic and the United States Minister at the Court of St. James. The ratifications were exchanged at London, February 10, and the treaty has been made public by a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated March 18, 1863. It stipulates for entire commercial reciprocity, and puts each party, in its relations to the other, "on a footing of the most favored nation." Meanwhile, the

Liberian Government has appointed the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., the well known Secretary of the New York Colonization Society, as Consul General of that Republic in the United States, and he immediately received his *exequatur* from our Government.

Treaties between Liberia and the kingdoms of Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark, have also been negotiated and ratified.

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

On the seventh of June, 1862, the President, by proclamation, made public a treaty with Great Britain, "for the suppression of the African slave trade." By this treaty, the two powers grant to each other the "reciprocal right of search and detention" of vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, "within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the Island of Cuba."

Except in one important point, this treaty is substantially like that proposed by our Government in the administration of President Monroe, in a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, dated January 29, 1823. That proposal led to the negotiation of a treaty, signed March 13, 1824, which failed of ratification, because the British Government insisted on applying the right of search to the coast of America, for which the present treaty does not stipulate.

The important difference respects the "mixed courts of justice," or, as they are usually called, "courts of mixed commission," for the trial of vessels seized. To such courts, President Monroe objected, on the ground that our Government has no constitutional power to subject the rights of American citizens to the decision of courts composed in part of foreigners, and without appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In view of the constitutional difficulty, the British Government then withdrew its demand for courts of mixed commission; but, for some reason, the two Governments have now agreed to establish them.

Under this treaty, it was expected that the slave trade would be promptly extinguished; but late advices from the coast of Africa represent it as actually increasing. When fully in operation, this treaty may be more effective; but probably the slave trade will not be fully and finally suppressed, so long as the British Government connives at the violation of treaties for its suppression by that of Spain.

LIBERIA—INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The agriculture and commerce of Liberia appear to be making commendable progress. The exports of sugar from Monrovia, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1862, were 14,892 pounds; for the next six months, 31,331 pounds, of which 28,176 pounds were to the United States, and 2,708 pounds to Sierra

Leone. Of coffee, 9,102 pounds were exported to the United States, and 230 to Sierra Leone. How much of either was retained for home consumption, we have no means of estimating. The total of exports from Monrovia for the first of these periods was \$148,204 50; for the second, \$72,757 82. From the five other ports of entry, we have no returns; and of the trade at the numerous landing places for boats, where foreign vessels trade with both natives and Liberians, no conjecture can be formed, either of the exports or imports. The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act, restricting the trade of foreign vessels to ports of entry, from and after January 1, 1865. This restriction will enable the Government to collect duties on all imports, which has hitherto been impossible.

Sugar is the leading article cultivated by the Liberians for export. Its cultivation is extending into the leeward counties. "The Government," the President states in his message, "has, during the year, imported six sugar mills, which have been judiciously distributed among the several counties, and it is the intention to import others, for the convenience of our farmers, as soon as it shall be practicable." These, with those already in operation, and those about to be introduced by individuals, will accommodate a largely increased production.

To the cultivation of coffee, a new impulse seems to have been given by the late visit and public addresses of Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, and his introduction of machines for hulling and cleaning. The excellent quality of Liberian coffee is well known. The average export price of the 9,102 pounds sent to the United States since last September was about twenty-two cents. It is of several varieties, one of which is identical with the Mocha, and another closely resembles the Java. Twenty-four varieties, it is stated, were lately obtained at Sinoe, from trees transplanted from the forest.

The samples of Liberian cotton shown at the International Exhibition at London were highly approved. But of that Exhibition we must speak more particularly.

ENGLISH ESTIMATES OF LIBERIA.

On the "Catalogues of Liberian Articles at the International Exhibition, London, 1862," the entries number 123, some of which include several articles. Cotton, coffee and sugar are prominent. There are six varieties of fibre for cordage, nine varieties of timber, six of vegetable oils, six of roots and leaves for dyeing different colors, four of leaves used for mordants for different colors, camwood for dyeing, ivory, turtle-shell, india-rubber, rice and other articles for food, ginger, cocoa, African spice and pepper, pea-nuts, pine apple and other preserves, iron ore and other minerals, and a variety of manufactured articles, both native and Liberian. The collection received honorable notice at the meeting of the Society

for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, July 21. Lord Alfred S. Churchill, M. P., in the chair, from Mr. G. F. Wilson, F. R. S., who had examined it in the discharge of his duty as one of the jurors at that exhibition. Lord Astor was President of the Society.

At that meeting a paper was read by Gerard Ralston, Esq., Lieutenant-General, "On the Republic of Liberia, its products and resources." It was followed by addresses from President Benson of Liberia, ex-President Roberts, Col. O'Connor, ex-Governor of Canada, Capt. Close, R. N., formerly commanding on that coast, and others; after which the chairman said - he was sure they would readily accord to Mr. Gerard Ralston their best thanks for the paper he had read that evening, as well as for having started a most interesting discussion upon Africa and Liberia. * * * He had never presided over a meeting with more gratification than he had done that evening, in which they had gained so much information upon Africa, and in which they had seen not only specimens of the produce of the country, but also specimens of the men of Africa, who were capable of growing it, and who had shown them by the intelligence and education they had exhibited, to what a degree of perfection, and how much higher in the social scale they would attain, if they were afforded the opportunity." The vote of thanks was passed, and the proceedings were published in the Journal of the Society for May 31.

Of some of the articles exhibited, Mr. Ralston writes to the Secretary of the Society: "The timber of Liberia, such as we saw at the International Exhibition, 1862, is of excellent quality, and would be much consumed if it could be obtained here." - For coffee, sugar, and particularly cotton, the demand is for inexhaustible quantities. All the Lancashire spinners say that the Liberian cotton is the best substitute for the middling New Orleans quality, of which four millions of bales are annually wanted in Europe."

ENGLISH ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

Of the West African Company, the prospects is before us. Its capital is £250,000, or about 81,250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each; only half to be issued at first. Mr. Ralston is one of its directors. "The object of the company is to establish trading stations, factories, and depots on the coast of Western Africa, and by means of organized agencies, to bring down and collect in payment at such stations, the valuable products of the interior: to import goods, and to introduce machinery for cleaning and pressing cotton, and for other purposes; and generally to enter into commercial relations with the native traders, by means of barter, traffic, or otherwise; and thereby to open up, in exchange for African manufactures, a practically illimitable market for cotton, sugar, other products, and to secure their transmission to the ports of the United Kingdom." This company "will commence opera-

tions under peculiarly favorable circumstances, owing to the fact that their agencies on the West Coast of Africa are already organized, and competent acclimatized persons, native merchants and others at Abbeokuta, Elmina, Lagos, Cape Palmas, and on the Niger river, are ready to act in behalf of the company, the moment it commences business."

Its agency at Cape Palmas connects this company with Liberia; and thence its field of operations, as at present arranged, stretches eastward, about a thousand miles, to the Bight of Benin, and thence some hundreds of miles up the Niger.

We have also the prospectus of the London and West African Bank. Its capital is to be £500,000, in shares of £100 each. It is to have a chief office in London, and branches at the British settlements at Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos. It may commence business when about \$75,000 is paid in, to be increased with the increase of business to \$125,000; the stockholders, however, being liable to the full amount of their subscriptions. The directors have satisfied themselves that the business between London and that coast is large enough to make such investments profitable, and will rapidly increase. The branches of this bank are all in British settlements; but Liberians, if they should need accommodation from it, can easily obtain it from the branch at Sierra Leone. Probably it will not be needed.

The London and Liberian Banking and Commercial Institution will be able to furnish all the facilities of that kind, which the business of the Republic can require. We have not its prospectus; but we understood some months ago, that capital to a large amount—more than a million of dollars, as we recollect, was already secured. We learn from the message of President Benson, that it would ask for an act of incorporation by the Legislature of Liberia at its late session; that it would offer ready employment to great numbers of emigrants, would facilitate agricultural as well as commercial operations, and the President expected, would give a great impetus to every branch of industry, and promote the rapid development of the resources of the country. The plans had been laid in London, in consultation with him and ex-President Roberts, who will be connected with the management of its interests in Liberia. The President recommended that an act of incorporation be granted; but we have yet no complete list of the acts passed at that session.

When these companies are in operation, the industry and commerce of Liberia will no longer be restricted by the want of capital. The difficulty will be in the foreign ownership of so much of the capital, and in the want of a more numerous civilized population to take advantage of it. That these arrangements will carry so much of the productions of Liberia to England, can scarcely be regarded as a disadvantage, as England is their best market, except for the

purchase of certain articles, which must be procured in the United States.

NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

An important point settled by President Benson with the British Government during his visit to London, was that of the north-western boundary of the Republic, separating it from the adjacent British possessions. The Republic had already, by purchase from the natives, the whole coast to the Shebar or Sherbro river; but for some thirty miles that coast was only the "Turner Peninsula," a sandy strip, not more than three or four miles wide, between the ocean and the Boom Kittam river, beyond which everything was indefinite, and open to British occupancy and acquisition. A boundary has now been agreed upon, extending sixty miles inland, of which the Jong river is to be a part, and if found long enough, the whole. This gives the site of the well known Mendi mission, and most of its out-stations to Liberia. Of course this agreement binds only the two nations who have made it, and the native title is yet to be acquired; but that can easily be done, whenever the Republic needs the land.

EDUCATION.

One of the most hopeful indications is found in the action of the Government in behalf of education. During the year 1862, the President informs us in his annual message, "The common day schools authorized at the last session to be increased and put into operation in each county, were established as early as the several school committees could engage teachers and procure books. They number in the aggregate sixteen schools, to be increased by the number to be established in Grand Bassa county." The establishment of this system of common schools, to take the place of those sustained and controlled by foreign missionary societies, and open to the children both of native and emigrant parents, is an important movement. The Republic ought to have the control of the education of its own children. There is some difficulty in procuring teachers, as competent persons can obtain higher wages in the service of the Government and of merchants. This want can be supplied only by higher institutions of learning, as it soon will be.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Our last report announced the completion of the buildings of Liberia College, the collection of a library and mineralogical cabinet, the inauguration of the college, January 23, 1862, and the delay in the organization of classes, caused by the appointment of two of the professors as commissioners from the Liberian Government to the colored people of the United States. During this suspension, a number of young men have been receiving instruction from a teacher temporarily employed.

The trustees of the college, at their annual meeting at Monrovia, January 13, 1853, decided that the first regular college term should commence on Monday, February 2. Seven young men, having proper credentials, were examined in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, and admitted as members of college. Another was added a few days afterwards.

Three of these were supported, during their preparation for college, from the income of the Bloomfield fund, held in trust for promoting education in Africa by the New York Colonization Society. That Society has voted to continue their support while members of college. The other five are not understood to need pecuniary aid.

There are others, in the different counties, who are anxious to enter college, and whose parents would gladly send them, but are unable to meet the expense. For one of these, an orphan, well recommended for talents and character, whose grandfather, an aged Methodist missionary, is willing to pay fifty dollars, which is all he can, towards his support—provision has been made in this city. For the others provision is yet to be made. They will need from fifty to an hundred or an hundred and fifty dollars each, annually. Donations of permanent funds, for scholarships, yielding such amounts, are highly desirable. Till they can be obtained, the want may be met by donations of smaller sums for present use.

Others were desirous to enter, whose preparatory studies were not completed. The trustees of the college, therefore, petitioned the Legislature for aid in establishing a Preparatory Department. The Legislature made an appropriation of five hundred dollars for that purpose for the present year.* The need of this Preparatory Department will, of course, be only temporary, as in our western colleges. The Monrovia Academy has already advertised its readiness to fit a few young men for college. The Alexander High School is to be re-established at Harrisburg, at the rapids of the St. Paul's river, about twenty miles from Monrovia; a most excellent location. These, with the Episcopal High School at Cape Palmas, and other institutions, existing and about to exist, will relieve the college from the task of fitting its own students for admission.

This appropriation shows, in the Legislature and their constituents, an enlightened public spirit, which will not fail to crown our labors in this direction with success. The Liberians evidently receive what we are doing for the promotion of good learning among them as assistance in a work of indispensable importance, and not as taking a burdensome and costly duty off from their

* A letter from the President, dated April 30, states that there were then nine students in the college proper, and eight in the Preparatory Department. The library was arranged on its shelves, and the minerals in cases under glass.

hands. Among such a people, beyond all doubt, a college may be successfully established and made to flourish.

The college still needs a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, including the physical sciences generally. A suitable professor might be found; but to render his appointment safe, or even prudent, the Trustees of Donations need an endowment of at least fifteen thousand dollars, or annual subscriptions to the amount of the income of such an endowment. Till one of these can be had, the duties of that department must be performed as they can, in the time which the present professors can manage to spare from their appropriate labors.

This field of labor for the good of Liberia, of Africa, and of all persons of African descent, invites even more urgently than ever before, the active liberality of the friends of learning and piety. We cannot believe that they will fail to enter it. They surely will not leave the college with its means of instruction seriously defective. They will not leave African young men of good character and noble aspirations, whether the sons of emigrants or of natives, without that moderate pecuniary aid, necessary to place its privileges within their reach.

New York State Colonization Society.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

This meeting was postponed from the 11th to the 19th of May, when the election of officers took place. The Rev. Thomas De Witt was chosen President, and the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., appointed Corresponding Secretary. We make the following extracts from the Annual Report:

The visit of three Commissioners from Liberia, and the lectures, circulars, and publications which the public received from them, evidently had a very encouraging effect on many in the United States, and awakened an interest even in the West India Islands and South America.

The friends of Colonization had great reason to rejoice in the earnest friendliness with which President Lincoln regarded Colonization, and his frank and open avowal of his opinions. He may never accomplish all he hoped or desired in that direction, but he none the less deserves and receives our grateful recognition of what he desired to do.

The laws of Congress, providing a fund to aid in colonizing the free people of color and the slaves redeemed by the Government in the District of Columbia, have had but little effect, owing to their unwillingness to leave America—an unwillingness increased

by the hopes inspired in their minds by parties who oppose all Colonization of the colored race, or by those who, for the present, desire them to remain and join the national army. A few, however, accepted the opportunity thus presented, and were among those who took passage for Liberia in the bark *Justina*, at Baltimore, June, 1862.

FUNDS AND AGENCIES.

The reliance of the benevolent societies for means to carry on their operations has ever been on the liberal donations of individuals, voluntary collections of churches, and collections by agents.

The number of emigrants ready to go to Liberia the past year has been so small as to diminish the demand for a large income for that purpose, and excepting with an expectation of sending a large company of refugees or contrabands, which was entertained for a short time last autumn, no special appeal for funds was made. It was understood, also, that an unusual income from the legacies of our former President, the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr., and his son, would be available for our treasury.

By reference to the Treasurer's report, it appears that the amount received by him from ordinary sources was as follows:

Legacies	\$7,523 65
Donations	2,764 51
Church collections.....	800 32
Agencies	1,080 32

Income from education fund, viz:

Bloomfield estate	1,343 09
Fulton professorship	1,837 05

The steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, as has been stated in former reports, cost considerably more than was anticipated, and a temporary loan from the education fund to the general fund was made to meet that unexpected excess. The Board, in view of the uncertainty of returns from the steamer, have resolved to set apart all the income legacies toward liquidating the temporary loan due the education fund from the general fund, and thus used \$7,584 56 the past year.

Recent information has been communicated to the Treasurer of a legacy of \$1,000 bequeathed by Miss Lavinia Porter, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and also of several thousand dollars by the will of a lady in Utica, N. Y. God does not leave Ethiopia without testimony of his favor and of his memory of ancient promises, while thus moving pious hearts to witness from their graves an interest in her redemption.

The Society confidently relies on the liberality of its friends and the churches for the moderate amount needful for its limited operations for the coming year.

EDUCATION FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS.

The Board of Managers have had occasion to change the form of some of the investments of the education funds during the year. They have received from personal interviews with Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of the College, and Professors Blyden and Crummell, as also by letters recently arrived from Liberia, urgent requests for endowments of scholarships in the college. But few young men in Liberia have parents wealthy enough to bear their support during a college course. Some of the most talented are sons of poor men. Perhaps no effort of this Society would be more lastingly useful to the Republic than one in this direction.

Our experience in the applianee of the Bloomfield education fund affords abundant proof of the need and benefit of such permanent aid as can alone be secured by endowments.

The Board of Managers have resolved to provide for the salary of Rev. Edward W. Blyden from the income of the Joseph Fulton Professorship fund. When that fund was received from our deceased friend, the stocks were not selling at par; and with his consent, the income from them was to accumulate until the whole should amount to the original subscription. The rapid rise in values of stocks the past year has more than met this purpose, and a surplus now remains applicable to scholarships, or other useful purposes connected with education. If to this we could this year add twenty endowed scholarships for the college, its interests could be placed on the firmest basis. The scholarships might be awarded as prizes for superior merit in studies and in conduct to youths struggling for an education.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By an act of Congress, passed in the winter of 1862, \$1,000,000 was appropriated to compensate owners of slaves to be manumitted in the District of Columbia.

The average allowance for each slave was 300. As elsewhere noticed, the liberal provision made by Congress for their emigration, scarcely produced any effect; most have remained and found ready employment among their former owners; nor thus far have we heard any charge of general insubordination or indolence made against them. How wonderful would it be, if, in the development of our great struggle for national life, the thousands, not to say millions, who will be set free, shall so conduct as to reconcile the public sentiment of the South to their employment at wages, and thus that demand for their removal, which was once supposed an inexorable condition of their emancipation, shall give place to a sentiment in favor of retaining them here as a laboring population.

Our appeals to them to look to the great African continent, and unite in an effort to raise the barbarous millions there, will, per-

haps, meet with a calmer consideration, and thousands be induced to join the Republic of Liberia, from the highest motives of Christian duty and pride of race.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

The numerous recaptives which had been landed in the Republic proved a quiet, industrious population, and are represented as rapidly acquiring our language and mechanic arts, and not a few have been instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, and received into church membership.

An increased amount of land has been planted in sugar-cane, and still more has been planted in cotton and coffee. With these three great staples at command, and with a climate and soil adapted to them, the people of Liberia may, with moderate industry, expect a rapid accumulation of wealth.

New Hampshire Colonization Society.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Concord, at Rev. Dr. Flanders' Church, on Thursday evening, June 11th. In the absence of the President, the Hon. N. G. Upham, LL. D., a Vice President, took the chair. A letter from Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., President of the Society, was read expressive of his regret at his necessary absence from the meeting, and of his lively interest in the object of the Society, and his profound convictions of the great importance of its work in the exigencies of our day.

The Rev. Franklin Butler, agent of the American Colonization Society for Northern N. E., made some encouraging statements concerning his labors in the State during the past year, referring to his cordial reception, and to the constant interest which some of the clergy and people evince in the work of the Society. He represented affairs as exceedingly prosperous in Liberia, and the Society which gave it birth, as having been favored, even in these troublesome times, with the munificence of many steadfast and liberal friends; so that it still lives, and as to its finances, is not in debt.

A legacy of \$1,000 has been left to the Society by the late Hon. William Bixby, of Francestown, N. H., one of the original founders of the N. H. Colonization Society, and a most earnest and liberal patron of the Society from the beginning—showing his faith by his works—all along to the last hour of his life. He said that though emigration to Liberia is to some extent checked temporarily by the disturbances of the country, yet about one hundred

people of color have embarked for that Republic since the last annual meeting of the N. H. Society, and that the prospect now is, that the numbers of emigrants, especially of an intelligent, enterprising character from the Northern States, will steadily increase, unless unforeseen events should prevent, and that all the means which the friends of Liberia can command will be needed for answering the calls upon the Society.

The Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D., of Concord, offered a resolution to the effect, that the Colonization Society, by its civilizing and missionary work in Africa, and its benign effect upon the condition and prospects of the men of color everywhere on the globe, is worthy of the sympathy and support of all good men.

This resolution he supported with a few well-chosen effective words, which made us wonder that any patriot or philanthropist, and much more that any Christian should ever hold the cause of the Society in doubt. He said that this enterprise is wholly above politics—resting upon the broad and catholic basis of philanthropy, humanity, and religion; and that he could see no good reason why its claims should not at proper times be urged from the pulpit, and that in this time of trouble the eyes of Christians may well be directed to the work of this Society as one of the beneficent instrumentalities which Divine Providence has raised up for the highest welfare of Africa and her children.

Joseph B. Walker, Esq., of Concord, offered a resolution, which was passed, that the clergymen of New Hampshire be respectfully requested to present to their people the cause of this Society at some time during this year.

Mr. Walker forcibly argued that the work of this Society is so purely philanthropic and missionary, so necessary to the best welfare of Africa and her descendants, and so highly important in the exigencies of our time, that it should have a place along side of the great benevolent enterprises of the day, and be regularly presented to the people through the ministrations of the pulpit.

After the election of officers for the ensuing year, among which are Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth, President; L. D. Stevens, Esq., of Concord, Treasurer; S. G. Lane, Esq., of Concord, Secretary, the friends that were present separated with good courage for the labors of another year.

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[From the Athenæum.]

Despatches from Commodore Wilmot respecting his Visit to the King of Dahomey, in December, 1862, and January, 1863.

[PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.]

These despatches throw some new light on that strange region well known as the Garden of Africa, and give a graphic account of its extraordinary sovereign. The King of Dahomey has recently obtained the reputation of being one of the chief promoters of slave

traffic; hence English cruisers and English missionaries have been hovering about his territories. Towards the end of last year, Commodore Wilmot, of the *Rattlesnake*, was informed by the Rev. P. W. Bernasko, Wesleyan Missionary in the English fort, that the King of Dahomey was most anxious to see somebody of consideration from England, "a real Englishman," with whom he might converse on the affairs of his country. Having mentioned this to the Yavogah of Whydah, the latter said, "If you will come back again in seven days, I will send to the king, and let you know if he will see you." He accordingly sent to the king, saying that Mr. Wilmot was a "good and proper person, come out as a messenger from the Queen of England." Before making up his mind to accept the king's invitation, there were many points, Mr. Wilmot tells us, to be considered. It had been said that our late attack on Porto Novo had enraged the king's mind to such an extent that he had expressed a strong desire to lay hands upon an English officer, in order to avenge the destruction of that place. Porto Novo belongs to his brother; and the European residents at Whydah had spread the most alarming reports of the disposition of the king towards Englishmen, and his hatred of them. But after mature consideration, he resolved to go, and place implicit trust in the king's good faith.

Having made preparations for an absence of fourteen days, he landed on the 22d of December, in company with Capt. Luce and Dr. Haran, of the *Brisk*, who had volunteered to accompany him. The *Rattlesnake* and the *Brisk* were sent to cruise, and both vessels were ordered to return on the 14th of the next month. The three Englishmen were conveyed in hammocks across the lagoon and through the wet and marshy ground, almost impassable in the rainy months, to a large tree at the entrance of Whydah, where certain ceremonies were gone through as a welcome. They were received most cordially by the yavogah and other officials, with drums beating, colors flying, muskets firing, caboocers as well as soldiers dancing, and the latter singing warlike songs. "We were also treated," remarks the commodore, with the simplicity of a man accustomed to strange sights, "to the manœuvres of a slave hunt." The yavogah and chiefs accompanied them to the English fort, where the king's stick was presented, and the healths of the Queen of England and the King of Dahomey were drunk.

Having secured hammock men, carriers for luggage, and guides, and being furnished with a bodyguard of soldiers, they started the following afternoon, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Bernasko and his servants. They arrived at Cannah, eight miles from Abomey, in the evening, when the king was holding his court. At all places on the road the head men turned out with their soldiers, and received the strangers with firing, dancing and the usual presents of water, fowls, and goats. Speeches were made expressive of their desire to go to war and cut off heads for their masters. The war dance was performed by women and children, and motions made with swords,

as if in the act of decapitating their enemies. This show of war did not interfere with hospitality, for at the villages where they slept, comfortable quarters had been provided, and water furnished. The latter is, however, denounced by the Commodore as very bad, scarce, and unwholesome. The king had sent three of his sticks by special messengers to meet them on their way, with inquiries about their health; and at ten o'clock on the morning of 10th he summoned them to his reception. They went in full dress, and remained under some large trees, in an open space. After a short time, the chiefs arrived in succession with their followers, according to their rank, and were duly introduced, the same drumming, firing, dancing, and singing being carried on as at Whydah. When this, which occupied a considerable time, was over, the Commodore and his companions got into the hammocks and went to the palace, outside of which, in a large square, were assembled all the chiefs with their people, as well as large bodies of the king's soldiers. The gaudy colors of the large umbrellas, the dresses of the head men, the firing of the muskets, the songs of the people, the beating of the war drums, the savage gestures of the soldiers, and their ferocious appearance, made the travelers at first a little uncomfortable. All, however, treated them with marked respect, while, according to custom, they were carried three times round the square. After the third time, they got down and entered the palace-gates, passing through a row of chiefs on each side. They found the court yard of the palace presenting a spectacle not easily forgotten. At the further end was a large building, of some pretensions to beauty in that country, being made of thatch, and supported by columns of wood, roughly cut. In front of this, and close to it, leaving an open space for admission to the king, was placed a large array of variegated umbrellas, to be used only by the sovereign. Near these were congregated his principal chiefs. On either side of him, under the building, were his wives, to the number of about one hundred, gayly dressed, most of them young and exceedingly pretty.

The king was reclining on a raised dais about three feet high, covered with crimson cloth, smoking his pipe, whilst one of his wives held a glass sugar-basin as a royal spittoon. He was dressed very plainly, the upper part of his body being bare, with only a silver chain holding some fetich charm round his neck, and an unpretending cloth around his waist. The left side of the court yard was filled with Amazons, from the walls up to the king's presence, all armed with various weapons, such as muskets, swords, gigantic razors for cutting off heads, bows and arrows, and blunderbusses. Their large war-drum was conspicuous, being surrounded with human skulls. The visitors advanced with due form and ceremony to where the king was sitting; and when close to him, all the respect due to royalty was paid by bowing, which he gracefully acknowledged by bowing himself, and waiving his hand.

Having sat down close to him, in chairs that had been brought

from Whydah, the conversation commenced with the usual compliments. He asked about their health, and how they got on during the journey. He then inquired about the Queen and all her family, asking many questions about the form of Government in England. Mr. Wilmot said the Queen sent her compliments to him, and hoped he was quite well, at which he seemed much pleased; but this being only a visit of introduction, nothing political was entered into.

The king then gave orders for his Amazons to perform a variety of movements, which they did most creditably. They loaded and fired quickly, singing songs all the time. In Mr. Wilmot's opinion they are a very fine body of women, and are very active in their movements, being remarkably well limbed and strong. No one is allowed to approach them except the king, who lives amongst them. They are first in honor and importance. All messages are carried by them to and from the king and his chiefs. Every one kneels down while delivering a message, and the men touch the ground with their heads and lips before the king. The women do not kiss the ground nor sprinkle themselves with dust as the men do. When a man appears before the king he is obliged to perform the ceremony of covering his head and upper part of his body with dust before he rises, as much as to say, "I am nothing but dirt before thee!" Though the Commodore admits that this is rather a degrading spectacle, he says, "but, after all, it is only the custom of the country." After the Amazons had finished the manœuvres, they came to the strangers and gave them their compliments, singing songs of praise of their master, and saying they were ready for war, suiting the action to the word by going through the motions of cutting off heads. The king then introduced all his princes, chiefs, and warriors, in succession, according to rank; then the chiefs and captains of the Amazons; then the princesses, daughters of the late king; in fact, he brought up, and named one by one, everybody of importance in his kingdom, including the mother of the king and the mothers of his principal chiefs.

After each group was introduced, a bottle of rum was given, the usual present after such a ceremony, and a signal that they had permission to retire. To the head chiefs a glassful each was presented, which was drunk by themselves, or given to one of their followers. When once in the king's presence, or in his capital, no one, European or native, can leave without this customary present. After all the presentations, the king called the Amazons again to salute the strangers, and then offered them water and spirits, which he drank with them, and thus terminated the first visit. No one is permitted to see the king drink; all turn their faces away, and a large cloth is held up by his wives while the royal mouth takes in the liquid.

When the visitors were going away the king got up, it being almost dark, and walked beside them across the court yard, through the

gates, and nearly half a mile on the road towards their house, which was considered a great compliment. The whole court followed, with the exception of the Amazons and the wives, who never join in such processions. The soldiers shouted and sang their war songs, while certain chiefs went in front of the king to clear the road, and point out any dirt or inequalities of ground before the feet royal. The sight was imposing, and impressed Mr. Wilmot with the power of the king amongst his people. He seemed much feared as well as much beloved. Indeed, he appears to have produced no small effect on the Commodore himself, who describes him as a very fine-looking man, upwards of six feet high, broad-shouldered, and with a pleasant countenance when he likes. His eyes are bloodshot. He is a great smoker, but does not indulge much in the bottle. His skin is much lighter than that of most of his people, resembling the copper color of the American Indians. He is very active, and fond of dancing and singing, which he practices in public during the "customs." He is an admirer of the fair sex, of whom he possesses as many as he likes. He is about forty-three years old. Before leaving the palace, the king saluted the Queen with twenty-one guns, from pieces of all sizes, the largest being a three-pounder. These guns are usually carried on men's heads, and occasionally placed on the ground and fired off. The king also saluted his visitors with nine guns. The number of guns fired was shown by a corresponding number of musket-balls, produced in an iron pot.

On arriving at their quarters after this day's ceremony, the prince, who had accompanied them from Whydah, asked for a present for the soldiers and Amazons. He said he hoped they would not make him ashamed before his people, as he had brought the party up, and was ordered to attend upon them. Mr. Wilmot immediately acquiesced, and made them a handsome present, which was thankfully acknowledged. Whenever strangers meet, they either drink with each other on their first arrival, or when they are about to depart. Of course our countrymen had always to submit to this, which caused a great drain upon their resources. Next day the king's jesters danced before them. One of the Amazons, in firing, had injured her hand very much by the bursting of the musket, and a messenger arrived from the king with a request that the doctor might be allowed to attend her. This was granted, and Dr. Haran saw her twice a day until the wound was healed, and a perfect cure made. The wound was a very severe one, and Mr. Wilmot thinks it was fortunate for the Amazon that the skill of Dr. Haran was called in.

The Commodore has no small opinion of his own tact. He says: "I have reason to believe that my line of conduct was rewarded by the whole country being laid open before us, and the whole people, king, chiefs, and all, being our friends. The greater part of what we saw, I firmly believe, was entirely got up for my sake, and certainly no white man ever saw what we did, or were treated with such marked consideration."

While at Cannah the king invited them on the afternoon of two days to witness the firing of his Amazons and soldiers with ball at a mark. They found him about two miles outside the town in a very large open space, which had been cleared away, surrounded by his chiefs and people, to the number of several thousand, preparing to practice at a number of goats, which were tied to stakes, driven in the ground at intervals of about fifteen yards, under a mud wall of considerable length, and about ten feet high. The king received them very cordially, and told the prince to place them under his own umbrellas, in a convenient place for seeing everything. The firing commenced, and the king's bodyguard of Amazons distinguished themselves as good shots. The king fired several times himself. The soldiers fired also exceedingly well, and taking into consideration the quality of the flint musket and the iron ball, which is jagged, and fits loosely in the barrel, the display they made astonished the strangers. Several goats were killed, and on the second day four of those despatched were sent to Mr. Wilmot as a present. These had been selected by the Amazons as a particular present to the visitors, and until they were killed no other goat was fired at. The firing was very rapid, and the ladies' weapons were well handled. Some heads were cut off during the night, and this appears to be the practice whenever the king returns to his capital. Eight heads were in the doorway of the place on the following morning, and more of these trophies were inside. Mr. Wilmot and his companions remained in Abomey five weeks, and daily witnessed scenes of a very extraordinary character, such as the dancing of the Amazons, their warlike songs, the dancing and songs of the soldiers, the distribution of presents to the princes, chiefs, captains, and head men of the troops, the "passing" of the king's drummers, of the captains of the Amazons, of the king's jesters, and a variety of other people which appear before the king during the "customs."

Upon the last day but one of the "customs," late in the afternoon, a large body of soldiers, with their attendants carrying their camp equipage, made their appearance from a place about three days' journey in the interior, belonging to the king. These men had been sent to the assistance of a small town belonging to a chief on friendly terms with the king, who had been threatened by the Abbeokutans, and who had applied to Abomey for assistance. The king had granted the assistance required, and despatched two of his head warriors with about six hundred men for this purpose. When these men arrived at the town, they found that the Abbeokutans, hearing of their approach, had run away, and hence their return to Abomey. As usual, on their return the king made them a long speech, and gave them presents.

On the Saturday, six days after the English party's arrival at Abomey, the king saw them privately in his own palace, and they gave him the presents brought up for the occasion. He was attended by six of his privy council, his most trusted friends; also by five of

his principal wives. He would only receive the presents from Mr. Wilmot's hands. He gave him first the picture of the Queen, saying that her majesty had sent this out as a mark of her friendship, and her wish to be on good terms with him. He took it in his hands, and admired it very much. In this picture the Queen is represented in her coronation robes, with crown on her head and sceptre in her hand. The frame is very handsome, and the picture is a large one. After looking at it attentively, he asked many questions concerning the dress, and then said, "From henceforth the Queen of England and the King of Dahomey are one. The Queen is the greatest sovereign in Europe, and I am king of the blacks. I will hold the head of the kingdom of Dahomey, and you shall hold the tail."

Mr. Wilmot then gave him a few small presents from himself, with which he was very much delighted, and grasped him warmly by the hand. His council participated in these feelings, and said, "At last good friends have met." Then commenced the delivery of the message which the Commodore thought it his duty to lay before the king. The first subject was the slave trade, on which he argued apparently at great length. He then gave the king an admonition about human sacrifices, and the threatened occupation of Abbeokuta, winding up with the suggestion of an embassy, an extension of trade and missionary schools. The king listened attentively to the message, and made several remarks during its delivery. The usual ceremony of drinking was not forgotten, and he accompanied Mr. Wilmot through the gates of the palace far on the road to his quarters, amidst the cheers of the soldiers and people. They remained a month in Abomey after the delivery of this message, in consequence of the "customs" going on. Nothing could persuade the king to let them go until this was over, as he was most anxious that they should see everything and report it.

They saw the royal treasures pass round in the interior of the palace, preceded by all the principal ministers, princes, and chiefs, in their court costume. The captains of the Amazons passed round in the same way. The costume worn, the different colors displayed according to etiquette, the ornaments of silver round the necks, with an occasional skull at the waist-belt of the Amazons, and the half-savage appearance of all, notwithstanding their good manners and modest behaviour, were peculiarly interesting. It was during the procession of the king's treasures, that the "human sacrifices" came round, after the cowries, cloths, tobacco, and rum had passed, which were to be thrown to the people. A long string of live fowls on poles appeared, followed by goats in baskets, then by a bull, and lastly, half a dozen men, with hands and feet tied, and a cloth fastened in a peculiar way round the head.

A day or two after these processions, the king appeared on the first platform; there were four of these platforms, two large, and two small. His father never had than more two, but he endeavors to excel him in everything, and to do as much again as he did. If

his father gave one sheep as a present, he gives two. The sides of all these platforms were covered with crimson and other colored cloths, with curious devices, and figures of alligators, elephants, and snakes; the large ones are in the form of a square, with a neat building of considerable size, also covered over, running along the whole extent of one side. The ascent was by a rough ladder covered over, and the platform itself was neatly floored with dried grass, and perfectly level. Dispersed all over this were chiefs under the king's umbrellas, sitting down, and at the further end from the entrance the king stood surrounded by a chosen few of his Amazons. In the centre of this side of the platform was a round tower, about thirty feet high, covered with cloths, bearing similar devices as the other parts. This is a new idea of the king's, and from the top of this tower the victims are thrown to the people below. When the king is ready, he commences by throwing cowries to the people in bundles, as well as separately. The scramble begins, and the noise occasioned by the men fighting to catch these is very great. Thousands are assembled with nothing on but a waist-clout, and a small bag for the cowries. Sometimes they fight by companies, one company against the other, according to the king's fancy; and the leaders are mounted on the shoulders of their people. After the cowries, cloths are thrown, occasioning the greatest excitement. While this lasts, the king gives them to understand that if any man is killed, nothing will be done to the man who is the cause of it, as all is supposed to be fair fighting with hands, no weapons being allowed. Then the chiefs are called, and cowries and cloths are given to them. The king begins by throwing away everything himself; then his Amazons take it up for a short time, when the king renews the game, and finishes the sport, changing his position from one place to another along the front part of the platform. When all that the king intends throwing away for the day is expended, a short pause ensues, and by-and-by, are seen inside the platform the poles with live fowls (all cocks) at the end of them, in procession towards the round tower. Three men mount to the top, and receive, one by one, all these poles, which are precipitated on the people beneath. A large hole has been prepared, and a rough block of wood ready, upon which the necks of the victims are laid, and their heads chopped off, the blood from the body being allowed to fall into the hole. After the fowls, came the goats, then the bull, and lastly, the men, who are tumbled down in the same way. All the blood is mixed together in the hole, and remains exposed with the block till night. The bodies of the men are dragged along by the feet, and maltreated on the way, by being beaten with sticks, hands in some cases cut off, and large pieces cut out of their bodies, which are held up. They are then taken to a deep pit and thrown in. The heads alone are preserved by being boiled, so that the skull may be seen in a state of great perfection. The heads of the human victims killed are first placed in baskets, and exposed for a

short time. This was carried on for two days. Mr. Wilmot would not witness the slaying of these men on the first day, as he was very close to them, and did not think it right to sanction by his presence such sacrifices. He, therefore, got up and went into a tent, and when all was over returned to his seat. One of the victims was saved :

"While sitting in the tent a messenger arrived, saying, 'The king calls you.' I went and stood under the platform where he was. Tens of thousands of people were assembled; not a word, not a whisper was heard. I saw one of the victims ready for slaughter on the platform, held by a narrow strip of white cloth under his arms. His face was expressive of the deepest alarm, and much of its blackness had disappeared; there was a whiteness about it most extraordinary. The king said, 'You have come here as my friend, have witnessed all my customs, and shared good-naturedly in the distribution of my cowries and cloths; I love you as my friend, and you have shown that an Englishman, like you, can bear patience, and have sympathy with the black man. I now give you your share of the victims, and present you with this man, who from henceforth belongs to you, to do as you like with him, to educate him, take him to England, or anything else you choose.'" The poor fellow was then lowered down, and the white band placed in my hands. The expression of joy in his countenance cannot be described; it said: 'The bitterness of death, and such a death, is passed, and I cannot comprehend my position.' Not a sound escaped his lips, but the eye told what the heart felt, and even the king himself participated in his joy. The chiefs and people cheered me as I passed through them with the late intended victim behind me."

The "customs" were concluded by a day of firing, when all the soldiers, under their different leaders, marched past the king in review order. The king danced with his Amazons, and invited the visitors to join. While the "customs" last the king does not transact any public business.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 16th of January, the king asked the Commodore to review his Life Guardsmen and women, and he then made him colonel over the whole of them, about one thousand strong each—an honor for which the new colonel had to pay dearly, according to the custom of the country.

Speeches were made by the captains, who were introduced separately, the whole tenor of which was, what they would do at Abbeokuta, and the number of heads that would fall to Mr. Wilmot's share. The following day, Saturday, the 17th, the king saw them in private, as before, and gave his answer to the message. He commenced by saying how glad he was that a messenger had been sent, who, by his patience and forbearance had shown himself a friend to the black man. He then entered into a long history of his country in the time of his ancestors, and stated how anxious his father was to be friends with the English. He said that for many years past

(he did not know why) the English seemed to be hostile to him, and endeavored to make all nations in Africa fight against him. He said that the slave trade had been carried on in his country for centuries, and that it was his great means of living and paying his people. He did not send slaves away in his own ships, but "white men" came to him for them, and was there any harm in his selling? We ought to prevent the "white men" from coming to him; if they did not come he would not sell. We had seen what a great deal he had to give away every year to his people who were dependent on him; and that this could not be done by selling palm oil alone. If people came for palm oil he would sell it to them; but he could not carry on his Government upon trade alone. If he gave up the slave trade, where was he to get money from? It was not his fault that he sold slaves, but those who made his fathers do it, and hence it became an institution of his country. He said, "I cannot stop it all at once; what will my people do? And besides this, I should be in danger of losing my life." Being asked how much money he would take to give it up, he replied, "No money will induce me to do so; I am not like the Kings of Lagos, Porto Novo, and Benin. There are only two kings in Africa, Ashantee and Dahomey; I am the king of all the blacks. Nothing will recompense me for the slave trade." He said there were plenty of blacks to sell, and plenty to remain; and that the price of a slave was eighty dollars, with four dollars custom on each. On most occasions he is paid before the slaves are taken away, but sometimes he risks the payment, and then he suffers by the capture of the slave-ship. He said "I must go to Abbeokuta; we are enemies; they insulted my brother, and I must punish them. Let us alone; why interfere in black man's wars? We do not want 'white men' to fight against us; let every one go out of Abbeokuta, and see who will win. Let the 'white man' stand by and see which are the brave men!" He spoke strongly of Porto Novo, and said, "If my friends the English had sent to me, I would have broke Porto Novo for them." He promised faithfully to spare all the Christians, and send them to Whydah, and that his generals should have strict orders to that effect.

When asked about the Christians at Ishagga, he said, "Who knew they were Christians? The black man says he is a white man, calls himself a Christian, and dresses himself in clothes. It is an insult to the white man. I respect the white man, but these people are imposters, and no better than my own people. Why do they remain in a place when they know that I am coming? If they do so, I suppose they are taking up arms against me, and I am bound to treat them as enemies. If a musket-ball touches the white man at Abbeokuta, am I to blame if they will not go away when they know I am coming?"

Mr. Wilmot reasoned with him no longer on this subject, because he thought "his observations so thoroughly just and honest." The

next subject was the "human sacrifices." He said, you have seen that only a few are sacrificed, and not the thousands that wicked men have told the world. If I were to give up this custom at once, my head would be taken off to-morrow. These institutions cannot be stopped in the way you propose. By-and-by, little by little, much may be done; softly, softly, not by threats. You see how I am placed, and the difficulties in the way; by-and-by, by-and-by." As to the embassy, he said he would send a prince to England, if Mr. Wilmot came again and gave him the Queen's answer to what he had stated. With regard to the schools at Whydah, the king said, "Any of the mulattoes may send their children."

After the interview, which lasted some time, the king made several presents: namely, for the Queen a large umbrella, made of different colored velvets, with the devices emblematic of their customs; a large carved stool, which no one but kings are allowed to possess; a pipestick and bag; a bag made from the leather of the country, with a lion worked upon it; a very handsome country cloth, and a long stick ornamented with silver, which can only be carried by the king; also two girls, one about twelve, the other sixteen, very pretty and intelligent. These last were left by the Commodore at Whydah, in charge of the colored missionary's wife there, until the wishes of her Majesty on the subject can be ascertained. The girls were taken at Ishagga, and seemed to be very interesting.

They found the population very scanty. After they had left Whydah, every soldier in the place went on to Abomey to swell the numbers there. There was not a man to be seen on their return, none but women and children. On the whole, there are far more women than men, probably three to one, which may be the reason why the Kings of Dahomey, who are always at war, are obliged to raise and keep up the Amazons, or "women soldiers," to the extent that they do.

The Amazons are everything in this country. The king lives with them and amongst them; they are only to be found in the royal palaces. When they go out to fetch water, which is every day, and nearly all day, the one in front (for all follow in single line) has a bell round her neck, much like a sheep bell in England, which she strikes whenever any person is seen approaching. Immediately the men run away in all directions, and clear the road by which the Amazons are coming. They then wait till all have passed. The reason for this is, that if an accident were to happen to any one of these women, either by her falling down and breaking the water-jar on her head, or if the water-jar fell off her head, the unfortunate man who happened to be near at the time would be immediately seized, and either imprisoned for life or have his head taken off, as it would be supposed that he was the cause of the accident. No wonder, then, that they get out of the way as quickly as possible. The Commodore and his friends were always obliged to follow this custom, but women are not expected to avoid them in this manner.

All day long the sound of this bell is heard, and people are seen flying away. The Amazons seemed to enjoy it, and laughed heartily when the men stepped aside to avoid them.

Whatever may be the object in thus keeping up such a large body of "women soldiers," there is no doubt that they are the main stay of the kingdom. Mr. Wilmot put down the number at 5,000; and besides these there are numerous women to attend upon them as servants. He saw 4,000 under arms at Abomey, and there are more in other parts of the kingdom, residing in the royal palaces. He thinks they are far superior to the men in everything—in appearance, in dress, in figure, in activity in their performances as soldiers, and in bravery. Their numbers are kept up by young girls of thirteen or fourteen years of age being attached to each company, who learn their duties from them; they dance with them, sing with them, and live with them, but do not go to war with them until they have arrived at a certain age, and can handle a musket. These women seem to be fully aware of the authority they possess, which is seen in their bold and free manner, as well as by a certain swagger in their walk. Most of them are young, well looking, and have not that ferocity in their expression of countenance which might be expected from their peculiar vocation.

This report of Dahomey is one of the most curious bits of reading produced during the London season.

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DR. LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

The London Times publishes the following extract of a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated River Shire, February 20, 1863, giving the latest news of his expedition:

Of late affairs have taken an entirely new phase, or rather we have had our eyes opened to see that the old system, which has kept this region shut up from all the good influences, is still in operation, and quite capable of rendering all our labor of no avail. The slave hunting system has come across our path, and has nearly quite depopulated the valley of the Lower Shire. You may have heard that certain slave dealers came along Dr. Kirk's path, from Tette to this river—instigated one tribe against another, and were paid in captives, some of whom we liberated. The captives who escaped us are separated at Tette, the men retained, and the women and children sent up the Zambesi to buy ivory. A panic seized a population of a large district above the Cataracts. They fled to the Shire, leaving their fine gardens and grain behind them—a drouth and famine followed—thousands perished, and still die off daily. We counted thirty-two dead bodies as we steamed up, and these are nothing to those who perish in the villages, and die unburied, or those that

pass by at night or are devoured by alligators. Well, further down the river, in the country around Mount Clarendon, a half-caste marauder, called Marianno, has devastated and departed with, it is said, about a thousand armed slaves; and where last year we could purchase any amount of fresh provisions and cotton at the cheapest rate. Captain Wilson, of H. M. S. Gordon, thought that a hundred tons of cotton could be collected from that valley and the hills adjacent; we saw not a single village, only here and there a few miserable wretches striving to keep soul and body together by fishing and collecting the seeds of grasses. Our labor is very much increased by this depopulation, inasmuch as we must go at least three hundred miles for the food our native laborers require.

Another man, called Belshore, makes slave forays west of the Shire; and so does another, named Mello; and another called Jose St. Anna, higher up the Zambesi; and several parties of slave hunters are out south of Senna—any one with a few guns and slaves may do the same. No notice is taken of it by the authorities till the culprit is rich enough to stand a squeeze. He may then be imprisoned. It would be uncharitable to say that there is any mulcting; but he is released, and at liberty, after a short confinement, to begin again. This Marianno was sentenced to three years imprisonment for rebellion, and at least forty murders; came back, and was received as a guest of the Governor of Quillimane, till he "ran away," and his excellency ran after him, but, of course, could not catch him. This system has been going on for a long time, but we did not become aware of it, by actual observation, till lately, because the slaving which went on under the name of "French Free Emigration," was supplied by forays in the countries north and northwest of Quillimane.

You are probably not fully aware of what Lord Palmerston has done by his policy on the West Coast. Were he not in power, I could say a great deal more than, for fear of being set down as a "toady," I dare not now.

Mr. Wilson, an American missionary, who has written the best book I have seen on the West Coast, says that, had it not been for his policy, Africa as yet had scarcely been accessible to missionary labor. By means of the security which our Squadron imparted, over twenty missions have been established, twenty dialects reduced to writing, and 12,006 communicants have been received by the different churches. Education is imparted to thousands of the young, and good influences are spreading inland. Lawful commerce has been increased from £30,000 annually to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, and more tonnage is employed in carrying it than ever was engaged in the slave trade, even in its palmy days.

Condition, views, and prospects of the people of color in the United States.

Amid the multiplying thoughts of the hour, a respectable clergyman, in one of the Border States, some months ago, published an article in the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, commending the President for his great act of emancipation, contending that "this, like many other of the acts of this truly great man, was wonderfully timely put forth at the moment the fullness of time—not too soon—and not too late; that the President had, by this act, lifted the moral sense of the nation to a position to which years could not otherwise have brought it, that freedom is the American watchword—freedom for all men."

Taking it for granted, then, that slavery in this country will sooner or later pass away, the writer proceeds to inquire, "What shall be the future condition of the colored race in this land?" The plan of Colonization, as suggested by the President, he regards as inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. He considers them here, in God's Providence, that they may be prepared and educated for their future homes in Africa. He is not blind to the difficulties which obstruct their liberation. There is no problem, in the writer's view, which approaches it in difficulty.

It is mentioned as an extraordinary thing by this writer, that the negro race in America is a Christian race. There are four millions of this race Christian in contra distinction to any other form of Christian belief. They are more a Protestant people. These blessings the writer does not ascribe to slavery, but as arising, in spite of it, from many other causes in a Christian country. How the freedom of slavery will be accomplished, and of their final destiny, the author observes :

In whatever way it is done, one thing we may expect, it will not be by the premeditated devices of men. The great works of God are not done in that way. Smaller and comparatively unimportant ones may be, but those which affect grand interests, and shape the history of the world, the Great Jehovah takes into His own hands, and brings them to pass so marvellously that all men shall recognise His power, and "Know His name," (Isa., 52, 6) "Therefore they shall know in that day that I am He that doth speak; behold it is I!" In the meanwhile it becomes all men reverently and obediently to be watching the movements of His Providence, to keep abreast of them, and boldly to take each new step as it is indicated, and as soon as it is. The end may come sooner, as it will probably be vastly easier in its coming than we have dared to hope.

Taking the fact of emancipation as fixed, and to be realized, and that there will here be a race of freedmen rapidly rising in civilization and enlightenment, we are confronted with the question—Is this country to be the ultimate home of this people? We answer no. We do not believe that this people were brought here that they might have a permanent residence. They were brought to this land for tutelage and trial.

He is here, not for America, but for Africa. He is here for a training that could not have been gotten there. When it is complete, he will go back and make the continent what it could never be without him. When, under the influences which have shaped his character and built him up, he has become a self-reliant, advanced Christian man, and he is ready and able to do something for his race, he will go back to do it.

Then will be Africa's time. Exploration, advancing commerce, and with it Christianity, will have prepared the way, as we see it now being made ready, and the negro race of this land will go back gradually, but with increasing rapidity, and by a natural and healthy emigration. Such emigration only could be permanently and extensively beneficial to a new land. The colonist must more or less be impelled by the native force of his own character to seek the new home. Africa must look for her Christianity and her civilization especially to her own sons. Like all other lands which are to be elevated, the power raising her must come from without. It seems to be the course of Divine Providence that new and heathen countries are to be civilized and Christianized by Christian Colonization; not commercial, but Christian colonies must go out to them. The colonists must not supplant and destroy the aboriginal inhabitants, nor must they come simply as teachers, but they must abide as those whose home is to be there, who as residents bring with them the arts and practices of civilized and Christian life, and whose extended and continued example illustrates the power and benefits of the life they bring.

This has been for the most part the course of events. No people rises alone and unaided from a state of barbarism. The early history of nations which have a history, usually begins with the coming of a colony, whether it be Phœnician, Cadmean, or Trojan. "Religion, law and letters are not indigenous, but exotic; in all the past career of man upon the globe one race hands the torch of science to another." Of no people must this be more true than of the African. If Africa is to be elevated, it must be by the infusion of life and power from without, and by means of colonies which bring with them the elements of life and power.

The colonist who brings this boon to Africa must be an African. Every year and every experiment renders this more clearly evident. The white missionary has done, and is doing, a noble, perhaps indispensable work, but the permanent results which are to be found over extensive regions must come from men whose race is similar to the people among whom they dwell, and with whom it can mingle freely and advantageously. Such a race has been preparing, and will be prepared by the overruling of God in this country.

At present the work of preparation is not complete. A few have been made partially ready, some fit for the work have gone, and by their success on the west coast of Africa, have shown what the people are capable of doing. A beginning has been made, but in the coming time it must have a new starting point. The Liberian colony, or any other which shall be formed, must rise from the position of a far distant place to which one is banished, to be the attractive spot which calls, and to which a manly energy and independence urges.

To send only the degrading and the low in intellect is not the method to elevate and ennoble a new land. The stream will not rise higher than the fountain, and a slave, though free, cannot at once be a truly self-reliant man, least of all can he be a good teacher of self-reliance and progress. He must first teach himself, well as he may, before he can do much for others. The colonist must, if he carry good with him, be first elevated himself. Nor, on the other hand, can the isolated and exceptional cases of advancement and cultivation be spared from their brethren here.

For the most part, as can easily be seen would naturally be the case, the colonists who have hitherto gone have been the most energetic and intelligent. But in time to come such cannot all be spared; their example and aid are needed here to help the general rise. But if the time comes, and when it comes, that under the stimulus of freedom the colored race as a whole advances to the point which we think there is for in the future, individuals will not be of account; emigration passing along the track of commerce, and

commerce by its own great laws will set toward Africa, and in this way the problem of African Colonization, and of African history in America, will be fulfilled. All this may be very distant, many years may go by, though, fewer than perhaps we may imagine, but the Great God who guides the hours and their burden can bring it all about, and through one of the deepest crimes of history, the rebellion of to-day, hasten it in its coming. It will be like Him to make crime its own avenger, and both crime and vengeance illustrate His goodness and love.

It is also urged by this writer that the changes which have occurred, through slavery in the constitutions, complexion, and character of the negro, have unintentionally wrought for the benefit and elevation of the race, thus contributing to his preparation for freedom, and the great advantages it must confer upon his race.

The article from which we have made a few selections, indicates careful thought and observation, and in our present agitation, affords many arguments for thinking men. Those who have the most confidence in the scheme of African Colonization, have never imagined, that however vigorously prosecuted by public and private means, by the States and the General Government, that a large colored population would remain for years in the United States contributing to the general prosperity, and becoming educated for better advantages, a wider usefulness and higher honors in Africa. Nor can we see any very marked distinction between what our author calls emigration and the voluntary Colonization advocated by the President, and multitudes of our country. This may be sooner or later, more or less rapid, but the result will be the same. Our author likewise sees a manifest preparation of Africa for the reception of her long exiled children, while they are in a State of instruction and preparation to take possession of their great African inheritance.

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THE PERSECUTED COLORED PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

That our free people of color have deeply felt the force of the present agitations and cherished expectations, not to be realized in this country, is probable, yet the more thoughtful among them cannot peruse the terrible course of things towards them in the late mob in New York, without a conviction that this is not the home destined for their rest and happiness.

A communication to the New York Herald thus describes the sufferings of the colored residents of that city from the late mob :

The events of the past week have cast upon the world some three thousand people of color, homeless, penniless, and destitute. A large portion of these have been rescued by the police from the brutal and fiendish crowd, hunting them like wild beasts from their domiciles and through the streets and alleys of our cities. Some have found asylums at the station houses, and others are secreted in places of doubtful security. A large number have been carried by night to Blackwell's Island for safety. Hundreds are still lurking about the suburbs of the city, on Long Island, and in the woods along Harlem

river. Some have been rescued from under piers on the North and East rivers, where they were thrown in to drown. Parents are parted from children, and husbands and fathers have been murdered or driven without the city. In one instance, a father, after rescuing his family from his burning house, was thrown back into the flames and burned to death. In another instance, a child was taken from his mother's arms, and dashed into the rear yard, some forty feet. Many are bruised and maimed for life by fiendish outrages. The old and decrepit, in many instances, driven from sick beds, are lying on bare floors and the damp flagstones of station houses. They have been stripped of every article of clothing and furniture, which now make comfortable the homes of their persecutors.

With this harrowing recital I have only to ask the public of New York and country for aid. They only require to know the channels, to swell them to repletion. To aid them by food and clothing is the first necessity. They are in need of everything in the shape of clothing, particularly the women and children. I have, under the direction of the Police Commissioners, taken temporary charge of the fugitives. All articles of food or clothing may be sent to the office of Abraham Peal, No. 12, Center street.

Thank God the spirit of compassion and divine charity is not dead among the Christians of New York, and they are contributing freely and generously for these suffering people. Yet we trust that these people themselves will consider whether a regard for their highest welfare must not create the desire that they should escape from their enemies, and secure a home in a land where they may attain without interruption or opposition the richest blessings, and all the honors of human existence. Liberia opens to them its gates, and invites them to a nationality of safety, prosperity, improvement, and peace.

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FROM LIBERIA.

Alexander Crummell, a black man of liberal education, for several years minister of the Episcopal Church of Liberia, and at present professor in Liberia College at Monrovia, gives an account of the prosperous condition of the young Republic. The letter is from Monrovia, the national capital. He says :

"I was landed at Cape Palmas, and sailed up thence to Monrovia; and on the passage we stopped at all important places, save Bassa. I have never seen so much coffee prepared for shipment, in Liberia, as I saw at Simon. On my arrival here, I found equal zeal in this article in this country; and from every quarter I hear reports of preparation for a more extensive planting of coffee trees than has ever taken place before in the country."

After alluding to the opening of Liberia College, and the efforts being made to increase the efficiency of the schools for the instruction of the Congoes, the letter adds :

"I may not dismiss the case of the Congoes without adding that, in general, they are making progress in civilization and the knowledge of God. Of the twenty who are living at Cape Palmas, seven are members of the churches."

Mr. Crummell says :

"I send you a small box of cotton. Our interior natives are bringing in raw cotton for sale, as yet in but small quantities. One of my friends is purchasing it at the rate of about forty pounds per week. The cotton is purchased with trade goods, and costs, including transportation to Monrovia and ginning, the sum of ten cents per pound. The additional cost of transshipping would increase the price to twelve cents per pound."

The letter further states that about seventy-five miles from the coast fields of cotton are grown everywhere by the natives, and as we know cotton to be indigenous to this territory, the statement is doubtless correct. The most of this cotton is made into cotton clothes; but the natives can easily be induced to purchase English cotton goods, and instead of manufacturing to bring the raw material to the coast.

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DEATH OF AN AGED KAFFIR.

The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society have several missions among the Kaffirs of South Africa. Mr. Mabile, the missionary of Morijah, has the charge of a numerous flock, scattered over a very extensive district; more than three hundred adults have been brought to the saving knowledge of Christ. The last report of the station contains a very edifying account of an aged member of the Church:

Mr. Mabile having passed unexpectedly through the village in which she resided, was told that she was very ill, and not expected to live long. He at once went to see her. Hearing his voice she opened her eyes, and begged of her friends to turn her toward him. Peace was depicted on her face. Her countenance was that of a servant, quietly awaiting the arrival of her Master. "Lemina," said the missionary, "do you know me?" "Yes, I know you; speak to me." "Whom are you expecting?" "The Lord Jesus." "Will He come soon?" "Yes; he is very near." "What has he done for you?" "He has taken all my sins on himself, and carried them all away. Since I have given myself to him he has always guided and protected me. And now I shall soon be with him." Three days later a message brought to Mr. Mabile the news of the death of Lemina. An instant before her departure her brother-in-law, who is also a believer, inquired whether she had anything to express. "I have nothing new to say," was the ready answer: "Jesus is always for me the one who has carried away my sins; what will you have more? I am going; I do not fear death." Very soon after she exclaimed, "Heaven opens before me, full of glory! There is heaven opened! I am, entering into it!" These were her last words.

The funeral ceremonies of two brave colored men who fell at Fort Hudson, Captain John Crowder, of the First Louisiana Colored Regiment, and Captain Collan, took place in New Orleans, on the 28th and 29th of May last, and were truly imposing. They were interred with full military honors, and a vast concourse of people, amounting to thousands, attended them to the grave. What a contrast between the scenes witnessed about the same time in New Orleans and New York, says the correspondent of the Times.

We see with no small regret that Dr. Livingstone's expedition to the Zambesi and the adjoining regions of Eastern Africa is given up by the Eng-

lish Government. While the labors of Dr. Livingstone are applauded, the geographical discoveries made are not viewed by Government as of sufficient practical importance to warrant the continuance of the heavy expenditure required. The expedition is ordered home, and the Pioneer steamer to be given up to the Admiral of the station, and the accounts to be closed by the end of the year.

The Newark Daily Advertiser mentions that, on the 14th of August, a council of ten Baptist Churches was convened in the First Baptist Church of that place, to ordain a colored missionary for Africa. The Rev. George E. How presided, and the Rev. D. T. Morsell was appointed Secretary :

"Clement Robinson (colored) was the candidate for ordination. He was a slave a few years since, in the employment of A. S. Shaffer & Co., Petersburg, Va., a branch of the house of Halsey & Hunter in this city. He was owned by a Dr. Spencer, who valued him at \$1,800, but in consideration of his feeling called, as he then did, to go to Africa and preach the Gospel to his countrymen, his owner consented to sell him for \$1,200. His owner and employees gave something, and then he came to this and other Northern cities, where he soon secured the requisite sum to buy his freedom. During the last four years he has been in a course of preparatory study at the Ashmun Institute, Pa., under the patronage of the N. J. Baptist Education Society. Recently he has been laboring with success as a teacher and preacher among the "Freedmen" in Alexandria, Va. His evidences of conversion and a call to the ministry, and views of doctrine being satisfactory, the council unanimously concluded to proceed to his ordination."

The Society's ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, is expected to sail from Baltimore for Liberia on the 1st of November. She has the best accommodations for some three hundred passengers, and a free passage and support for six months after their arrival in Liberia, are granted to all respectable persons of color, who may desire to find a home in that Republic. We hope all our friends will make known to our people of color the advantages and blessings to which they are invited. Application for a passage should be early made to Rev. William McLain, Financial Secretary of the Colonization Society, Washington, or to Dr. James Hall, Colonization Office, Baltimore.

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—This was the amount of the receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for their fiscal year just closed. Of this amount \$165,000 came from their foreign auxiliaries or from their missions abroad. We invite the particular attention of all missionaries to this fact.

The Society has, in various parts of the world, 605 principal stations, with 4,618 preaching places, and 889 ministers and assistant missionaries, who are assisted by a host of Sunday and day school teachers. 142,789 full and accredited members, and 13,804 probationers attend the services of the missionaries, and 146,457 scholars receive instruction in the Sunday and day schools.

MR. MULLER'S INSTITUTIONS AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND.—In the last report issued by George Muller, the founder of the Orphan Houses on Ashleydown, Bristol, the following paragraph occurs :

Without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of £158,732 11s. 5½d. has been given me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God, since the commencement of the work, which sum includes the amount received for the building fund for the houses already built. It may be also interesting to the reader to know that the total amount which has been given for other objects since the commencement of the work amounts to £68,731 6s. 11½d., and that which has come in by the sale of Bibles since the commencement amounts to £2,830 11s. 11½d.; by the sale of tracts, £4,847 16s. 0½d.; and by the payment of the children in the day schools, from the commencement, £2,468 8s. 6d. Besides this, also a great variety and number of articles of clothing, furniture, provisions, &c., have been given for the use of the orphans.—*Bath and Chiltonham Gazette*.

Rev. Mr. Evans, pastor of the First Presbyterian Colored Church in Washington, writes that his church have paid off a debt of nearly \$6,000. He says: "One member of the church paid for his freedom the sum of \$3,000; his wife also paid for hers the additional sum of \$600. They live in their own house, and have educated seven daughters in the city of Boston."

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1863.

MAINE.		Prof. Leonard Woods, D. D., Prof. A. S. Parkard, each \$2.....		8 00
<i>Portland</i> —From Mrs. Eliphabet Greely, through the hands of Eben Steele, Esq..	50 00	<i>Gardiner</i> —Rt. Rev. George Burgess, D. D., Hon. R. H. Gardiner, each \$5		
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$172,) viz:		Robert Thompson, H. B. Hoskins, each \$1.....	12 00	
<i>Augusta</i> —John Door, \$5. E. A. Nason, Cash, each \$3. Benjamin Davis, Rev. B. Tappan, D. D., S. Deering, each \$2. A. B. Williams, D. Williams, Cash, L. M. Leland, E. Fenno, Cash, Rev. A. McKenzie, ea. \$1..	24 00	<i>Hallowell</i> —Colonel Andrew Masters, \$5. C. Spalding, \$1.....	6 00	
<i>Bangor</i> —Hon. Samuel H. Dale, \$5. Hon. G. W. Pickering, \$6. Dea. E. F. Duren, \$2. M. Schwartz, Saml. Clark, Cash, ea. \$1..	16 00	<i>Hampden</i> —Benjamin Crosby, \$5.....	5 00	
<i>Brewer</i> —Dea. Jeremiah Skinner, Capt. Joshua Chamberlin, each \$1.....	2 00	<i>Kennebunk</i> —Mrs. A. Titcomb, Mrs. H. P. Durrell & Son, J. Titcomb, D. W. Lord, ea. \$10. Capt. C. Thompson, \$6. Colonel James M. Stone, Mrs. Lucy W. Stone, W. B. Sewall, each \$5. C. Littlefield, Mrs. Mary L. Dane, Mrs. Tobias Lord, Rev. F. E. Fellows,		
<i>Brunswick</i> —Rev. Prof. Samuel C. Upham, D. D., \$4. Rev.				

each \$2. Mrs. C. L. Hayes, \$1	70 00
<i>Portland</i> —Cash, \$2. Samuel Chase, \$1	3 60
<i>Skowhegan</i> —His Excellency Abner Coburn	15 60
<i>Waterville</i> —Prof. G. W. Keely, \$6. Hon. Saml. Appleton, \$5	11 00
	<hr/> 172 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Bristol</i> —Donation from "Two Ladies," \$2 each	4 00
<i>Concord</i> —From New Hamp- shire Colonization Society pr. L. D. Stevens, Treas- urer, \$20, and this sum to complete subscription of life membership of Rev. D. Goodhue, \$10	30 00
	<hr/> 34 00

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$39,) viz: <i>Essex</i> —Estate of Nathan Lo- throp, deceased, from B. B. Butler and A. G. Wat- kins, Exr.	39 00
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CONNECTICUT.

<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Sarah Spencer	5 00
<i>Fairfield</i> —Annual collection in First Cong. Church and Society, received from S. A. Nichols, Treasurer	29 64
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$17.98): <i>Stafford</i> —E. H. Hyde, E. Fairman, each \$5. Mrs. M. B. Harvey, \$2. Geo. M. Puffer, L. Bugbee, Mrs. Salisbury, each \$1. Others, \$2 98	17 98
	<hr/> 52 62

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$107.67): <i>Newark</i> —Collection in Se- cond Presbyterian Church, \$51 34. A Friend, \$10, to constitute Rev. J. Few Smith, D. D., and J. Reeve Sayre, life members, \$61 34. First Baptist Church, \$1 40	
<i>Jersey City</i> —Collection in	

First R. D. Church, \$26 30.	
Second R. D. Church, Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D. D., pastor, \$18 63	44 93
	<hr/> 107 67

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous	454 16
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OHIO.

Legacy of Daniel Everert, deceased, late of Nelson, Portage county, received from P. B. Conant, Esq., Ravenna, Ohio, viz: bal- ance of said legacy, \$70, added by Mr. Conant for interest while it lay in his hands. \$5	75 00
<i>Cedarville</i> —Collection July 5, 1863, in Reformed Pres- byterian Church, Rev. J. F. Martins, received from H. M. Nisbet, Esq.	17 55
<i>Morning Star</i> —Rev. G. Mc- Millan, collection in his Church	5 75
By Rev. P. O. Plimpton, (76:) <i>Claridon</i> —Emily Bradley	2 00
<i>East Cleveland</i> —A. G. Smith, \$10. Augusta Baldwin, \$1. R. C. Smith, \$2. C. R. Smith, \$5. Sarah Macclerath, \$1 ...	19 00
<i>Kirtland</i> —Harriet Martindale, \$10. Artemus Carroll, \$3. Mrs. A. T. Axtell, \$10. Austin Dayton, \$5	28 00
<i>Huntsbury</i> —Deborah Bald- win	5 00
<i>Cleveland</i> —Dan Warner	5 00
<i>Hampden</i> —B. H. Ingraham ..	7 00
<i>Braceville</i> —David Humphrey ..	5 00
<i>Deerfield</i> —Rachel Hartsell ...	5 00
	<hr/> 174 30

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE— <i>Augusta</i> —Edward Rouse, for 1863	1 00
NEBRASKA— <i>Omaha</i> —John Harris, for 2 years	2 00
	<hr/>
Total Repository	3 00
Donations	515 59
Legacies	114 00
Miscellaneous	454 16
	<hr/>
Aggregate	1,086 75

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, OCT., 1863. [No. 10.

Treaty between Liberia and Italy.

In our present impression is published the ratified Treaties between the Kingdom of Italy and our Government. Such obligations entered into confer mutual benefits on the contracting parties. They tend to bring the different peoples more together, and resulting from such contact and interchange is the showing the reciprocal need of which the one is to the other. As far as we are concerned, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation has the double advantage not only of reciprocal exchange and international Commerce and Navigation, but also, that of raising us politically, and bringing our State into notice, and establishing more thoroughly our existence. So that even if we were not to reap all those large advantages of commerce and trade which other nations derive and enjoy from their Treaties, yet this latter is *something*, and our Treaties are beneficial.

In looking back to the year 1826, which of those few noble and brave men who fought the wars of that year, would have had the presumption or fanaticism to predict Liberia's condition as it is in 1863, not only with the interested gaze of the civilized world on us, but with our contracts entered into with the leading Powers of civilized States.

The very land from which we were driven by its harsh, cruel, and impolitic laws, and compelled to find an Asylum in which to breathe

freedom, and enjoy manhood; that very land which denied us civil rights and political existence—that very land has now entered into Treaty obligations with us as an *equal* and *de facto* government; with us, the once civil and political nonentities.

It is true we have on these shores earned the right to such equality and position, and the longer withholding them would be an injustice outrageous to hardworked merit. Still, the denial of rights and immunities to us as individuals, and now, their concession as a nation with the peculiar circumstances under which that independent nationality has been attained, is argumentative of no little effort to merit them. Since then, 37 years ago, no one would have dared think of our present success,—who shall say what advances and influences Liberia will have reached in 1900? To the task, then, Liberians. With plodding and dauntless energy combined with a peculiar foresight and practical wisdom, nothing will be impossible.—*Liberia Herald of July.*

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PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy, was concluded and signed at London on the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which treaty being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the Republic of Liberia and His Majesty the King of Italy.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia of the one part, and his Majesty the King of Italy of the other part, wishing to establish and develop the relations of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy, have agreed to negotiate a treaty adapted to secure this end, and have nominated for this purpose as their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, Gerard Ralston, Esq., a citizen of the United States of America at present residing in Great Britain as Consul General of Liberia; his Majesty the King of Italy, the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice et Lazare, &c., &c., &c., who having communicated to each other their full powers, and having found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy, as well as between the citizens of the two countries.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the Republic of Liberia and the Kingdom of Italy. The citizens of the two States shall be permitted to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the Territories of the other wherever foreign commerce is permitted or shall be permitted hereafter. They shall be free to reside and carry on commerce in all ports of the Territories of the two States, and they shall enjoy complete protection for their persons and their properties. They shall be free to buy and sell to whom they please, without any prejudice or restriction being placed upon them by reason of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever. They shall have the right to possess personal estate of every description, and to dispose of the same, according to the laws of the country; to receive and transmit the succession of these same properties, whether by inheritance *ab intestat* or by testament on the footing of citizens according to the laws of the country, and without being subjected to any restriction or impost, in consequence of their being foreigners, which would not be payable by the citizens. They shall moreover enjoy every other right or privilege which is or shall be granted to any other foreigner or citizen of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 3. No tonnage or other duties, charges or taxes shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia upon Italian ships or upon merchandise imported or exported by Italian vessels other or higher than those which shall be levied upon the national vessels, or upon the merchandise imported or exported by national vessels. In the same manner no tonnage or other duties, charges or taxes shall be levied in the Kingdom of Italy upon the vessels of the Republic of Liberia, or upon the merchandise imported or exported by Liberian vessels, other or higher than those which may be levied in the same cases upon national vessels, or upon the merchandise imported or exported by the said national vessels. There shall be an exception only to the preceding stipulations in the importation of salt and the production of the national fisheries, both countries reserving to themselves the right of granting to importations of these articles under the national flag special privileges.

ARTICLE 4. The products or merchandise coming from Italy on board of any vessels whatsoever, or from any port whatsoever on board of an Italian vessel, shall be on importation into the Republic of Liberia neither prohibited nor subjected to any duty higher than that which is paid, in analagous cases, upon the merchandise or products coming from any other foreign country, even of the most favored nation, or imported on board of any other foreign vessel. All the articles of production of the Republic may be exported by Italians or by Italian vessels on conditions as favorable as by the citizens or vessels of any other foreign country, even the most favored. The same favors and privileges shall be granted by the Government of Italy to the Government of Liberia and to Liberians.

ARTICLE 5. When it shall be the intention of the Government of the Republic of Liberia to traffic in certain articles of import, for the purpose of creating a revenue by selling them at an advance on the cost price, these same articles, or any other which at some other time may become the objects of this traffic, shall be imported by private merchants, and they shall not be subjected to any higher duty than the difference of the cost price and the rate fixed by the Government of Liberia for the sale of these articles. In the case of the Government of the Republic fixing the price of any article of indigenous production with the view that this article may be taken in payment for other articles in which the Government traffics, all persons having traffic with the Republic shall be permitted in payment of taxes to present the said articles of indigenous production at the price fixed by the Government.

ARTICLE 6. The Government of the Republic of Liberia and the Government of the King of Italy engage, reciprocally, to grant the same protection to all Italian and Liberian ships, their officers and crews. If any vessel of one of the two States should be shipwrecked or suffer damage upon the coasts of the other State, the local authorities shall afford them succor and protect them against pillage, permitting them, in case of need, to discharge their merchandise without exacting any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until this merchandise may be exported, unless it should be handed over for interior consumption. They shall watch over these articles saved from shipwreck until they be restored to the rightful owners. The amount of salvage shall be regulated, in case of dispute, by the arbitrament of persons chosen by the parties respectively.

ARTICLE 7. The Italians in the Republic of Liberia, and reciprocally the Liberians in the States of the King of Italy, shall enjoy the most perfect liberty of conscience, as regards religion, conformably to the system of toleration practised in their respective countries.

ARTICLE 8. The slave trade is rigorously forbidden. The ships of the two States which may carry on this infamous traffic shall be tried and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries.

ARTICLE 9. The intention of the two contracting parties being to engage by the present treaty, reciprocally, to grant to each other the treatment of the most favored nations, it is agreed that every favor, privilege, or immunity whatsoever in matters of commerce and navigation which one of the two contracting parties grants or may hereafter grant to the citizens or subjects of any foreign State whatsoever, shall also be extended to the citizens or subjects of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession has been gratuitous, or in consideration of a compensation as equitable as possible, as well as regards its value, as by the effects it may pro-

duce; the whole to be regulated by a common agreement if the concession has been granted conditionally.

ARTICLE 10. Each of the contracting parties shall be empowered to appoint consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents, who shall reside in the States of the other for the protection of commerce. Nevertheless, none of these agents shall be permitted to exercise these functions before having received authority in the usual form from the Government of the country. They shall enjoy in each other's country, as well for their persons as for the exercise of their duties, the same privileges and the same protection which are or shall be granted to consuls of the most favored nations.

ARTICLE 11. The respective consuls may cause to be arrested and sent on board of ship or into their own country the seamen who may have deserted from the ships of their nation in one of the ports of the other. For this object they shall address, in writing, the competent local authorities, and shall prove by the exhibition in original or by copy duly certified, the registers of the vessels, or the roll of the crew, or by some other official documents, that the individuals claimed form part of the crew. Upon this demand thus supported the arrest shall be granted. All possible aid shall be afforded for the arrest of the said deserters, who shall be detained in the prisons of the country on the requisition and at the expense of the consuls until these agents have found an opportunity of sending them off. If, however, this opportunity does not present within two months, to count from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be liberated, and cannot be again arrested for the same cause. It is understood that the seamen subjects of the other party shall be excepted from the present stipulation unless they be naturalized citizens of the other country. If the deserter has committed some crime, his being sent back shall be deferred until the competent tribunal shall have rendered judgment and the said judgment have received its execution.

ARTICLE 12. The present treaty shall be in force during ten years, to count from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and beyond this term until the expiration of twelve months after one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to cause it to terminate, each one of the two contracting parties reserving to itself the right of making such declaration at the end of ten years above mentioned or at a later period.

ARTICLE 13. The two contracting parties reserve to themselves the power, whenever they think proper to do so, to restrict by statute law to ports legally constituted as ports of entry, the right of ships belonging to the other party to trade, provided that such restriction may not be applied to one of the parties unless it is at the same time equally applied to all other Powers.

ARTICLE 14. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at London in the course of eighteen months, to count from the day of the signature, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the twenty-third of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

GERARD RALSTON. [SEAL.]
N. E. D'AZEGLIO. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by Gerard Ralston, Esq., a citizen of the United States of North America, actually resident in London, and Consul General of Liberia, on behalf of the Republic of Liberia, and on behalf of his Majesty the King of Italy the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice et Lazare, &c., &c., &c.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Stephen Allen Benson, President of the Republic of Liberia, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of Liberia and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of Liberia to be affixed.

Done at Monrovia this first day of July, in the year of [SEAL.] our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Republic the sixteenth.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

By the President:

J. N. LEWIS. Secretary of State.

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Report of the Preacher to Recaptive Africans.

We lay before our readers in this issue, the Report of the Preacher to the Recaptured Africans. Daniel Bacon, himself a recaptive from the Slaver "Pons," was recommended to the President, some two years ago, by the late Bishop Burns and others, as a fit person to labor among the new captives. Since that time he has been actively employed among the Congoes in this county, and has shown by his efforts and success among them, that he was well worthy the recommendation of his friends. We wish him continued success.—LIBERIA HERALD.

June 30, 1863.

His Excellency President BENSON:

SIR: I beg to submit herewith a report of my missionary visits to

the recaptive Africans, commencing April 1st, and for the quarter following:

At Muhlenberg I visited and preached 7 times.	
" Millsburg,	7 "
" White Plains,	1 "
" Back settlement over	12 "
" Lower Louisiana	2 "
" Upper "	1 "
" Monrovia	1 "

I should not omit to mention that the number of converts for the last year is 114.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL BACON.

MONROVIA, July 4, 1863.

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[From the Missionary Advocate of August.]

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Rev. B. R. Wilson, who presided at the late session of the Liberia Annual Conference, writes:

To the Corresponding Secretary:

The Liberia Annual Conference commenced its session on the 10th of February, in Monrovia, and closed on the 15th.

We regret to say that Bishop Burns was not able to take the chair, though our business was transacted in peace and harmony.

NATIVE PREACHERS.—We received into full connection at this conference two of our native brethren. These are the first since our church has been organized in Liberia, and Divine Providence is most manifest in this matter, One of them, J. C. Lowrie, came from the south, Cape Palmas, and Charles A. Pitman from the northeast. These brethren would have been ordained with others, but Bishop Burns was not able to perform the ceremony.

NATIVE CHILDREN.—It was ascertained during the session that there were eighty native children in the families of the preachers under religious training, on what is known as Bishop Scott's plan.

Our work at the present time extends on the frontier nearly four hundred miles from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and into the interior about forty miles.

MONROVIA DISTRICT embraces Monrovia, Croo Town on the front, Congo Station in the rear, New Georgia, Lower Caldwell, Virginia, Upper Caldwell, Clay, Ashland, Millsburg, and White Plains, Robertsville, Heddington, Careysburg, Seys' Chapel, Middletown, Passah-town, Paxtonville, Cape Mount, Vey Station, Marshall Chapel, Native Station on Farmington river.

BASSA DISTRICT.—Lower and Upper Buchanan, Edina, New Seaters, Bexley, Farmerssetta, and Finley.

SINCE DISTRICT.—Greenville, Fishtown, Farmington, Lexington, Louisiana, Bluntsville, Blue Barra.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.—Mount Scott, Tubmantown, Bigtown, stations.

I have named in this catalogue all the preaching places in our mission.

CONVERSIONS.—I have not yet visited all the work since our conference. The Vey native school at Cape Mount, under Miss Cyrus, is prospering; also the native school in the interior of Marshall, under charge of Brother Holly, is also prospering; the other native schools I have not visited as yet. I purpose to write you more fully when I have got through. So far we have had considerable revivals. There have been about ninety converted since conference, about sixty-five have united with our Church, and as usual the others have gone to other churches.

[From the Spirit of Missions of August.]

Episcopal Mission—Cape Palmas.

Letter from Bishop Payne.

CAVALLA, June 9, 1863.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: We can readily understand, as stated in your favor of April 5, that the tidings of deaths in the mission must have saddened many hearts; and it is feared that the tidings of so much change since may be very discouraging. But God does not allow us for one moment to doubt that "he doeth all things well." In patience, quietness, and confidence must be our strength and comfort. It is some encouragement from without to know that if Mr. A—— was not ready to come, Mr. C——, of Philadelphia, has faith to believe that some others will do so, and stands ready to help them do so. We need laborers, but only such are qualified for the work. But as we raise up catechists and ministers here, it becomes more and more important that such foreigners as come out shall be qualified to lead. Such persons, in my opinion, will be long needed in this, as in all other missions among the heathen. I have read much of late (chiefly from the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society and the A. B. C. F. Missions) of supplying a native pastorate. It is intimated in all that the foreign missionaries are at fault. But in truth, the foreign missionaries alone realize how slow and difficult it is to raise up consistent, pious, intelligent Christian guides from the mire and filth of heathenism. Only recall the history of this mission, aiming and laboring from the first for this important object. In this connection I quote from the *New York Observer* of January 1 an article on the Sandwich Islands, which it is stated Rev. Dr. Anderson was about to visit, to arrange the relations between the churches there and the American Board. It is said: "The Hawaiian people have indeed in their constitution, laws, institutions, and professions, all the characteristics of a Christian nation. Still their civilization, their enlightenment, and cultivation are as yet but partial. Their dwellings and social life are generally rude. They are lacking in industry, in judgment,

and in decision of character. They are prone to the natural sin which is wasting the population, and the missionaries find great difficulty in instituting a trustworthy native ministry and bringing the native churches to a self-governing position." The experienced Secretary goes out to solve the many difficult problems which arise before they can be resigned to such a condition.

Now a large foreign missionary force, with the encouragement of the Government, has been steadily operating at the Sandwich Islands since 1819-'20.

The Sandwich Islanders seem to be a superior race in every respect to any African tribes with which our mission has yet had to do.

The colonists (Liberians) in general are represented by the Americo-Africans in the Middle and Southern States. The comparatively few exceptions are such as have been educated in the missions or at institutions in England or in America.

The Bishop, after setting forth the necessity which exists for the prosecution of missionary work, as heretofore, among the colonist population, goes on to say :

I therefore urge an increase of foreign missionaries and teachers for the colonists, no less than the natives.

And then, in regard to the character of such missionaries and laborers, he says :

These should be men and women of tried piety and good education ; only such will command respect and be qualified to lead on the mission from its present position.

LETTER FROM REV. C. C. HOFFMAN.

ON BOARD BRIG PALMAS,

AT SEA, *June 2, 1863.*

DEAR BROTHER: I inclose you the remaining sheets of my journal to the time of my leaving Africa. We are to-day fifty-eight days out, and have a long way yet to go before we reach our desired haven. Though to be so long at sea is tedious, yet we have many blessings, and the days pass pleasantly. All our party have improved in health. Mrs. Hoffman, however, still suffers from her side. She has been writing a good deal, perhaps too much. You will have evidence of her industry by numerous letters for the *Carrier Dove*, which we hope will be acceptable.

With regard to the future, we are quite uncertain what our plans must be. We both desire to return as soon as practicable to our work in the mission. For myself, perhaps, a few months will suffice ere I return, while Mrs. Hoffman may require a much longer period for medical treatment, in which case I may return without her. If her recovery is likely to be slow, she may visit the United

States; but if speedy, we shall hope to return together to Africa from England without visiting America.

We do not expect to take our little girl back, but will leave her when we return either in the United States or in England. The prospect of separation is sad to us.

I had painful doubts in regard to my duty in leaving Africa when I did. The Bishop, however, told me he thought it was plainly my duty to go away, on account of my own health, as I had had two or three threatening attacks of fever of a dangerous character; but for myself I should have been glad to have remained, but with regard to Mrs. Hoffman, it seemed to me and the physician a question of life and death.

That God provided a supply for our places I regard as a remarkable providence—Mrs. Cassell and Miss More at the asylum, Mr. and Mrs. Miles to be for a time at the asylum, having an oversight of the natives, and ultimately perhaps to be at Bohlen, to supply Mr. Auer's place, and Mrs. E. M. Thompson at the hospital. All these, I think, showed the overruling providence of God in carrying forward his own work, besides the timely offer of a passage to England in Mr. Hall's vessel. When I consider all these things, my doubts and fears are checked; and however grievous to leave it is to us, I think I see the cloudy pillar going before us, and trust that the God of Israel is with us.

LONDON, July 3, 1863.

P. S.—Most grateful are we to be once more on *terra firma*, after a voyage of eighty-five days. Though very long, it has proved greatly beneficial to us all. Great have been God's mercies toward us.

I received your letter of the 18th of May on my arrival on the 1st of July.

Mr. Auer travelled with us as far as Staffordshire, where he stopped to visit his wife's relations. We expect him here to-morrow, and then he will spend a week with us, and then go to the United States with little Willie.

The mail closes, and I must only add, yours faithfully, in Christ.

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The following items are copied from a late number of the *Cavalla Messenger*:

REPORT OF S. W. SETON, NATIVE TEACHER.

The catechist of Hoffman Station begs leave to report, that since the last Convocation, he has been attending to his duties both at home and abroad as usual—namely, he conducts the morning and evening prayers regularly, the former at seven o'clock a. m., and the latter at half-past six o'clock p. m. Sunday prayer at half-past six o'clock in the morning, in order to have more time for

Sunday duties. He either goes to the King's town, on the opposite side of the river, or to the largest town on the plain, immediately after Sunday prayer in the morning, to tell them of Jesus Christ and him crucified, in turn with Mr. Hoffman, or in case of his absence, Mr. Potter. Sunday-school is at half-past eight o'clock, in St. James's church, a. m., by H. Stringfellow, owing to the catechist's absence for the service in the town. Services are held at half-past two o'clock in St. James's church. The catechist reads the service, and interprets for Mr. Hoffman. The attendants from the towns are few. He holds a meeting every fortnight, in which he takes pains to exhort the Christians to perseverance in discharging the heavenly duties devolving upon them as Christians, chiefly in behalf of our people.

The villagers still hold on their profession, and greatly encourage us in every respect.

The general deportment of the beneficiaries is satisfactory and pleasant to me. Their number is eight.

A school for girls, under the name of the Terey School, was established during the last month, under Mrs. Harris's charge.

Visits to the Bush country, as well as to the neighboring towns, are still continued.

The agricultural department of the station, under Messrs. Stringfellow and R. Duane, is greatly improving.

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REPORT OF T. C. BROWNELL, NATIVE TEACHER.

As a teacher at Bohlen, I report as follows:

The school at Bohlen is now in a better condition than it was at my last report. Those boys who left school have returned, and the number of the boys is eight, including the two at Cavalla. Their studies are Grebo, Bible History, Testament, Second Reader, Arithmetic, and Writing.

Webo is a large tribe, and is one of the numerous tribes up the river; but oh, how few are the people amongst the whole tribe who do see any benefit of allowing their children to be educated in the school! But, however, I am always encouraged as long as I see some of the boys improving in their studies. The two candidates for baptism, mentioned in Mr. Auer's last report, are still faithful, and I hope at the Bishop's next visit they will be baptized by him.

Bohlen is now without a minister. Mr. Auer, on account of his sickness, left the station since last Christmas. The services at Nitie Lu are still continued by me. But I am sorry to report that a very few attend, on account of farming. The people think that rice farms must first be attended to, then God shall be served afterward.

They bestow much labor on their bodily concerns, but cannot as yet perceive how their eternal souls are more needful of the blood and flesh of the Son of Man before they shall be saved. I do not see any change among the people in spiritual concerns.

I have visited Kabo three times, Tebo and Myinebo once. The nearer towns have been visited in some afternoons after school. But there are no visits to distant towns, (which ought to be done,) on account of having school to teach.

It is true that the Gospel has been preached amongst many tribes in the interior; it is true that scholars have been taught and houses built at Bohlen, but one thing we do still lack—for our work more love, more delight, more zeal for God and his things. Then we shall see God, and feel that he is in us and with us in all things.

May God hear our prayers, and answer us for Christ's sake.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM REV. J. K. WILCOX.

GREENVILLE, SINOE, *May 3, 1863.*

DEAR BISHOP: I am having service at Lexington, the largest farming settlement. I am trying to open a small chapel there, if I can raise means enough.

Many persons seem to be attached to our church. At Blue Barre I find it very encouraging among the natives.

We had a delightful missionary meeting a few weeks ago. Our missionary society, under the care of the ladies of our church, is in a very prosperous condition. We are hoping to open a school shortly among the natives whenever we can succeed in raising a certain amount in our treasury, so as to warrant its continuance.

Kind regards to Mrs. Payne and Miss Griswold.

REPORT OF A. POTTER, NATIVE TEACHER, HOFFMAN STATION.

I beg to report that the school at this station is going on well. In regard to the manners and studies of the scholars, their reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetical rules, have been pleasing to the teacher. The school has been opened with singing and prayer, and closed by singing only. My chief object in the school is to teach them writing, reading, spelling, together with the Grebo alphabet, according to Mr. Auer's plan.

So far as I have judged, the other scholars have improved in some respects in their studies.

The number of the scholars is thirteen.

Besides this, I interpret for Mr. Hoffman on other Sundays alternately, at Bill Williams's town.

I have not made as many visits in the Bush as I ought.

[From the Missionary Herald of June.]

Gaboon Mission—West Africa.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Walker sends a "brief summary of operations for the year 1862." The health of most of the members of the mission families has been feeble, yet no one has been confined to the house by sickness more than a day or two, during the year, and there has been little sickness in the church. No death has occurred. In other particulars, the report will be found much more encouraging than has often been the case with like documents from this field.

THE CHURCH.

Eighteen persons have been received to the communion of the church the past year, all by baptism, on profession of their faith. Four are freemen, and fourteen are slaves. Six of the slaves are females, the husbands of four of them being members of the church, and those of the other two are candidates for admission. There has been evident increase in knowledge, and we trust in piety, among most of the members. One case of discipline, suspension, and restoration, on profession of penitence, has occurred. There are two other cases to be acted on, but both of these persons are at Nengenge. These three persons are Bakeles, and of some years' standing in the church. There are now thirty-three native members in good standing. We have a prospect of receiving quite a number more of those who are now inquiring, and we pray for a large increase of such as shall be saved.

The Sabbath school numbers from forty to fifty, principally those who are connected with our mission schools. A substantial and pleasant church building has been erected, 42 by 26 feet. The expense of this was defrayed entirely by foreigners residing in or visiting the Gaboon, and we have on hand a surplus of one hundred and sixty dollars, being about twice the amount paid out on the building.

OUT-STATIONS.

The station at Nengenge has been kept up by a native member of the church, and through him the Gospel has sounded out in all that region. There was an exploration made in September, among the Pangwes, but no station formed. The people did not seem to be settled enough to warrant fixing a location. Two young men made a stay of about a month at King Duka's; but they learned that a Mpongwe prophet is without honor in his own country. The same persons went to Kama, and spent about six weeks. There they hope to locate, and preach the Gospel. Traveling and other expenses on such tours are small, as the traders permit any of our people to go and come in their boats.

SCHOOLS.

The boys' and girls' boarding schools, at Baraka, are all that we have to

report. In the boys' school there have been about thirty-five regular scholars, and quite a number of scattering day scholars. The girls' school has numbered fourteen. Mr. Preston has had the entire charge of the boys' school, with one native female assistant teacher. The girls' school has been under Mrs. Walker's care, with a native teacher. Mrs. Preston teaches the girls sewing. The improvement in the schools, the past year, has been as great as in any preceding period. All the four freemen received to the church within the year, have been educated more or less in the mission school, and two of them have now returned to it, to prepare for preaching the Gospel. One of the boys in the school, from Kama, professes a hope in Christ.

We are laboring in weakness, but the power is with God, in whom is our trust. He can work, and has worked, by feeblest instrumentalities. He has ever provided men, and we trust that he will still provide.

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The following proceeding of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, has been received for insertion in the African Repository :

COLONIZATION OFFICE, BOSTON,

September 14, 1863.

By request of members of the Board of Directors from several States where seasonable meetings for the purpose cannot conveniently be holden, the Massachusetts Colonization Society gives notice that, at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in 1864, propositions will be submitted for amending the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, as shall then and there be found advisable; and in particular for amending the fifth article, so as to secure a greater degree of permanence in the active membership of the Board of Directors; and for amending the tenth article, so that the Constitution may be amended on notice given by the Board of Directors, or by the Executive Committee.

By order of the Board of Managers:

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary.*

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[From the New York Observer.]

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Cheering news has reached us from the young Republic of Liberia, in Western Africa. All departments of business are prospering, especially the culture of coffee and sugar. The election of Daniel B. Warner as President, and James M. Priest as Vice President, has been already announced. The newly elected officers enter upon their duties in January next, and continue in office for two years. The President elect was born near the city of Baltimore, in Maryland, on the 19th of April, 1815. His father obtained his freedom one year before Daniel was born, and removed with all his family to Monrovia, arriving there by the brig Oswego, May 24, 1823. He

was elected a Representative in 1847, and was chosen Speaker of the House of the first Legislature of the Republic. Since then he has been twice Secretary of State. In 1859 and in 1861 he was elected Vice President, and has now been chosen President of the Republic. He is an honest, industrious, and high minded man. He has served honorably in the militia and navy of Liberia, successfully engaged in trade and commerce, and is a member of the Methodist Church. He planned his own ship yard, and has built several vessels, navigating the waters of Liberia.

The College of Liberia has opened with three Professors and nine promising students. There are also eight students in the Preparatory Department. The building has residences for two Professors and rooms for twenty four students, with halls and rooms for public purposes. The plans and specifications of the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, architect of Boston, under the direction of the trustees, in consultation with President Roberts. The main building is 70 feet long, by 45 feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberian granite, and surrounded by a verandah eight feet wide, on an iron frame. We regard the opening of the new college as one of the most important events in the history of the young African Republic. The three talented professors (all colored men) are eminently qualified for their important duties. The President, Hon. J. J. Roberts, was for eight years President of the Republic. Rev. Alexander Crummell was educated at the University of Cambridge. His recent visit to this country will be remembered with pleasure by all who heard him. Rev. E. W. Blyden is the accomplished Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages. A fourth Professor is needed, of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. We regard it as a signal Providence that one well qualified to teach these branches is desirous to go to Liberia, willingly resigning an important post in Pennsylvania. A plan is on foot to secure a subscription of \$800 per annum for five years, to send out the needed professor. A generous Pennsylvanian, J. P. Crozer, Esq., has offered one-fourth of the entire amount, proposing to give one thousand dollars, or two hundred dollars per annum for five years. A friend in Vermont has offered to secure from that State another fourth. Will not some friend of education in New York do likewise? Any person willing to aid can furnish his name and the amount to the editor of the New York Observer. Who will respond?

Nobly did Professor Blyden exclaim, in his address at the opening of the Liberia College: "A few centuries ago, the name of Briton was despised by the Romans; and later still, the name of Englishman, which is now being carried down on such a tide of glory to distant eyes, was the object of the impetuous contempt of the proud Norman. Let us think of this, when our adversaries bring their names and their influence, and their arguments to bear against us. And when they prove their indignities, and fasten their disgraceful epithets upon us, let us take comfort in the thought that we are

now beginning to enjoy the means which their ancestors were obliged to possess, before they could rise from their obscure, ignoble, and ignorant condition."

May we not hope that some friend of Africa will furnish suitable volumes for the library of the Liberia College, and also send one or more copies of the New York Observer for the perusal of the students?

T. S. M.

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From the Boston Courier.

THE CAPACITY OF LIBERIA.

The leading editorial article in the *Courier* of August 25th, mentions Liberia as an available resort for such of our colored population as may need to seek a home in some other country than this. In view of the present and probable future condition of that unfortunate class of our population, perhaps some of your readers may wish to know more definitely what is the capacity of that country to receive them. I propose to furnish some facts which may aid in forming an estimate:

The sea-coast extends from the Sherbro river on the northwest, to the Rio Pedro on the southeast, about five hundred and twenty miles. Its extent inland varies from twenty or twenty-five miles in some places, to sixty miles in others. The average is about forty-five miles; so that the area is about 23,400 square miles, or 15,976,000 acres. These numbers are not supposed to be perfectly accurate, but are sufficiently so for the purposes of the present inquiry.

This land has all been bought and paid for; not because it was all wanted at present for settlement, but for the sake of possessing a continuous line of coast between the different settlements, and of having a jurisdiction over the whole, which would enable the Government of the Republic to exclude the slave trade. The last purchase for the sake of suppressing the slave trade was that of Gallinas and eighty or ninety miles of adjacent coast, for about ten thousand dollars. The last purchase for settlement was an interior tract of twenty miles square, or four hundred square miles, for about forty dollars in goods, as a matter of form to bind the bargain. The inhabitants understood that they would be allowed to remain on the land, become civilized, subject to the laws of the Republic and entitled to its protection, and to have lots of ten acres or less, each, as private property. Such has been the understood condition in all purchases. The natives understand that, by such sale of their country, they are gainers, independently of the price paid; and for this reason, any amount of territory inland may be obtained at a merely nominal expense. The native population of the territory already acquired are estimated at two or three hundred thousand.

If the population of the present territory were as dense as that of Massachusetts, it would number 2,956,350; if as dense as that of France, 3,931,200. It could furnish the necessities of life for a more dense population than either.

According to the very complete and accurate census of 1843, there were then, in four strictly agricultural settlements, twelve "farmers," owning in all, one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land, of which fifty-seven acres were under cultivation. Their families consisted of the twelve men, their twelve wives, and twenty-nine children—in all, fifty-three. No one cultivated half of the land he owned. Five of them owned twice as much as is ever allotted to a family of emigrants, and must have acquired half of it by purchase. One family of five, cultivated five acres; one of three, cultivated three acres; two of six each, five acres each; and one of six only three acres.

Their cultivated land must have supplied nearly all their food. Some families, from the beginning, have been clothed in part in cloth made in their own families, from cotton of their own raising; but the greater part of their clothing has been imported cloth. To procure this, and some foreign luxuries, these farmers must have sold a part of the produce of their farms, or earned the means of purchase by laboring for their neighbors. The facts concerning them indicate that an acre, well cultivated by the spade and hoe, and planted with yams and other tropical esculents, will yield the food necessary for the support of an inhabitant. But a very small part of the 15,976,000 acres is unfit for cultivation. Considering this, and how many may and must live by commerce, and by mechanical and professional employments, it does not seem extravagant to say that the present territory of the Republic could support in comfort, a population equal to the whole colored population of the United States, bond and free.

The same conclusion may be reached in another way. The largest allotment of land made gratuitously by the Colonization Society to a family of emigrants is ten acres. As there is a vast amount of public land in the market at one dollar an acre or less, enterprising emigrants, desirous to grow rich, soon increase their possessions by purchase, but no complaint has ever been made, that the gratuitous ten acre lot is insufficient to furnish a family with the necessities of life. Hundreds of families have found it sufficient to support them, and to furnish the means of purchasing more. Allowing 976,000 acres for waste land, which is an extravagant allowance, there remain 15,000,000 acres; that is, lots of ten acres each for 1,500,000 families; and these families, at four persons each, would amount to 6,000,000 inhabitants; more, by upwards of a million, than all the colored people in the United States and in Liberia.

Of course, prosperous farmers do not confine themselves to ten acres each; but the additional acres which they buy and cultivate, do not lose their power of producing food. Their produce feeds

the families of laborers, mechanics, merchants and professional men ; so that the capacity of the country for supporting life is not diminished.

We may safely conclude, therefore, that so far as the quantity and productiveness of land is concerned, that Republic is capable of receiving all colored people who may find it desirable to emigrate from the United States.

But, as only a small part of the land is under cultivation, its present surplus production of food is not sufficient to supply an unlimited number of additional consumers. How rapidly may immigrants arrive, without danger of famine? Some facts may throw light on this question.

In the summer of 1860, the Colonization Society, acting for the United States Government, landed 893 Africans, taken from slave ships, at the ports of Robertsport, Buchanan and Greenville, with food and means of purchasing food for their support. About the same time, 2,793 were landed at the single port of Monrovia, from four slave ships captured by war cruisers. Of course, they were landed without food, and without means of purchase; though, being landed by order of the United States, it was understood that the United States would, at some future time, pay what its Government should deem reasonable for the care of them. In all, 3,686 naked negroes, enfeebled and sickened by privation and suffering, were unexpectedly landed in about two months. They must be fed, clothed and cared for immediately, and it was done. For a few weeks, till supplies could be obtained from some distance, the price of a few articles of food rose in the immediate vicinity; but rice, the most important article, was abundant, and prices soon subsided to their usual level. Had notice to prepare for their arrival been given a few weeks previously, a supply of food of all kinds, sufficient for a much larger number, might have been on hand without inconvenience.

The Colonization Society furnishes such of its emigrants as demand it with lodgings and rations for six months after their arrival. The experience of forty years has shown that in these six months a family can, ordinarily, secure its allotment of land, erect a house on it equivalent to a log cabin in our western settlements, clear and plant a part of the land, and have a crop ready for eating, so as to no longer need rations. Those who go at their own expense, independently of the Society, can live on their own food in as short a time.

But how many new comers can at once find roofs to shelter them from sun and rain?

The Society has houses for the reception of emigrants, capable of receiving about 800, perhaps more. It is true that rather more than 800 recaptured Africans were once landed from a slave ship and placed in the single receptacle at Monrovia; but that was a crowding which nothing but an absolute necessity, such as then

existed, could justify, and nearly all of them were removed to other places in a few days. The building cannot probably accommodate more than two hundred. These buildings may be emptied, to make room for new-comers, if necessary, as fast as other shelter can be provided for their inmates. Buildings owned by private persons may accommodate many. As already stated, they did receive 3,686 recaptured Africans in a few weeks in 1860; but they could be provided for more easily than civilized families. The African equivalent of a log cabin may be built in a few days, at an expense of twenty-five dollars, and is expected to last five years. With a few weeks notice that they will be wanted, they may be ready at any time, in any number. No emigration made with deliberation and forethought need be restricted on this account.

It is obvious that every addition of a prosperous farmer, mechanic or merchant, increases the ability of the country to accommodate immigrants on their first arrival. Every civilization of a native African family—a work which is constantly going on—has the same effect.

No one supposes that the whole colored population of the United States will ever emigrate. It is said that a large part of them will always be needed here as laborers. If any of them who are free are needed, they will be induced to stay by offering them such terms in respect to wages and treatment, as will make it for their interest to stay. Many will remain here, because they are comfortably situated physically, and aspire to nothing more; and many, because they have not enterprise and energy enough to remove. Those will go, who see that they can improve their condition by going, and have sufficient force of character to act accordingly. How many such there will be, cannot be foreseen;—but it is evident that, so far as physical well-being is concerned, Liberia is capable of receiving the whole of them, and as fast as there is any probability of their wishing to go.

The only danger from a too rapid increase of population, is political. Their government is a representative Republic, like one of our States, except that it is an independent nation, and not associated with other States under a general government. Its offices are nearly all filled by men who were either born there, or who have spent their boyhood and manhood and received their education and acquired their political experience there, and who, therefore, know how to adapt our republican theory to their peculiar circumstances. The mass of the voters, too, have an African political education, which has hitherto enabled them to make remarkably judicious selections of men for office. Failures to choose the right men have occurred, but they have been few. A very great and very sudden increase of voters who have never learned anything about political duties in America, except by looking on and seeing how white men perform them, and who have learned nothing at all in Africa, might operate badly. Admiral Foote, in ad-

dress the Society at Washington last winter, after testifying, from his own personal acquaintance with them, to the general good character of the Liberians, said, that there were "some men among them who will rob hen-roosts, and intrigue for office." We know how such men can act here, on newly-made citizens of European birth. Too large a population, liable, from political inexperience, to be misled by such influences, might be an injury to the Republic. As many as the Republic can receive safely in this respect, it can receive with advantage to itself and to them. J. T.

Colonization Office, Boston, Aug. 29, 1863.

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[From Colonization Journal of August.]

Emigration to Liberia.

On the first day of November next the noble ship of seven hundred and twenty tons, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, built expressly for carrying passengers with great comfort, is to sail from Baltimore or New York for Liberia. By her every honest and respectable free colored man or family is offered a passage free of all expense, and his food found for him. The passage to Liberia is made ordinarily in thirty-five to forty days.

On arriving in Liberia, by the regulations of the Government, every one who will take the oath of citizenship may at once become a citizen and assume and enjoy all the rights of citizenship. He may vote, hold real estate, and every way possess under a free republican government every right which any man in the United States possesses here.

The country is well wooded, hilly, with abundant streams of pure water, and produces an ample return for the labor of the farmer. With such an opportunity, one would look to see the ship loaded with emigrants to her fullest capacity.

But in order to meet all fears, the Colonization Society offers to provide a home and support for the emigrants to Liberia for *six months* after their arrival, with *free passage* and *free support*, and *free farms* and *full citizenship* to offer the new comers. Liberia looks with wonder to see the poor colored man cling to the soil of America.

CATALOGUE OF THE GOVERNORS AND PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA.

In 1820.—Samuel Bacon, Agent U. S. G., died 1820. John P. Bankson, Assistant Agent U. S. G., died 1820. Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1820.

In 1821.—Ephriam Bacon, Agent U. S. G., returned 1821. J. B. Winn, Agent U. S. G., died 1821. Rev. Joseph B. Andrus, Agent Am. Col. Soc., died 1821. Christian Wiltberger, Assistant Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.

In 1822.—Dr. Eli Ayres, Agent Am. Col. Soc., returned 1822.

In 1822.—June 22d, Jehudi Ashmun sailed for Liberia on a commercial venture. Finding the colonists deserted by Ayres and Wiltberger and in danger, he volunteered to act as Governor and defended the place from destruction. In 1823 a commission was issued making him Governor, and he faithfully fulfilled his duties till 1828, when he returned and died. After Ashmun's departure, and until his successor arrived, the Colony of Liberia was under the care, first of Lot Cary, and secondly, after his unfortunate death, of Elijah Johnson—two true and trusted colonists.

In 1828.—November, Dr. Richard Randall was commissioned Governor. He died early in 1829.

In 1829.—Dr. Joseph Mechlin succeeded Dr. Randall, and held the office four years, till 1833.

In 1833.—October, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Governor. Returned, October, 1835.

In 1835.—October, Rev Ezekiel Skinner. Returned 1836.

In 1836.—Rev. A. D. Williams, a colonist, elected Vice-Governor by the people of Liberia, acted as Governor till the fall of 1839.

In 1839.—Thomas Buchanan, Governor, died 1841.

In 1841.—J. J. Roberts, Governor six years.

In 1847 Liberia was organized as a Sovereign State.

In 1847.—J. J. Roberts elected as President for two years.

In 1849. " re-elected " "

In 1851. " " " "

In 1853. " " " "

In 1855.—S. A. Benson elected " "

In 1857. " re-elected " "

In 1859. " " " "

In 1861. " " " "

In 1863.—D. B. Warner elected " "

PRESIDENT BENSON.

PRESIDENT BENSON made an official visit to Robertsport, at Cape Mount, leaving Monrovia April 11th, arriving 13th, and returning on the 20th.

The president was received with great respect, in memory of his previous successful and laborious efforts to quiet the native wars in that region.

An address was made by Mr. Anderson; the ladies gave him a great tea-party; the native chief, Verney, and his headmen, and Marmora Kondakia and other chiefs, had interviews with the President, and satisfactory arrangements were made for surveying sugar farms above the lake.

On his arrival at Monrovia he found H. B. M.'s ship *Philomel* in harbor, having brought down a Commissioner, Commander L. Wildman, Major Rokely, and S. W. Jones, to determine the northwestern

boundary of the Republic. To meet them, Ex-President J. J. Roberts and Secretary of State J. N. Lewis were appointed Commissioners of Liberia, and consultations were held from April 25th to May 6th, at which dates they had not concluded their deliberations.

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LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

Letter from Jessie Sharp.

SHARPSVILLE, N. Y. SETTLEMENT,

St. Paul's River, Liberia, May, 1863.

Mr. C. SWAN: *Hon. Sir*:—I received your letter by Greyhound, dated February 28, 1863, also the paper of sorghum cane-seed, for which I feel very grateful to you. It came at a good time, when I was planting cane. I have planted, it and will report to you concerning it next February or March. We need something here for our cattle to subsist on, for we have nothing more than common grass for them, though we feed them with cassada, which I do not think is good for them. At the agricultural fair of December, 1862, some excellent articles, the production of the soil, and also some new inventions of machinery were exhibited, and I do not know why no notice of it appeared in the *Herald*.

I am trying to remit funds to purchase a steam-engine to attach to my sugar mill, and if I succeed in getting it I shall increase my crop of cane. About one-half of my crop is molasses, which I cannot sell here, and hence the profit of my sugar-farm is not enough to give me a fair support. I would ship it to New York, but the loss by fermentation and the expenses are so great that it will not pay.

I commenced grinding my sugar-cane crop the 5th day of January, and finished on the 25th April. I made thirty thousand pounds of sugar, and in so doing broke down sixteen oxen, which cost me two hundred and seventy dollars. I have sold here twenty thousand pounds at five and a half to seven cents for our paper currency.

The following is a list of our coffee and sugar farms in the places, going up the St. Paul's river on the northwest side and down on the southeast side:

AT VIRGINIA.

Names.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
Mrs. M. M. Jordan.....	3	—
Mrs. Dangerfield	—	4,000
Charles Starks.....	—	1,000
Robert R. Johnson.....	2½	—
John W. Roberts.....	—	1,000
A. Blackledge.....	—	10,000
Mr. Haws.....	—	1,000

AT KENTUCKY.

Hon. A. H. Russell	5	6,000
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Names.	Acres cane.	Coffee trees.
Dr. J. M. Moore.....	8	—
G. W. More.....	5	—
McMurtry.....	2	1,000
Rev. H. W. Erskine....	8	—
A. B. Hooper.....	—	many
Mr. Bush.....	—	3,000
Mrs. T. Outland.....	2	2,000
Mrs. Mimy Young.....	—	2,000
Henry Ricks.....	3	—

AT NEW YORK SETTLEMENT.

D. J. Beams.....	4½	—
Dr. J. H. Roberts.....	2	—
Mr. Killren.....	4½	—
Mr. David.....	2½	500
D. J. Beams, and Dr. Laing.....	5	—
Jesse Sharp....	15	—
“.....	6	—
Mr. Decasey.....	3	600
S. W. Anderson.....	26-14	—
L. Lloy.....	25-3	—
J. Campbell.....	3	—
Mrs. Gray.....	6	200

AT MILLSBURGH

Are numerous small parcels of cane from one-quarter to one and three-quarters acres each.

AT HARRISBURG.

Simon Harrison.....	—	500
F. A. Mellville.....	2	—

AT WHITE PLAINS.

A. Washington.....	7	—
Mr. Howland.....	8	—
Mr. R. G. Brown.....	5	—
Mr. Roe.....	7	—

AT LOUISIANA.

Messrs. Cooper.....	35	—
A. W. Dennis.....	2	—
Mr. Simpson.....	2	—

Total...	209	32,800
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At Caldwell, as at Millsburg and all through Monrovia, are small parcels of coffee trees and patches of sugar cane not included above.

Our good cane land will produce 3000 lbs. sugar and 190 gallons molasses per acre the first and second year. Many of the farms have small patches of cocoa.

Considerable cotton was planted on many of the farms last year, but none has given a favorable report except Mr. Gabriel Moore.

Allow me to say the number of acres and trees above given are estimates from observation and information.

Our breadstuffs consist of corn, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, edoes, cassava plantains, etc., etc., etc.,

Yours,

JESSE SHARP.

Extracts from Letters.

MONROVIA, *June 4th*, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—The sugar crops on the old St. Paul's are being turned off with satisfaction to the producers of them. Coffee is increasing rapidly in quantity in this country. The "Seth" is again in the river, being again, I learn, out of order. The College is going on finely.

MONROVIA, *June 10th*, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I ship to you by the Greyhound, Captain Alexander, twenty-four barrels and one cask of brown sugar. The sugar is not as good as I would like to have shipped, but the brightest I have sold off. I would have shipped more, but have not got barrels enough.

I have now planted at least twenty-one acres, the principal part of which will yield 3000 pounds to the acre. Please send me a steam engine for my sugar mill, and connecting machinery, as soon as possible. I want it out here by the first of November.

The last year I hired one of the mills that was bought by the Government, and in turn hired out mine, which was too small for my use. I worked the mill with three yoke of oxen at a time. I wanted to come to New York to purchase a mill, etc., but Captain Alexander was sick and sailed before I was ready. I intended then to ship a few tons of sugar, but have decided to ship it in another direction, as it might not pay at three cents per pound duty.

June 9th.—I wrote to you fully the last mail in regard to the Seth Grosvenor. She is said to be in pretty good condition, and is now being painted up to be sent to Sierre Leone or elsewhere, to find sale. I wish to have her in as good condition as possible, before sending her and I must say that Dr. Dunbar seems willing to do all he can. She may have to make one more trip down for the mail before she goes to S. Leone, but on this I am not decided.

July 6th.—We are momentarily expecting the Stevens, and the

Seth Grosvenor will proceed up to S. Leone in two or three days after her arrival, to find sale.

The Superintendent at Bassa reports the completion of the Receptacle; the one on the Careysburg road in Messurado county is completed, with very small exceptions, and that at Sinoe county is progressing very finely.

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[Colonization Herald, August.]

COMMUNICATIONS FROM LIBERIA.

The following communications contain items showing unusual prosperity and happiness in Liberia, and demonstrate that Republic to be the true home of the colored people. Ex-President Roberts has resided at Monrovia since a youth. Mr. Hanson is the United States Commercial Agent to that country, and has been there for several months. Mr. Deputie formerly worked at an iron furnace near Hollidaysburg, and is an emigrant of ten years' standing:

FROM EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

MONROVIA, *February 20, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: I am glad to be able to inform you that at last we have succeeded in opening Liberia College for the admission of students. The first term commenced on the 2d instant. Seven young men of respectable literary attainments were admitted, and several others are expected to enter in the course of a few weeks. I do hope that the friends of Liberia in the United States will aid in sustaining Liberia College. I know of nothing more important or necessary to the ultimate success of Liberia than a proper education of the people.

You will observe by the Liberia Herald that we are just entering upon another presidential campaign, and, at present, but little else is talked of here. The candidates are Hon. D. B. Warner, of Monrovia, and Judge Drayton, of Cape Palmas. The friends of each express themselves quite sanguine as to the election of their nominee, and possibly the contest may be close, but, as far as one can judge in such matters—always uncertain—Mr. Warner seems to be the favorite. I think he will be elected.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

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FROM CONSUL HANSON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

MONROVIA, *February 18, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to the question which you propound touching emigration to Liberia, I feel free to say that I will most cheerfully aid in any measures which may direct attention to this point. It is my firm conviction that, ere long, that will be the only place to which our Government will be disposed to look as the home of the multitudes who are emerging from the house of bondage.

A new era is dawning upon Liberia. . An impetus has been given to her agricultural pursuits by the visit, labors, and plans for future operations of Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia. which will be permanent in its influence and exceedingly profitable in its results. Anything that can be said or done by me to promote and establish this prosperity will be contributed with cheerful alacrity. Be assured that I shall spare no effort that promises good to our commercial interests, or to advance the welfare of this Republic.

Yours, very truly,

ABRAHAM HANSON.

FROM MR. DEPUTIE.

CARYSBURG, *February 11, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that I have been successful in making iron. I have a specimen to send to you, but the short notice of the sailing of the packet Stephens prevents me from forwarding it. It shall go by the first opportunity. Iron can be made as cheap here as in America.

Carysburg is improving. The farming operations are increasing. The health of the place is good. Peace reigns among the natives. I am happy to inform you that a number of the Congoes have embraced religion.

My family enjoy good health. My own health is as good as it was in the States. I can work as hard at the manufacturing of iron here as I did in Pennsylvania.

Yours truly,

CHARLES DEPUTIE.

LETTERS FROM MR. GLASGOW.

We have been furnished with the following letters, written by an intelligent black man who emigrated nearly four years ago from Chester county, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of this Society :

MONROVIA, *November 3, 1862.*

JESSE E. GLASGOW—*Dear Brother*: I write you to inform you that we are all well, thanks be to God for his goodness to us! I can truly say that I never enjoyed better health in all my life. I hope that you and your family are enjoying the same good health we are. We can truly tell you that the Lord has blessed us both spiritually and temporally. Dear brother, I often-times wish that you were here enjoying the same liberty and privileges that I enjoy. There are many privileges here for the colored people that they can never get in your country. I wish that you and all of my relatives were participating in them. I am sorry to hear of the great calamity that is in the United States, at this time, on account of my own color; but, on the other hand, rejoice because you all have had the same opportunity that I had, as I now enjoy both spiritual and temporal blessings such as the colored people cannot in America.

NEW PROVIDENCE, LIBERIA,

February 15, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: With pleasure I take my pen in hand to let you know that we are all in a good state of health. I have just commenced operations on my farm at Harrisburg. I have one hundred thousand bricks to make, and to put up the buildings when they are made. There will be more than fifty new brick buildings go up on the St. Paul's river this season. Liberia is on the upward. I believe that God is in the work. If my son Samuel was here, as good a workman as he is, he could make a first rate living, setting and burning bricks alone.

On the 2d instant a Dutch man-of-war came into the port of Monrovia and saluted our flag, which was returned. We have entered into commercial treaties with several Powers, thus showing that Liberia ranks with the nations of the world. Our Legislature adjourned on last Thursday, after a session of six weeks. I exhibited a coffee huller to the members, and have applied for a patent for it. It is my own invention. I have sent to Baltimore my patterns to have castings made to the extent of several hundred dollars' worth.

Dear brother, I thank God for his goodness to me. I left my home yesterday morning at sunrise, and before the sun set to-day I made thirteen dollars with my own trowel and with my own hands. Rev. James R. Amos and family are all well. The two young men that came out with him have both had the fever, and are about again. They are pleased with their new homes.

Your affectionate brother,

S. C. GLASGOW.

[From the Washington Morning Chronicle.]

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American Baptist Missionary Convention, now holding its twenty-third annual session with the First Colored Baptist Church, appointed a committee to wait on the President to ask of him what protection missionaries might have on Southern soil, &c. The committee having waited on the President, reported to the Convention as follows:

Your committee, in compliance with your wishes, have waited on the President of the United States, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The chairman of the committee (Rev. Leonard A. Grimes) introduced the committee, who were cordially received by the President. The chairman stated the object of the visit in the following words:

Mr. President: We, the committee appointed by the American Baptist Missionary Convention, now in session with the First Colored Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., desires to know what protection we might have from you toward sending missionaries on Southern soil to promulgate the Gospel of Christ within the lines of the military forces of the United States.

The President then made some interesting remarks, after which he presented the chairman with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

To-day I am called upon by a committee of colored ministers of the Gospel, who express a wish to go within our military lines and minister to their brethren there. The object is a worthy one, and I shall be glad for all facilities to be afforded them which may not be inconsistent with or a hindrance to our military operations.

A. LINCOLN.

COMMITTEE.

Leonard A. Grimes, Boston, Massachusetts.
Sampson White, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Samuel Madden, Washington.
Edmund Kelly, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
Noah Davis, Baltimore, Maryland.
William Williams, Baltimore, Maryland.
William E. Walker, Trenton, New Jersey.
Albert Boulden, Washington.
William J. Walker, Fredericksburg.
Collin Williams, Georgetown, District of Columbia.
Daniel G. Muse, Washington.
A. W. Winkfield, Washington.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AMONG THE CHEROKEES.—The Cherokee Legislature, at its late session, revoked the ordinance of secession and the treaty with the rebel Government, passed by a former Legislature. An act was passed deposing from office all Cherokees disloyal to the Government of the United States, and declaring them forever thereafter incompetent to hold any office. A resolution was passed asking the President to extend to the Nation the offer of compensated emancipation. At the same time a bill became a law unconditionally abolishing slavery. It is understood that another law was passed declaring all persons born in the Cherokee Territory citizens of the Nation. This, of course, includes persons of African descent as well as whites.

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which has recently held its first anniversary, reports that, "The success of this first year's experiment, while not equaling the hopes of the most sanguine, has been such as greatly to cheer us and to encourage us to perseverance, and to redouble our efforts. There are over three thousand under instruction at Port Royal and the Islands on the coast, many of whom show great proficiency. Fifteen thousand acres were planted in cotton and other crops, while each family of laborers cultivated, in addition, its own patch of corn and vegetables. Large crops of corn, peas, &c, have been raised, sufficient to feed the laborers until the next harvest. Total receipts of cotton and other merchandise from Port Royal, South Carolina, from February, 1862, to January, 1863, \$726,984 10; Total disbursements, \$304,664 68. They have received 91,834 garments, large donations of provisions and other merchandise, and \$6,089 in cash.

"One paramount object of the Association, as expressed in the resolutions

adopted at the initiatory meeting, is to render the freed people who may come within their sphere, so far as possible, self-reliant, self-supporting members of society, and with this view they wish to discourage the distribution of supplies as free gifts. The Association proposed to furnish one cabin on each plantation, with a window, a small pine table, a tin wash-bowl, soap, towels, bed clothes, and a small looking glass, to serve as a model for others, to excite the ambition and increase the wants of all. The Association has under consideration the establishment of a retail store at Beaufort, South Carolina.'

DEATH OF DR. HENRY STENDNER.—Another adventurous traveler has lost his life in exploring the wilds of Africa. Dr. Henry Stendner, who had been for two years past in Ethiopia, has recently died there, in an obscure village. He was attended in his last moments by Baron de Heuguin, his fellow traveler. Dr. Stendner had just completed his researches in the country extending from the Red Sea to the extremity of the Eastern Soudan, and was about to start on another exploring expedition when he was taken ill.

WEST-AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The advancement of Christian civilization in Western Africa is marked by progress in the Press. Besides the "LIBERIA HERALD" and "CAVALLA MESSENGER," published, the first at Cape Messurado and the other at Cape Palmas, we have "THE ANGLO-AFRICAN," from Lagos, commenced June, 1863, and "THE EARLY DAWN," from Shebora, now in its 3d volume. These last evidently exist under the impulse of our American habits of diffusing intelligence. They cannot fail to do much to bring to the knowledge of the world the variety and immensity of the resources of Africa, and thus stimulate to increased efforts for her more rapid elevation.

A letter has been received from Rev. Dr. Krapf, dated Korntal, relating the results of his recent visit to the scene of his former mission labors on the east African coast. He met with his former colleague, Rev. J. Rebmann, still faithfully laboring at Kisuludini, with a few additional candidates for baptism, though sorely in need of another helper in his lonely missionary outpost. The Wanika tribes appear to be more promising than in former years. "We might have employed," writes Dr. Krapf, "hundreds and thousands of Wanika in manual labor, for they came from all quarters, even from the neighboring tribes, in quest of work."

Rev. Mr. Jones lately returned from a missionary tour through Babo on the coast, and Plabo to the mouth of the Taboo river, where our missionary station is located. Mr. Minor and family were well. A serious difficulty however, has again arisen between the towns near the station and their neighbors, the latter on some pretext having captured seven women belonging to the former.

Agriculture, we are happy to see, is daily increasing at Cape Palmas. Not only are all vacant town lots being cultivated, but we noticed in the vicinity

of Mount Vaughan several large clearings indicative of farming on a more extensive scale. If all the beautiful hills in the colony, so well adapted to its growth, were covered with coffee trees, what a goodly and profitable sight would it be.

AN OPPORTUNE PROPOSAL.

The Committee on the proposed engagement of Professor Martin H. Freeman as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College respectfully report :

That they deem it very desirable that Mr. Freeman's experience and services should be secured in furtherance of the educational interests of the young African Republic, but that the present condition of affairs forbid a *general* effort either to endow permanently a professorship or to support for a series of years a professor in the College at Monrovia.

Your Committee have, therefore, authorized Mr. Coppinger to *specially* invite contributions of \$1,000, payable at once, or in sums of \$200 per annum, so as to raise \$4,000 to pay Professor Freeman's salary for five years. Our zealous President, John P. Crozer, Esq., has kindly subscribed \$1,000, and it is hoped that among the friends of the colored race in Pennsylvania there will be found three or six persons who are willing and able to perfect this movement.

Respectfully submitted.

L. P. GEBHARD,
G. W. FAHNESTOCK, } *Committee.*
D. L. COLLIER,

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1863.

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DEATH OF A COLORED LICENTIATE.—The New York Observer of the 1st of October, mentions the decease, while supplying the pulpit of the Siloam N. J. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, of a late student of the Ashmun Institute, Oxford, Penn., John W. Holm, and at the request of his former fellow students records the following resolutions :—

Resolved, 1. That while we deeply lament the decease of one so dear, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who gave and hath taken away.

Resolved, 2. That we ever emulate his unvarying diligence in the prosecution of his studies, wide-spread philanthropy, and his earnest efforts, as a licentiate, to preach the Gospel of Christ.

Resolved, 3. That we cherish his noble self-denial in leaving the home of his adoption,—Liberia,—and repairing to this country to prepare himself for exhibiting the lamp of life to the benighted.

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his kind patron, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.; of New York, and that they be published in the Presbyterian, New York Observer, Christian Recorder, and Lyceum Observer.

PLATO P. HEDGES;
JAMES A. CHRESFIELD, } *Committee.*
WILLIAM H. MORRIS;

ALEXANDER HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING.—The Home Foreign Record for this month, states:

A fine site has been obtained for this building near Harrisburg. Considerable progress has been made in preparing materials for it—bricks and carpenter work, under the charge of Mr. James R. Amos, who hoped to build the house as soon as the rainy season ends.

THE FINLEY SETTLEMENT.—Many friends of this settlement will read with pleasure the letter published in the last Col. Herald, from Anthony W. Gardiner, Superintendent of the Gov. Department, Liberia, dated at Buchanan, (Grand Bassa, July 27, 1863,) in which he represents the Liberian authorities as having made fine progress with this settlement and the road thereto, and the people very desirous for the reception of emigrants. Says Mr. Gardiner: "The Receptacle at Finley is completed, and may be occupied by any reasonable number. It is a two story building, erected upon a rock basement seven feet high, for storage—65 feet long and 36 feet wide, situated upon Ghees Mountain, near the spot which Mr. Seys selected. The road is open nine and a quarter miles, and thirty feet wide, from St. John's river to the mountain, grubbed and cleaned of every obstruction, and when the bridges are finished (which they soon will be,) ox carts may be employed with advantage. The mountain region is certainly very healthy. Many of our volunteers while there enjoy the very best of health. The water is pure, the air is balmy, there are no swamps in that vicinity to create the deadly miasma, but hill and dale intersected by perennial springs and streams." Emigrants are much required to settle this, and many other inviting districts of Liberia. Mr. Gardiner thinks "Finley, as an inland settlement, from its location, will have superior commercial advantages to any town in the county of Bassa; the trade north and east of it must pass through Finley."

LIBERIAN VESSEL, the John Philbrick, is announced as having arrived at New York, from Liberia, with forty thousand gallons of Palm oil, twenty tons of sugar, and two thousand pounds of Coffee. The cargo is owned by Mr. C. L. DeRaudamie, a colored merchant of Bassa Cove, Liberia. This vessel is intended to continue in the trade, and to sail under the Liberian Flag.

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RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1863.

MAINE.		Hon. Nathan Nye, Rufus Soule, Esq., \$5 each. Dr.	
Portland—Mrs. J. W. Ellingwood.....	10 00	E. A. Hyde, Charles Bliss, Esq., \$2 each.....	34 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$103.08:)			
Freeport—Mrs. Sarah Ann Hobart, \$20, which, and previous, constitute Caleb Hobart Hyde a life member.		Gorham—Hon. Josiah Pierce, \$5. Hon. Toppan Robie, \$3.....	8 00

<i>Yarmouth</i> —S. C. Blanchard, Esq., \$3, P. G. Blanchard, B. Freeman, Esq., \$2 each. Samuel Fogg, Mrs. B. P. True, Mrs. Dorcas P. Blanchard, \$1 each. A friend, 50c., \$10 50, which, and previous, constitute Rev. John Q. Bittinger a life member.....	10 50	<i>Waterbury</i> —S. M. Buckingham, \$20. Dea. A. Benedict, \$10. Mrs. Sarah A. Scovill, \$7. Wm. Brown, Dr. Jas Brown, Dr. Fish, E. Leavenworth, Miss Susan Bronson, each \$5. W. R. Hitchcock, \$3. Mrs. Dr. Ives, Mrs. Ed. S. Clark, Rev. Dr. Clark, each \$2...	71 00
<i>Ellsworth</i> —Cong Ch. and Society.....	23 58	<i>Stratford</i> —Miss Mary Bronson, \$5. L. H. Russell, \$3	8 00
<i>Bucksport</i> —Franklin Spofford, Henry Darling, \$5 each. John N. Swazey, \$2.	12 00	<i>Norwich</i> —L. W. Carroll, \$3. Dr. Eaton, John P. Barslow, each \$1.....	5 00
<i>Belfast</i> —Hiram O. Alden, Esq., 5 00	5 00	<i>New London</i> —Mrs. J. S. Richards, \$3. Jas. A. Smith, Dr. Manwaring, each \$1...	5 00
<i>Portland</i> —A friend.....	10 00		
	113 08		226 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$13:)	
<i>North Charlestown</i> —Horace Metcalf.....	5 00
<i>Keene</i> —Josiah Colony, \$5. Dr. Daniel Adams, \$2. Mrs. S. B. Newcomb, \$1...	8 00
	13 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Newburyport</i> —"Ladies' Col. Soc. of Newburyport, their annual offering, per Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treas'r...	25 50
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CONNECTICUT.

<i>Moul Carmel</i> —L. B. Horton.....	1 50
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$226:)	
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Eben Fairchild, Frederick Wood, each \$25. Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Mrs. Ira Sherman, Wm. D Bishop, each \$10. Mrs. Ellen Porter, Mrs. A. Bishop, J. C. Loomis, H. Lyon, S. H. Wales, Mrs. C. Simmons, N. Wheeler, each \$5. Mrs. Dr. Adams, D. W. Thompson, S. C. Spooner, S. J. Patterson, each \$3. Rev. J. M. Willey, Misses Ward, George Sterling, ea. \$2. R. B. Lacey, L. Sterling, N. Beardsley, E. Birdsey, each \$1.....	137 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. S. Burch, 3d and last payment of \$20 for the education of a young Liberian for the ministry, to bear the name of her late husband Rev. Robert Burch..	20 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous	128 17
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MINNESOTA.

<i>Red Wing</i> —Collections taken up in Red Wing, Featherstone, and Spring Creek Societies by Rev. P. Ackers.....	20 00
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FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

<i>Peterborough</i> —Reuben Washburn, 2 years, from Sept., 1863.....	2 00
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VERMONT— <i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman, for 1863 and 1864.	2 00
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CONNECTICUT— <i>Mt. Carmel</i> —L. B. Horton, July, 1863, to Dec., 1864.....	1 50
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MARYLAND— <i>Annapolis</i> —Wm. Bishop, 1 year, commencing May, 1863	1 00
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Total Repository.....	6 50
Donations.....	419 08
Miscellaneous	128 17
Aggregate.....	553 75

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.] WASHINGTON, NOV., 1863. [No. 11.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Towards the close of an able speech made by Earl Russell at Blairgowrie, Scotland, September 26, on the Foreign Policy of England, alluding to the present civil war in this country, among other things, his lordship said :

“Gentlemen, it is a great subject ; it affects the people of this part of the world and of America ; it affects the future stage of civilization ; it affects the well-being of the black race, whom it was the crime of our ancestors to introduce to America, and who, if these matters end well, will be, as I believe they are fitted to be, peaceable and intelligent members of a free country, [cheers,] on behalf of whose welfare we have been ready to make great efforts and to sacrifice much.”

England has indeed done much for the black race, and since Granville Sharp and his associates planted the colony of Sierre Leone, and the British government abolished the slave trade, her influence upon Africa has been to civilize and to bless. Her present sense of justice may do much to repair her former wrong, and coalescing with that, cherished in the mind of this country toward an exiled race, a large and long neglected quarter of the earth will feel its reviving and renovating power. What a combination of the highest motives that ever moved the soul should stimulate our colored population to the civilization of Africa, and the establishment on her shore of inviting homes for their widely dispersed race. Let

Christian nations exert their influence for this, and a great work of future benevolence will be accomplished for mankind. This opinion, cherished for years, we are not without hopes will yet be realized. Events are now urging this subject upon the attention of Government, and we trust that, as among the greatest which ever occupied the thoughts of men, it will be duly considered by the President, the Nation, and Congress.

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[From the Christian Mirror, Sep., 20.]

Hope for the Negro.

Professor Freeman, who has been for some years a teacher in mathematics in Avery College, Alleghany, Pennsylvania, but who has been elected to a professorship in the College of Liberia, in an address in Portland, expressed some very judicious views on the subject of colonization. His thoughts are well adapted to affect the minds of his brethren, and we commend them to the attention of all persons of color who may be disposed to consider their own interests, or the prosperity and glory of the African race. Mere emancipation is not, in Mr. Freeman's view, the only good for which the black man sighs, or which is necessary to his happiness. It is not enough that he "should pass from a state of servitude to the individual, to one of bondage to society."

But there is another solution of this vexed question submitted to the American people, which though long reproached as unchristian in its inception, inadequate in its progress, and impossible in its aim, has steadily developed the wise and christian policy of its origin, and the utility of its workings, and the complete practicability of its plans. The Colonizationists said in effect—True, the Negro is a man, capable we believe of developing all the elements of his latent and long obscured manhood, but he needs for this development a fair field, an equal chance and a free fight. These we are satisfied the prejudices of race, the competitions of labor and the rivalry of a superior wealth and civilization will not accord to him here, at least for a long time, if ever. It is proposed then that the Negro be placed beyond this prejudice—where as the weaker class, he will not be depressed and overshadowed by the stronger—he removed to the home of his ancestors, where he may not only elevate himself, but assist in putting a stop to the slave trade, establish a nationality, and labor for the civilization and christianization of Africa.

Such is the solution the Colonization scheme offers to the great question of our time, "What shall be done with the Negro?" In view of its practical workings in the past and present, and its ulti-

mate aims in the future, it is the best that has yet been devised. The best, because best calculated to promote the highest interest of both races—the best for the negro both in this country and in Africa—the best for the ends of philanthropy and religion everywhere. Colonization embraces the entire future of the colored race. We need not quarrel with those who labor for the elevation of the negro here, for though we may think that what they propose to do for him here could be done much quicker and better in Africa, yet we are well assured that just as soon as they lift him up to the full consciousness of his rights and duties as a man, and to the dignity of perfect manhood, just so soon will he turn his footsteps to the land of his ancestors, where these rights can be acknowledged, these duties discharged, and that manhood appreciated.

The negroes of the United States do not include all the negroes in the world—not all even that are to be found on this continent—and but a small fraction of the millions in their native land. Hence colonization might put in a well founded claim to pre-eminence as embracing a wide field of labor, and diffusing a more widely extended benevolence. More than 20,000 native Africans are to-day living in improved social and civil conditions under the protection of the Liberian Government. The traffic in slaves has been broken up along high seven hundred miles of coast, and participation in it has been interdicted to the chiefs and kings of some forty or fifty native tribes. The ultimate purpose of African colonization embraces the development, civilization, and christianization of the entire continent. Already has the English language been introduced to such a degree, that there is scarcely a village between the Gambia river and the Gaboon, a distance of 2,000 miles, where the traveller would not be saluted by a native in the English tongue. Along this whole extent the Gospel is preached, and the slave trade nearly abolished! The language has been written in twenty-five dialects; there are 100 churches, 200 schools, and over 16,000 children attending them, while the Gospel is preached to over *five millions* of Africans. Half a million more negroes are to-day being benefited by colonization and missionary enterprise in Africa than there are in this country. If then so much has been done for Africa and her people by colonization in the brief space of forty years, what may we not hope to accomplish in the future? Liberia has already assimilated more than 20,000 natives to civilized and christian habits, received into the bosom of the State 5,000 captives, rescued from cruel slavers and holds under control nearly half a million of heathen, to whom participation in the slave-trade is completely interdicted."

There were commercial considerations offered and many valuable statistics furnished by Mr. Freeman, for which we have not room. He closed his address, of which the above is only an abstract—with these words—"Allow me to make the assertion that the Colonization scheme affords the best field of labor to those who desire the greatest

good of the Negro race; that it is the most comprehensive in its aims, the most practical in its operations, and the most beneficial in its results. And therefore, as a son of Africa deeply interested in the welfare of a race which of all others may be called the suffering race, I venture to ask your hearty co-operation with this Society and a zealous, affectionate interest in Africa and the Negro race. If as philanthropists you grieve over the wrongs inflicted on Africa and her children, if, as christians your spiritual sensibilities are affected at the darkness and the sin which still prevails within her borders; if you anxiously desire the spread of the gospel through all her quarters; if you wish to provide a city of refuge whither the oppressed and suffering Negro may flee from the thralldom of the nations and where he may stand up erect, blessed with the liberty wherewith the Gospel makes men free; then I say that by participating in the labors and sharing the burdens of this Society, you are privileged, in the Divine Providence, to realize to a measurable degree all your desires, and be a co-worker with God in hastening the day when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God."

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(Colonization Herald, of October.)

A late Tribute to Bishop Burns, of Liberia.

The following brief discourse is from the pen of a colored Episcopal minister, who is dedicating his endeavors to the cause of the Gospel in Hayti. He justly appreciates the devoted labors of his brother in the Methodist Church in Liberia, and their signal success. It is gratifying to observe the ties of affection which invite kindred hearts, widely separated in the kingdom of our common Lord, and which must ultimately create a union in the church universal, and among all nations.

A sermon by the Rev. James Theodore Holly, Missionary of the Episcopal Church to Hayti, preached before Trinity Congregation, Port au Prince, July 26, 1863.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—Numbers xxxiii. 10.

Behold in this exclamation, my Christian hearers, the enraptured wish, nay, I may say the *envy* that even a wicked man expressed, in beholding afar off in prophetic vision, the peaceful end of a truly good man! Balaam, that wicked-hearted prophet—the Simon Magus of the Hebrew dispensation, who, like this latter personage in the apostolic age, was willing to buy and sell spiritual gifts for the sake of gain—was led to make this exclamation, after he had tried in vain to curse Israel from the high places of Baal, but found that there was no divination against him whom God keeps as the apple of His eye, and holds in the hollow of His Almighty hand. The false prophet was made to see that all such live in security amidst every

adversity, and finally pass from this life in the peace of God and the hope of a blissful immortality to the bosom of Jesus. Thank God, that not only is virtue its own reward, and vice its own punishment, but that vice is always compelled to render tribute to virtue, by confessing out of its own guilty lips the praise of real goodness, which it hath not itself, whenever this virtue is manifested in others. Thank God, that however truth may be crushed to earth in any given age or place in the world, and falsehood rampant over its prostrate form; yet the eternal decrees of God, foreordained before the "morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy," have left us in no doubt in reference to the final and complete triumph of righteousness; for

"Truth crushed to earth shall arise again—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

And even during the long ages of seeming triumph, in which error has held its midnight debauch over our globe, it has been forced, nevertheless, to say, with a guilty prophet, of him whom it would curse because of his envied purity: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!" and at other times to cry out in consternation and alarm, by the voice of devils: "Saying, let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth! Art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art: the Holy One of God." (Mark i. 24.) Thank God, I say again, this is the tribute that vice must ever pay to virtue!

If, then, it is a fixed decree of God, that even the wicked shall have the just in everlasting remembrance, as the continual terror of their own unhappy fate, by the contrast thus vividly brought before and kept in their minds, how much more in consonance with God's eternal purposes of righteousness must it be, that the good should remember the holy deeds of the sainted dead, in order to console them under every adversity in this life; and to stimulate them to run ever onward and upward in the pathway to glory in that life which is to come!

Hence we are taught by the Church each time that we come to the commemoration of Christ's sacrificial oblation of himself, once offered, around the table of the Lord's Supper, to "Bless His holy name for all his servants *departed this life* in His faith and fear; beseeching Him to give us grace so to follow their *good examples*, that with them we may be partakers of His heavenly kingdom."

In the spirit of this prayer I come to speak to you to-day of the virtues of the Rev. Francis Burns, a missionary of the Cross of Christ in Africa, who fulfilled the vocation of a Methodist Bishop or Superintendent of the missions of that religious denomination in the Republic of Liberia; and who departed this life in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and United States of America, in April last, soon after his arrival in that city, in ill-health, for a temporary

respite, from the field of his missionary charge and labors in Africa.

And here, let me say, my Christian hearers, that it is with the utmost diffidence that I permit myself to indulge in a funeral panegyric. This diffidence on my part arises out of the following reasons :

1. The fondness of relatives and friends, or the interest of sect or party, nation or race, are almost sure to have some undue influence in painting in exaggerated colors the character of the deceased. And *secondly*, the extreme perversion that such influences has caused the commemoration of the dead to assume. Hence, anything that might possibly warp the pulpit from truth or rectitude to the baser interest of clan, sect or party, need always to be approached with the utmost diffidence by the preacher jealous for the truth as it is in Jesus.

But in the case of the illustrious deceased, of whom I am about to speak in this place, I thank God there are no such melancholy considerations to be feared. There are no fond friends or relatives around me here, using their too partial influence over me, in order to give a high and undue coloring to the virtues of this dear departed one. Neither am I connected with the deceased by the peculiar sectarian ties of the same religious denomination. Nor have I ever been in the interest of that party or Society which led him to seek the peculiar destiny of his race on the Western shores of Africa. On the contrary, I have rather chosen to become a citizen of quite a different nation from that where the adopted citizenship of the illustrious deceased Bishop is enregistered.

There remains, however, one peculiar tie between us, viz : that of having mutually sprung from the same peculiar branch of the human race—a race whose suffering is well calculated to elicit strong sympathy and partiality in all that I might say of such a brilliant star that has illustrated its destiny. But even this partial, but in good part excusable sympathy, I entirely waive and set aside in presence of Him who is no respecter of persons, and in whom there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian or Scythian, bond or free, male or female, but who are all one in Christ Jesus. Col. iii. 11. While I hold the sacred character of the minister of God, and speak as his oracle from the sanctuary, I must not recognize anything less than the common fatherhood of God, and the universal brotherhood of man.

I am confined to the general and more elevated facts in the life of the deceased, which are matters of public record, in now proceeding to pronounce his panegyric.

I. First, then, in the catalogue of his virtues let me say, *that he was a messenger who had the everlasting Gospel to preach*. The illustrious deceased was one of those ministers of the last prophetic time of our dispensation, whom St. John has represented in his apocalyptic visions, under various symbols of an angel having a message to proclaim to the inhabitants of the earth after the sixth trumpet has sounded in the history of the Christian church. Rev. x. The

first symbol given of the missionary preacher thereafter, is that of an angel standing with the right foot on the sea, and the left on the land, holding an open book in one hand, and lifting the other up to heaven, and swearing by Him who lives forever, that from that date the mystery of God shall be finished in less than one more prophetic time; (verse 6.) [A period of three hundred and sixty solar years,] during the sounding of the seventh trumpet, as the same had been declared to His servants the prophets. (7.) This symbol is an eminent figure of the true missionary of the Gospel in these latter times, acting under the consciousness of the near approach of the end of our dispensation. More particularly is this angel a striking symbol of the deceased Bishop, whose memory we revere. His ministerial career was distinguished by the fact that his feet being shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, passed over both sea and land, grasping in one hand the precious Bible—the written word of God—while with the other uplifted he pointed perishing sinners to heaven—to Jesus, the High Priest of our salvation, seated at the right hand of God the Father everlasting, to make intercession for us. Like this symbolic angel of the apocalypse, whose right foot is represented as resting on the sea, so it was the principal aim of this sainted Bishop to preach the Gospel to the perishing heathen beyond seas. Like that other angel of the apocalypse (xiv. 6,) flying in mid-heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, the missionary career of this illustrious servant of God was distinguished by his voyages hither and thither across the Atlantic, borne on the wings of the wind, backward and forward from Africa to America, whenever the great interests of his missionary work were to be promoted thereby.

II. I add, in the second place, *that the deceased BISHOP was self-sacrificing in the discharge of his missionary duty.* This fact has already become apparent in what I have just said. To choose the dark, benighted land of Africa, destitute as it has been both of civilization and Christianity, as his special field of labors, is evidence at once to the *self-sacrificing* spirit that animated him. And this humble choice appears in a still more *self-sacrificing* light when we consider that the West Coast of Africa, where he labored, has been for centuries the by-word, the jeer, the hissing, and the scorn of the rest of the nations of the earth. Africa, since her ancient glory has passed away, has been associated with every thing that is low, vile, mean, and contemptible by the proud, haughty, avaricious, and uncharitable nations. But despite this mean estimate of his fatherland by a supercilious civilization, this great missionary of the Cross, like another Moses, chose rather to suffer affliction with his ancestral race in Africa, than to enjoy the riches and treasures of Anglo-American civilization. (Heb. xi., 24, 25.) Like St. John in his vision, having tasted that the word of God was sweet to his own mouth, he must speak thereof before peoples, nations, tongues, and kings, however bitter the experience

that came home to his own bosom in social privations. (Rev. x, 9, 10.) By the eye of faith, the long-recorded prophecy of David appeared as a star before his spiritual vision, illuminating the midnight blackness of Africa's present social position, and heralding her future glorious destiny in these omnific words: "Princes shall come out of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." (Psl. xviii, 31.)

Like the ancient Magi from Anatolia following the star which proclaimed the Saviour's birth, over hill and dale, to where the infant Jesus lay cradled in Bethlehem, so our good missionary Bishop clung to the precious promises of this prophecy through good report and through evil report, until he was led to the cradling of the truth of Jesus again in an infant branch of His church on that once dark, drear, and benighted coast.

III. I now proceed to affirm, in the third place, *that the illustrious deceased was persevering in the work which the Spirit of God led him to do.* This point has also been partially anticipated by what I have just said. His perseverance is apparent in the fact, that he pursued a bright prophetic hope—which others took for a phantom—through the deepest obloquy, until he saw the dawn of its radiant accomplishment. But, in order to make this characteristic of the deceased still more apparent, I desire to state the specific number of years that he diligently pursued this beau-ideal of his life. For thirty-five years did he consecrate himself to the hope of Africa's regeneration; and for twenty-nine years out of these thirty-five did he engage in a personal and hand-to-hand struggle with the powers of darkness on the West Coast of Africa, until they have been driven back dismayed, and the glorious banner of Immanuel triumphantly unfurled, by his persevering and untiring labors. Thus, during the average period of one of earth's generations, his best thoughts, words, and deeds were devoted to this one grand idea of his life! How many other men have commenced as well as he, and yet have fallen out by the way! How cowardly thousands become in the face of difficulties, sufferings, privations, and other adversities, and are thereby led to abandon the most hopeful causes ere the hour of success arrives! But with the deceased, he was resolved never to grow weary in well doing. He resolved to persevere unto the end—to be faithful unto death, and to finish his course with joy, so as to obtain the crown of life. And a period covering a third part of a century, illustrated with the noblest deeds of self-sacrifice, in this or in any other age, attests how well and faithfully he has fulfilled his resolution and held fast to his primitive integrity!

IV. I come now, in the fourth place, to say *that he was crowned with success in his labors.* Ordinarily it is not given to many men to commence such an arduous, vast, and stupendous moral undertaking, and live to see it emerge from its primitive obloquy, and arrive to that glorious consummation when the entwined

wreaths of the victor's laurels shall be set as a crowned circle around his brow. Generally, the primitive founders of such great enterprises, after effecting the most difficult and unthankful part of this mighty work, die unrecognized, unwept, unhonored, and unsung. Others, who come after them, enter into their labors and receive the honors of success by reaping what their predecessors had sown, long after the hand which sowed has been forgotten. But our illustrious missionary, whose virtues we commemorate, was an exception to this general rule. Though he commenced in obscurity, he lived to bring that work forth from its primitive oblivion. He lived to see the work which had an humble beginning increase and grow upon his hands. The handful of corn sown upon the mountains became a promising harvest. And he reaped the fruits of his own planting and watering, when God gave the increase, by being raised to the honorable dignity of an overseer—a superintendent or Bishop, in his own ecclesiastical connection, over that whole field of God's moral vineyard, which had been the scene of his missionary labors. Hence he was successful in a manner that very few men ever attain to in this life, however much they may deserve it. The tardy development of centuries, in their slow progress, can only show here and there a character who has made such a successful consummation to his labors as this deceased Bishop accomplished. It is rare to behold a mere twinkling scintillation in the distant heavens thus increase in brilliancy and proportion, until it shines as a star of the first magnitude in the moral universe of God!

V. I pass now to add in the fifth and last place, *that he finished his course with joy*. This fact every one must have anticipated, as the natural sequence of what I have already had occasion to say. How could it be otherwise with a man conscious of such a mighty *mission* as he had given to him! What else could we expect from one who had been so *self-sacrificing* in fulfilling that mission! What other result could such long *persevering* and devoted labors have! Why should not a man, in fine, whose labors had been crowned with so much honor and success, *finish his course with joy*! It is not surprising, therefore, to us to hear his last dying testimony, when he was told by his attending friends who stood by his bedside, that the moment of his departure was near. It was perfectly in keeping with his glorious career for him to say: "For this end I have lived, and therefore I am not afraid to die." Like another Paul, he could truly say: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing." (2 Tim., iv., 6, 7, 8.)

Go, therefore, Christian Bishop, to rest from thy earthly labors,

in the blessed company of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and all the holy patriarchs and prophets! Let thy great soul depart in peace from this world of misery and sin, for thy labors here have been well done, truly and faithfully finished! Depart therefore beyond the reach of temptation, beyond the power of Satan and sin; in the name of the Father who created thee; in the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, who died for thee; in the name of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, who sanctifieth and preserveth thee. May the angels, which minister to the heirs of salvation, attend around thee; the glorious company of apostles and the goodly fellowship of prophets receive thee; may the noble army of martyrs, the triumphant band of confessors, the multitude of saints who have gone before, welcome thee to thy rest, wherein thou shalt rejoice in hope of that blessed resurrection, in the which, with all the blest of God, thou shalt receive again thy body made like unto Christ's glorious body; and shalt have thy perfect consummation and bliss in the kingdom of eternal joy. And grant, O most merciful Father, that we, who remain behind, may finally have our part with him and them, abiding in Thy fear and love, and patiently abounding in our work, until our change shall also come through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Yes, my dear brethren, we are only justified in referring to these sainted examples in order to stimulate us onward in the pathway to glory, by making our calling and election sure. And in order that this glorious end may be attained, it is necessary that we, like that Christian Bishop, just passed on from grace to glory, should, in our day and generation "patiently abound in our work until our change shall also come," as we are taught in an ancient liturgical office of the church. Like him we have a work to do for our blessed Saviour in this island of the sea, where we have chosen to cast our lot. Like him we have raised in this spiritually dark land, the glorious standard of the cross. Like him we have commenced in obscurity to build a church here upon the ancient foundation which Jesus Christ himself has laid. Let us therefore patiently endeavor to emulate the sacred pentalpha of virtues which shone so conspicuously in the life and character of the deceased Bishop, and which we have just been contemplating with so much admiration. May each one of us, like him, feel that we are called to be *messengers*, both in word and action, of the *everlasting Gospel of Christ*. May each one of us, like him, make the same *self-sacrificing* efforts for the enlightenment of those who sit in darkness. May each one of us, like him, exhibit the same unyielding *perseverance* in pursuing the good work that we have taken in hand. May each one of us see our several labors, according to our respective spheres, *crowned with an abundant and honorable success*. May each one of us, in fine, like the good Christian Bishop whose virtues we now commemorate, *finish our course with joy*, by going to our final rest in that sublime peace of God which surpasses all human understanding.

Then shall our labors, added on to those who have gone before, and completed by those who shall come after us, under the blessing of God, contribute to enlighten all the dark places of the earth with the blaze of the everlasting Gospel of Christ. Africa shall again rejoice in her hundred gated cities and her six hundred Christian Bishops. The ancient glory of her conquering Carthage, her world renowned Thebes, and superb Memphis, shall be surpassed by the radiant splendor which Christianity shall give to this new birth from their present mouldering ruins, dust and ashes. And the brilliant patristic learning of her Tertullian, Cyprian, Origen, Augustine and Athanasius, shall be eclipsed by the more magnificent glory that the incoming millennial age shall give to that new succession of Gospel theologians of which our lamented Bishop was the noble and glorious forerunner. And Africa, that ancient cradle of the world's civilization, thus restored to more than her original pre-eminence among the nations of the earth by the resurrection power of the Gospel of Christ, will give back again to the world the highest type and most brilliant lustre of Christian civilization; and Christian sages shall go again to visit her shrines to study the wonderful beauty of her Christian polity, as Joseph and Moses, Plato and Pythagoras, and other Hebrew, Greek and Roman philosophers of antiquity went up thither in the infancy of civilization to be instructed in her amazing civil polity.

In that day shall generations now unborn rise up and call the illustrious Bishop, whose departure we now commemorate, with all others who have emulated his example, the blessed precursors of this happy destiny, and the benefactors of humanity. And the returning Son of Man shall welcome them with his resurrection voice—

“From dust and ashes and the dead,”

as blessed children of His Father into the mansions of His heavenly kingdom. Such, therefore, being the glorious ‘recompense of reward’ reserved for all those who, like the Rev. Francis Burns—the angel-evangelist of Africa—shall finish their course with joy, well might even a wicked prophet exclaim, in beholding their triumphant departure, in rapturous tones of admiration :—

“LET ME DIE THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS, AND LET MY LAST END BE LIKE HIS!”

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AUXILIARY STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

MAINE.

The annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society was held in Free St. Church last Wednesday evening. After a few remarks by Hon. P. Barnes, the President, and introductory devotional exercises by Rev. Messrs. Bosworth and Chickering, there was an address by Professor Freeman, of Avery College, Pennsylvania.

The annual report was then read by the Secretary, and the officers of last year re-elected.

President—Phineas Barnes.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Geo. Downes, Calais; Capt. Thomas Harwood and Capt. George F. Patten, Bath; Bev. President Leonard Woods, D. D., Prof. T. C. Upham, Bowdoin College; *Ex. Chief Justice* Ether Shepley, Portland; Hon. Wm. P. Haines, Biddeford; Hon. Philip Eastman, Saco, and others.

Treasurer—Freeman Clark, Esq., Bath.

Secretary—Rev. John O. Fiske, Bath.

Executive Committee—P. Barnes, Eben Steele, H. J. Libby, and others.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In presenting the ninth annual report of the Maine Colonization Society, your Executive Committee do not esteem an extended resume of whatever has occurred during the year affecting the great enterprise in which we are engaged, to be required. Through the well occupied columns of the *African Repository* and the *Colonization Herald*, and by the ordinary channels of public intelligence, you are already acquainted with whatever would be important to communicate.

The ratification of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the Republic of Liberia, the mutual appointment of diplomatic agents by the two governments, the increasing commerce of the colony, the enlarged amount of its agricultural productions, the auspicious opening of the college in connection with the return of Professors Crummell and Blyden from this country, with the general health and prosperity of the rising Republic, signalize a year for whose blessings the friends of the African race have peculiar occasion for devout gratitude to Almighty God.

The discovery this year by Captains Speke and Grant of the true sources of the Nile, a problem which has perplexed the world ever since the days of Herodotus, the important geographical explorations of Doctors Livingston and Barth, the introduction to our knowledge of new and remarkable negro races in Central Africa, and the recent information concerning Dahomey, communicated by Commodore Wilmot, are among the indications that the day of African elevation into friendly connection with all the civilized nations of the earth is at hand. We cannot doubt that the glorious God who developed the feeble colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth, numbering at first only about two hundred souls, into one great and widely extended nation, and who has "made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation," is able and also disposed to create out of similar humble beginnings high and honorable nationalities for Africa.

Africa, first of the continents received from bloody persecution the infant Saviour, and protected him. Of Ethiopia the prophet's pen long ago recorded that she shall soon stretch out her hands unto God; and it is our cheering belief, that as this great continent, at the first led the march of the nations in civilization, so "princes again shall come out of Egypt," and in the later ages of the world Africa shall reassume the high relative position she once held; where the Saviour once found a temporary refuge, he will establish for himself a permanent home. Since the last annual meeting of the Maine Colonization Society, there has been received into its treasury \$2,095.06, a larger sum, we believe, than has been contributed before for many years. Of this, \$713.98 were the avails of a legacy from the late Dr. Ellingwood, of Bath, who for many years was the well proved and unvarying friend and patron of our enterprise. Two other donations, one of \$500 and the other \$50, have been received from two honored ladies of this city, whose enlarged views and consistent devotion to the cause of Christ are well illustrated by these generous gifts.

Our excellent and faithful agent, the Rev. Franklin Butler, the field of whose labors includes the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, has everywhere been kindly received, and has rendered very efficient and valuable service to the cause.

Very happy impulse and encouragement were imparted to us all by the admirable address of Prof. Blyden at our last annual meeting; and it is with great satisfaction that we congratulate the Society on the pleasure of listening this evening to another gentleman, for some years Professor in a high educational institution in this country, and who is about to remove to Liberia, where, laboring with Roberts, Crummell, Blyden, and many others, we hope he will yet do much for the interests of learning and religion among the African race.

In behalf of the Committee.

J. O. FISKE, *Secretary*.

PORTLAND, *Sept. 23, 1863.*

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

This meeting was held at the Brick Church, Montpelier, Thursday evening, October 15th, the President, Hon. Daniel Baldwin, in the chair.

Scriptures were read and prayers offered by Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry.

The chair appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Treasurer, George W. Scott, Esq., read his report, in general, as follows;

Cash on hand October, 1862.....	\$235	30
Amount received during the year.....	1,305	16
		<hr/>
		1,540 46
Paid expenses	\$93	88
" Parent Society.....	1,337	81
		<hr/>
		1,431 69

Balance on hand 108 77

The Secretary, Rev. J. K. Converse, stated the principal topics and leading ideas of his report.

President Labaree, of Middlebury College, then introduced Prof. Freeman, of Liberia College, giving a succinct statement of his life in College at Middlebury, and labors since.

THE ADDRESS.

We shall not attempt to give to our readers even a synopsis of the excellent address which Prof. Freeman then delivered, principally for the want of space, but partly because one must hear him in order to best appreciate him.

His subject was, substantially, "*The best way to elevate the African race.*"

His premises were all facts, plain and palpable; his logic was natural and unanswerable, and his conclusions sound and valuable. In the question, "What shall be done with the negro?" is involved the welfare of two races; our own as well as his. He advocated colonization even as the best thing for both races. His address, so earnest, sincere, profound and scholarly, was listened to with marked attention by the large audience.

Dr. Labaree moved that a contribution be taken up, to aid Prof. Freeman in establishing and maintaining his family in his far off home. Rev. Mr. Lord seconded the motion in a few remarks that elicited much interest, and agreed to give all that he had with him.

A collection was taken up, which yielded the sum of one hundred and eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, besides some jewelry that was cast into the box.

The Society then, on motion of Mr. Lord, voted a donation to Prof. Freeman of one hundred dollars, for which he thanked them in a few feeling remarks.

The nominating committee submitted their report, which was accepted and the officers elected, as follows:

Hon. DANIEL BALDWIN, President.

Hon. Samuel H. Kellogg, }
Hon. Edward Kirkland, } Vice Presidents.

Rev. J. K. Converse, Secretary.

Geo. W. Scott, Esq., Treasurer.

John A. Page, Esq., Auditor.

Managers—Henry Stevens, Esq., Hon. Norman Williams, Freeman Keyes, Esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks,

His Excellency John Gregory Smith, Hon. John B. Page, Hon. Wm. Nash, Hon. L. H. Delano, Rev. Wm. H. Lord; Rev. F. W. Shelton, Hon. Paul Dillingham.

The Secretary gave an opportunity for people to become members.

The Society appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Parent Society, and passed a resolution and chose a committee under it to petition the Legislature to donate to Liberia College the statutes of Vermont and various annual reports of State officers, and of the Supreme Court.

They returned a vote of thanks to Prof. Freeman for his able, interesting and forcible address.

The congregation was dismissed with a benediction by Dr. Labaree.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society held its thirty-eighth Annual Meeting at its rooms, No. 609 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at five o'clock, P. M., on Monday, October 12th, 1863.

William V. Pettit, Esq., was invited to preside, and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton was appointed Secretary. Among other business transacted was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Robert B. Davidson, Edward D. Marchant and James Otterson, Jr., Esqrs., to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers for the year ending September 30th, was presented by Mr. William Coppinger, the Treasurer, and on motion, accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected:—

President—JOHN P. CROZER.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gerard Ralston,	E. F. Rivinus, M. D.,
Robert R. Reed, M. D.,	Archibald McIntyre,
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.,	W. L. Helfenstein,
George B. Wood, M. D.,	W. H. Allen, L. L. D.,
Stephen Colwell,	John Bell, M. D.,
Alonzo Potter, D. D.,	John Cox,
William Chester, D. D.,	David Stewart,
Edward Coles,	George Chambers,
Howard Malcom, D. D.,	Charles M. Reed,
John Torrey,	John Marston, U. S. N.,
Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.,	S. S. Schmucker, D. D.,
William B. Stevens, D. D.,	Thomas Sully,
Samuel H. Perkins,	Eli K. Price,
Joseph Harrison,	W. Parker Foulke,
William F. Packer,	John W. Claghorn,
Alexander Brown,	M. Simpson, D. D.

Recording Secretary—ROBERT B. DAVIDSON.

Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

MANAGERS.

L. P. Gebhard, M. D.,
 William V. Pettit,
 Thomas S. Malcom,
 Edward S. Morris,
 G. W. Fahnestock,
 Arthur M. Burton,

Daniel L. Collier,
 Samuel E. Appleton,
 Edward D. Marchant,
 James Otterson, Jr.,
 William Jennison,
 Charles Rhoads.

We present the larger portion of the Annual Report:—

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

At the close of another year of our Society's history, we are gathered in our Thirty-seventh Anniversary, to note the progress of African Colonization, and to acknowledge the guardian care of God over us and the great work of our hands.

OBITUARY.

One of our Vice Presidents has been called to rest from his labors since our last meeting. Daniel Houston, Esq., of Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, died on the 15th of February, in the eightieth year of his age. He was highly esteemed, of most exemplary character and amiable disposition, benevolent and humane in spirit, and an early and steadfast contributor to our treasury.

AGENCIES.

In November the Rev. Joseph Mahon was tendered an appointment as Chaplain of the First Regiment Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, and asked for leave of absence to accept the position. His request was complied with, and he has since been connected with the Army of the Potomac. Our colleague, Dr. R. R. Reed, has kindly presented the claims of the Society and made collections for its use, in Western Pennsylvania, as opportunity and his convenience permitted. His devotion and services are highly appreciated by the Board.

FUNDS.

The eventful period in which we are living is unpropitious for carrying forward general enterprises of benevolence. In such circumstances, with no stated agent in the field, the Board cannot report large collections. The income, from all sources, during the year ending September 30th, 1863, was \$1,566 21; disbursements, \$3,379 85. Excess of the latter, \$1,813 64. Of the disbursements \$750 80 was remitted to the Parent Society at Washington. It is hoped that, in happier times—which we all so ardently desire—the decrease of our resources will be more than compensated by the liberality of the friends of Africa.

THE SOCIETY ROOMS.

Our liberal friend, Mr. Sully, has placed the Society under renewed obligation for an addition to its Gallery of Portraits of the founders and promoters of African Colonization. In March last he

painted, at our request, and generously presented to us, a portrait of Benjamin Coates, Esq., than whom exists no more sincere and efficient friend of the colored race. The picture is executed in the best style of the gifted artist. Considerable additions have been made to our collections of African curiosities, through the personal attention of Mr. E. S. Morris, while in Liberia. The rapidly increasing pictures, articles of African growth and manufacture, &c., suggest that larger space will shortly be required for their accommodation and exhibition.

EMIGRATION.

Eighty-three emigrants and twenty-five cabin passengers were carried to Liberia by the packet Mary Caroline Stevens; she having cleared from Baltimore November 15th, 1862, and May 25th, 1863. Of the latter several were returning Liberians. Efforts have been made by the Board—in this State and in the District of Columbia—to induce emigration, but with little success. Rev. Chauncey Leonard, pastor of a church in Washington City, left Boston in the brig Samuel Cook, February 4th, to examine the Republic, and to make arrangements for the location of some of his people in that country. He has visited several points of interest on the African coast, and expresses much gratification with the condition and prospects of Liberia. His return is looked for at an early day. Several applications have been received for emigration by the Mary Caroline Stevens, to sail about December 1st, next. She has superior accommodations for three hundred passengers, and a free passage and support for six months after their arrival, are granted to all respectable persons of color who may desire to find a home in that Republic. Colored men, of commercial knowledge and skill, with energy and directing capital in Liberia, are destined to rapidly accumulate wealth and strengthen the foundations already laid of African elevation and nationality. Of all places on the earth it is the most promising for the culture of the American people of color.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN.

Among those preparing to embark for Liberia under the auspices of this Society, is Prof. Martin H. Freeman, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and for the last twelve years Principal of Avery College, at Allegheny City, Pa. Mr. Freeman is a black man, thirty-six years old, has a wife and two children. He removes because he "prefers, if need be,"—to use his own language—"a log hut, hard labor and poverty, with political, civil and social freedom and equality, to the most easy and prosperous condition attainable by the colored man here, combined, as it must be, with political, civil and social slavery and degradation."

It is deemed very desirable that the experience and scholarship of Prof. Freeman should be secured in furtherance of the educational interests of Africa, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Phi-

losophy in Liberia College, at Monrovia. The Trustees of the College are willing to appoint Professor Freeman to the chair named—for the duties of which he is well qualified—but having lately expended about twenty thousand dollars in the erection of buildings, and the residue of their funds being invested so as to furnish an income for the salaries of the professors and teachers already at their posts, they decline to assume further responsibility. It has been suggested that four thousand dollars might be raised to pay Mr. Freeman's salary for five years. It would be pleasant to have it all at once, but if that is not convenient, \$200 a year each from four would do it. John P. Crozer, Esq., has subscribed the large sum of one thousand dollars; and the Rev. Franklin Butler has kindly volunteered to find in Vermont one or two persons who will agree to contribute a like amount for this purpose. We trust that there are those who will give this excellent movement their early and favorable consideration, and that the fund will be completed before Mr. Freeman starts for his future home and country.

MR. MORRIS'S VISIT.

On the 15th of November last our zealous associate, Edward S. Morris, Esq., embarked on the Mary Caroline Stevens for Liberia, and returned in her to Baltimore on the 15th of April. During this period of five months he visited all the seaboard and most of the inland settlements of the Republic. He was convinced, from much observation and many inquiries, that the dangers of the climate to colored emigrants are becoming less and less formidable, and that they will be averted, to a great extent, by the cultivation of the soil, an appropriate regimen, and increased medical experience, skill and attention. The country in the interior is described as beautifully undulating, interspersed with springs of excellent water. The air, too, is salubrious and bracing. He considers the practicability of planting settlements of colored people, from the United States, capable of self-government, self-defence and self-support, upon the coast of Africa, to have been fully established.

Among other objects of interest seen by Mr. Morris, were the steam-engine and saw-mill in operation on the Junk river, which were sent by this Board, in 1853, at an outlay of two thousand dollars. It is gratifying to learn that this machinery has proved of very great service to the Republic, and even to Sierra Leone and neighboring colonies, by supplying lumber for building and other purposes. The engine is run by a native of Congo, who, two years ago, was rescued by an American cruiser, and with others landed at Monrovia! Mr. Morris's presence and addresses in Liberia has had the effect to greatly stimulate attention to agricultural pursuits, especially the growth of coffee. It is hoped that his plans for its extensive culture and hulling may be successful.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Promptly following the recognition of the Independence of Libe-

ria by the United States, came the formation of a treaty of peace, amity and commerce, between the two governments. This was negotiated and signed in London by Hon. C. F. Adams, American Minister at the Court of St. James, and President Benson, then on a visit to Europe; and duly ratified in the same city on the 17th February, 1863. It has since been officially promulgated in this country and in Liberia. The treaty consists of fourteen short articles; one of which provides, that "any citizen of Liberia may reside in and trade in any part of the territories of the Republic of the United States to which any other foreigners can or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection: they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favored nations."

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Liberia College commenced its first term with eight freshmen, on the 5th January, 1863. A preparatory department has been opened with eight students. As many more youths would have entered, but there are no means for the support of beneficiaries. As but few of the Liberians or the Africans are able to spare the services of their sons and support them in College, pecuniary aid will be required for this purpose. Liberia needs educated men in its legislation, courts of justice, literature, and professions. To furnish these an adequate endowment must be provided of Professorships and Scholarships. With this view, the Board, in March last, voted its readiness "to receive, insert and set apart, for the purposes of education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed, or any real estate which may be devised to it for that object." There are many favorable indications connected with Liberia College even now in its infancy, and there is much occasion to look for large success in the undertaking. Heaven bless the College in its plans, officers, and pupils!

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

Some apprehension was felt when several thousand native Africans were landed on the shores of Liberia, from the loathsome holds of slave ships. But her citizens set themselves nobly about the task of providing for the supply of their wants—for their education and civilization. No one can read the official communications of the Rev. John Seys, United States Agent at Monrovia for Liberated Africans—called for at the suggestion of this board, and printed by order of the House of Representatives, (Ex. Doc., No. 28.)—without wonder and admiration at their rapid advancement in habits of dress, industry and intelligence. A prominent minister wrote from Monrovia, February 16th, 1863:—"I may not dismiss the case of the Congoes without adding, that in the general they are making progress in civilization and in the knowledge of God, and of his Son our Saviour Je-

sus Christ. Of the twenty who are living at Cape Palmas, seven are members of churches; and the Methodist minister at that place informs me that they are an example in godliness to many of our own citizens. Last Sunday, at confirmation in Trinity Church, one of the candidates was a Congo young man, of about twenty-one years of age. On the St. Paul's River the churches are well filled by them; many of them have become members of churches; and it is a most pleasing feature in the Sunday Schools to see these poor Congo boys and girls clothed and clean, learning the religion of Jesus in the English tongue."

A single extract is made from the report of Mr. Seys, already alluded to, viz: "I would here say, most emphatically, it is my decided opinion that, nowhere else on the face of the earth could the United States Government find a place where the same expenditure of money, the same amount of effort, the same care for, would result in the same amount of good, physically, morally, politically and spiritually to the Africans taken by our cruisers, as in the Republic of Liberia." This result is most gratifying, as proving the capability of Liberia, and the possibility of raising the native African in freedom, upon his own soil, to full Christian civilization.

CAPACITY OF LIBERIA.

Liberia is an available resort for such of the people of color as may need to seek a home in any other country than this. Its continuous sea-coast front of five hundred and twenty miles, and inland extent, on an average, of forty-five miles, gives an area, as computed by the enlightened Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, of about 23,400 square miles, or sixteen millions of acres. This land has all been bought and paid for. Allowing fifteen millions of acres to be fit for cultivation, and to be divided into lots of ten acres each, for 1,500,000 families, composed of four persons each, it would accommodate six millions of inhabitants—more, by upwards of a million, than all the colored people in the United States and in Liberia.

But few suppose that the whole colored population of the United States will ever emigrate, yet, should they deem it wise to remove, what is there to prevent? There are resources enough to send them, and vessels sufficient to carry them. Multitudes flock hither every year from Europe. Four hundred and sixty-four thousand persons arrived at our ports, in 1853, by sailing vessels from abroad. At this rate, and with the powerful aid of steam, the removal of our colored population to a country where they could develop as many sources of wealth and enjoyment as in America, seems entirely practicable. Many will go to Liberia under the force of a motive which is always influential. Thousands of whites annually leave New England and the Middle and the Western States for California, Oregon and the Territories. What induces the change? It is to better their condition. The same motive will yet powerfully operate on the colored people of this country. They are human, and they will obey.

the law by which man, always and everywhere, aspires to a better state.

PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS.

In Liberia, the results of the year having been most encouraging. President Benson states that about one million of bricks were made, during the last season, on the banks of the St. Paul's river alone. Rev. Alexander Crummell thus wrote since his return from this country and England:—"One thing strikes me most favorably, namely, the immense number of bricks made this year, and the many new houses which are building. Some years ago, thatched houses formed the habitations of our citizens: they gave way to frame buildings. The, day of frame buildings is over, and new brick buildings are sprigging up upon every side. In our agricultural districts, I see a very great change; there is less woodland than when I left two years ago; new plantations have been opened; old ones are larger; more sugar-mills have been imported, more sugar is in the market and at a cheaper price. Our coffee culture was never in such a prosperous and hopeful state as at the present. I shall not be surprised if fully a half million of acres are planted this year."

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

At the biennial election in Liberia on Tuesday, May 5th, the Hon. Daniel Bashiel Warner was chosen as President, and the Rev. James M. Priest as Vice President of the Republic, by large majorities. Their terms of office commence on the first Monday in next January. The canvass was conducted with much spirit, but more free than usual of party bitterness. Mr. Priest has long been a devoted Missionary, of the (old school) Presbyterian Board, at Sinou. Mr. Warner is of unmixed African blood, born in Baltimore, April 19, 1815, reached Monrovia, May 24th, 1822, and has not since been out of Liberia. He is a man of integrity and ability, a successful merchant, and has acceptably held several prominent positions, among others that of Secretary of State. He is now serving his second term as Vice President, and President of the Senate of the Republic.

AFRICAN TRADE.

English Merchants and capitalists are extending their arrangements for the commerce of Western Africa. Three or more organizations are perfected or nearly so, for this purpose. The West African Company has a capital of £250,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each. The London and West African Bank, with a capital of £500,000, in shares of £100 each, and the London and African Trading Company. The applications for shares are reported to be in excess of the number required.

The prospectus of the last named Association states that "the export of palm oil from the Bight of Biafra, has proved to be on the average about forty thousand tons a year, representing a value of about £1,600,000." This Bight includes a coast line of not more than three hundred miles.

The Liberia Herald of June 3, 1863, announced that the ~~barque~~ John J. Philbrick, was about to leave Grand Bassa with a cargo of 40,000 gallons of palm oil, 20 tons of sugar, and 2000 pounds of coffee—the property of Mr. C. L. De Randamie, a colored merchant of that place. This vessel has arrived safely at New York, and will continue in the trade between the United States and Western Africa, under the Liberian flag.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

Africa is opening to the world. Travellers are penetrating its territory on every side. Its interior is represented as marvellously fertile, with every tropical product growing in great luxuriance. Large, hospitable, and well governed nations have been revealed. Captains Speke and Grant, sent by the British Government at the solicitation of the Royal Geographical Society, have traced the trunk stream of the river of Egypt to its exit from the Lake Nyanza, and determined the southern limit of latitude within which the tributaries of the Lake have their rise. A leading Quarterly remarks, that there is no other stream "on the globe that links such different climates as the Nile; none that is so remarkable for its physical peculiarities; none that is clothed with equal historical interest; and none that has attracted or so baffled the theorist and the explorer."

OUR ENTERPRISE.

African Colonization is separate from American politics; resting upon the broad basis of philanthropy, humanity and religion. In the exigencies of our times, the philanthropist, the patriot and the Christian may well uphold it, as one of the beneficent instrumentalities which Divine Providence has reared for the highest welfare of Africa and her children. Liberia is the star of hope for the people of color in the United States. Let the calamities of our land quicken the public mind to thoughts of neglected duty to the colored race!

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Emancipation in Surinam.

About a year ago the States General of Holland passed a law emancipating the slaves of Surinam, which went into effect on the 18th of July last.

The slaves of the colony formed a large majority of the population, numbering about 45,000 persons, in an aggregate population of 61,000. More than one half the negroes belong to the Moravian Church, the missionaries of which publish in the papers of their denomination some interesting information on this important event, and especially on the spirit in which the slaves received the news of their approaching liberty.

The Rev. Mr. Jansa, one of the oldest and most experienced missionaries of the colony, says:

"The intelligence of the speedy emancipation of the negroes, naturally awakens in me, who have been so long in this colony,

most heartfelt joy. Having been requested by several planters to make known to their slaves the proclamation of the Governor and the emancipation law, I did so. They assembled neatly dressed, in the church, and I tried to explain everything to them, getting them to repeat aloud all that I said, so that there might be no misunderstanding. The joy and praise of the poor negro were touching. They had previously heard, but refused to believe the news, saying, 'the whites have deceived us so often!' But now that I made known the truth, and told them, 'It is really so, our Saviour has influenced the king and his counselors to set you free on the first of July, 1863,'—they doubted no longer. Big tears of joy rolled down their black cheeks, and with jubilee joy they exclaimed: 'Our dear teacher tells us; we believe it—we shall be free! What our mothers heard of ere we were born, that is now come to pass that we will see! Thanks, thanks, unto God!'"

After Mr. Jansa had proclaimed the coming emancipation on a number of plantations, fifteen of the native assistants of the missionaries went to the citizen captain (chief magistrate of the district,) and begged him to thank the Governor and the king, in the name of all the plantations of this district; they added that so long as they should continue to be slaves they would show themselves diligent and obedient, and would endeavor to prove that the liberty promised them should not be abused; and that when they were free they would earn their bread and support their families faithfully; finally, they asked permission to send their children at once to school.

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[From the Liberia Herald, June 17.]

No. 1041 N.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

LONDON, 23d March, 1863.

Sir: I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you, that as the postage revenue derived from the correspondence conveyed by the Mail Packets between this country and the West Indies, and between this country and the Cape of Good Hope, falls far short of the cost of maintaining those packets. Her Majesty's Government have decided to revert to the former rate of postage of one shilling for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and that a Treasury Warrant has been issued directing that this increasing rate shall be charged on the 1st of April next, and thenceforward, upon letters conveyed by Packet between the United Kingdom and the British colonies in the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, and Ascension, as well as upon letters for the following foreign possessions in the West Indies. viz:—

St. Thomas, Guatemala, Surinam, St. Croix, Cayenne, Curacao, and the Mosquito Territory, St. Eustatius, Martinique, St. Martin, Guadeloupe.

At the same time the rate by British Packet to Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico, will be reduced to one shilling the half ounce

You will be good enough, therefore, to cause credit to be given to this Department, in future; for all letters, transmitted via the United Kingdom, addressed to any of the British colonies and foreign possessions above referred to, at the following rates:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	1s.	4d.
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1oz.....	2s.	8d.
Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs.....	5s.	4d.
Above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 3 ozs.....	8s.	0d.
For each additional ounce.....	2s.	8d.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. HILL.

The Postmaster General, Monrovia.

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Items of Intelligence.

HONDURAS AND HAYTI.

Mr. Hodges, an American resident for several years of Honduras, was lately at Washington engaged in efforts to have our colored population colonized in that British colony. The brig Ocean Ranger is announced to have sailed from Hampton Roads with about five hundred of these people, mostly males, for the Island of A'Vache, off Hayti, leased for their reception and labor by Mr. Koch.

If our national authorities are colonizing the people of color, why not aid them in removing to Liberia? There a Government of their own is already established, schools and churches abound, and independence, honor, and wealth are open to all. Abraham Hanson, Esq., the United States Commercial Agent, recently wrote from Monrovia that it was his "honest and deep conviction that Liberia is destined to be the free and happy home for millions of the descendants of Africa, who shall return thither from the United States, to live in the full enjoyment of the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

ABYSSINIA.—Letters giving interesting details of the state of Abyssinians have been received in Paris. They were written at Gondar, the capital of that Empire, in February last, by M. Lejean, the traveller, who left France in 1860, on a scientific mission in the regions of the Upper Nile, which he was unable to fulfill, owing to illness and other unfavorable circumstances. Soon after his return from Nubia, M. Lejean was appointed French Consul at Massouah, on the Red Sea, and on his way thither by land he had an interview with Theodore II., the new Neguz or Emperor of Abyssinia, to whom he presented a letter and presents from the Emperor Napoleon, with specimens of silk tissues sent by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce. Theodore II., who is represented as a man of intelligent physiognomy and pleasing manners, was highly delighted with the Emperor's letter and presents. Although the great

chiefs of Tigre, Semen and Choa, formerly independent, have been vanquished and deposed, and the whole of Abyssinia now recognizes the authority of Theodore II., the country is still very unsettled, and frequent military expeditions are necessary. The Emperor of Abyssinia is very anxious to achieve the complete expulsion of the Gallas, who have long held Amhara; but M. Lejean regards the enterprise as most perilous, and it is hoped that Theodore will abandon this design, as he has already relinquished his intended expedition against the Egyptian Soudan.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the American Ethnological Society, it was stated that a highly important result has followed the debarkation in Liberia of recaptured Africans. President Benson declared about two years ago that they might receive twenty thousand more without detriment to the Republic; and the author of "Future of Africa," a missionary there, represents them as peaceful, docile, industrious, and contented, adopting the dress, language, customs, and manners of the people, attending church and school; training in the militia, and giving a new impulse to agriculture. One of the corresponding members of the society on the Isthmus has borne favorable testimony to the character, capacity, and conduct of two or three hundred Africans taken from slave ships by British cruisers a few years ago, and employed as laborers by the Panama Railroad Company. They were the most useful of their men, and keep distinct, not mingling with the mixed population around them, because disgusted with their vices and degradation.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.—France is preparing an expedition to the Niger, under the command of Capt. Magnan. The Government has put three steamers, built for the purpose, at his disposition. One of them can be taken to pieces in case of waterfalls being in the way of the expedition. The steamboats, one of which is a screw, have all flat bottoms, and when laden draw only 3½ feet of water. Capt. Magnan intends erecting stations at the Niger delta, namely, at Karimana, at Timbuktu, and Bamaku. From the latter places caravans are to be dispatched regularly to Algiers and Senegambia, and a regular steamboat navigation is to be established on the Niger.

AFRICA.—We have a letter before us from the widow of Bishop Burns, written on board the "M. C. Stevens," dated July 22, then in the port of Sierra Leone. Her health was good, but the length of the voyage at that time, and the prospect of remaining several weeks in Sierra Leone, was very trying to herself and fellow-passengers.

LIBERIA.—Rev. B. R. Wilson, who presided at the late session of the Liberian Mission Conference, writes: "I have visited nearly one-half the quarterly conferences, and although our churches are the largest of any in the Republic, they are overcrowded, and a good work is in progress among the people and among the natives."

FERTILITY OF AFRICA.—Dr. Livingstone says that in the valley of the Lu-cilla the soil is very fertile. Fruit trees and grape-vines yield their fruit twice a year, and grain and vegetables do the same if sown. By taking advantage of the mists of winter three crops of pulse are raised. The grass is so tall that in one section it was two feet higher than his head when standing on the back of an ox, and was as large round as a goosequill. Produce is very cheap, and the roads are very poor. They have two breeds of cattle; one is of diminutive size, with short horns, and the other has legs nearly six feet in length, with large horns. The Africans are fond of cattle. He saw tobacco eight feet high, each plant having thirty-six leaves. The leaves were eighteen inches long by six or eight broad.

THE REV. DR. J. P. B. WILMER.—We learn from the Church Journal, says the Episcopal Recorder, that the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, who was arrested some time since for coming within the Union lines without a pass, and has since been in custody at the house of the Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prisons is about to be sent back to Richmond by the first opportunity. We also learn that he is to be allowed to take with him as many Bibles and Prayer-books as he can obtain, and that Secretary Stanton has contributed one hundred copies of each for the purpose.—*Presbyterian*.

FROM LIBERIA.—A series of resolutions adopted by the trustees of Liberia College, thanking the corporation of Harvard University for the gift of several hundred useful books, has been transmitted to the officers of Harvard College by J. J. Roberts, President of Liberia College, who also, at the request of the trustees, expresses their thanks to Jared Sparks and other gentlemen for gifts of valuable books, and to John L. Sibley, librarian of Harvard, for the interest which he took in procuring these books for Liberia College.

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Appeal for the Freedmen's Relief Association.

The Western Christian Advocate says:

No organization in the country commends itself more strongly to the public munificence than the Freedmen's Relief Association. The progress of our armies, it is estimated, have elevated from slavery to freedom three hundred thousand or more persons, who have left their homes with very imperfect clothing, and generally without any bedding; and without the arts of civilization and the habits of freemen. They are now without shelter, bed, food, or the means of obtaining either, further than they are supplied by the public charity. This statement is enough to move our sympathies and call forth our aid. When we learn that a human being is suffering for want of the necessities of life, we at once feel under obligations to extend the hand of relief; nor do we wait to inquire whether he is black or white, Mongolian, Malay, African, or Caucasian. Why do we not feel our obligations when three hundred thousand human beings are in a state of comparative destitution?

We are not merely a humane people, but a civilized one; we tax ourselves to support the indigent, take charge of the insane, the blind, the deaf, and even the idiot. We devise, at the public expense, institutions to educate all the children of the land. Why not leap at the opportunity not only of saving a race from perishing, but of elevating and educating them?

We are a Christian people. What are the precepts to which we have subscribed? The prophets are summed up in this sentence: "Do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." The law is summed up by the Saviour in the rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." The apostle James assures us that "pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Our Saviour went about doing good, and thus set us an example that we should follow his steps, True, we are not saved by works, but by faith. But the faith which is not illustrated by works, is dead. The love which can see a brother in need, and yet shut up its bowels of compassion, is a delusion; and so is the piety which has the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ with respect of persons. In the representation of the future judgment, our Saviour says to those on the right, "I was hungered, and ye gave me meat," etc.

The writer justly considers these Freedmen as entitled to our sympathy because natives of this country, because they are laborers in our army, because accessible to education and capable of subduing vast districts of uncultivated land, and because they have changed wide regions into fruitful fields, because they have endured great afflictions with fortitude and forbearance. Many thousands are now working for our Government, and thousands more in arms for our defence. We trust that vast numbers of these exiles from Africa are destined to a voluntary return to their mother country, bearing with them the record of a pure Faith and the immense blessings of civilization. Our duty at present is to meet the earnest demand made for their relief.

A teacher among the nine thousand children at Portsmouth, Va., speaks of them as very destitute of clothing and shoes. About twenty thousand Freedmen are said to be in this neighborhood, in want of many necessary things, and must suffer during the coming winter.

A Lady writing from South Carolina, speaks of the wonderful eagerness that prevails among these people to learn to read. She mentions these generous traits and is surprised that they retain so much capacity of love, hope and gratitude, and confidence, and in view of these things considers her field one of the most hopeful for Christian labor.

In Tennessee, on the fifth of August, 1863, Chaplains Fisk and Kingsbury, who had charge of two camps, married 115 couples, thus laying the foundation of the same number of families. Could our friends, says one of these chaplains, see as we see the evils arising from the state of things among them in regard to the social relation, they would look upon this circumstance as one worthy to crown a thanksgiving day.

The Rev. G. N. Caruthers writes from Corinth, Miss., that the schools at that post are increasing, and the desire to learn amounts to enthusiasm, old and young pant for knowledge as the thirsty beast for the brook. Our children as soon as taught become teachers at home, and it is within bounds to say one thousand have learned to read since the schools were established here last spring.

Accounts from the freedmen in North Carolina are highly encouraging.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The American Board at its late meeting in Rochester, N. Y., reports:

The Gaboon Mission, in Western Africa, was never before so greatly favored. Eighteen persons were received to the communion of the church in 1862, making a total of 33 natives members. In the mission school there are 35 boys and 14 girls.

In Southern Africa 17 members have been added to the churches. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley sailed on their return from America October 28, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd reached Port Natal, December 11, and were soon at the Amanzim-tote station, "pleased with the people, the climate, and everything about them." Messrs. McKinney and Ireland, on account of bereavement and ill health, are now on a visit to this country. Mr. Lewis Grout has asked and received a release from his connection with the Board.

Corisco.—The Rev. J. L. Mackay writes, June 6th, from this Station: "There has been a great carelessness about divine things for months past, which contrasts strangely with the state of things here two and three years ago." The increase of trade has tended to demoralize the people. In the purchase of dye wood and india rubber, much rum is used and it has a very demoralizing effect.

EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAVALLA, NEAR CAPE PALMAS.

The examination of the girls and boys schools at this interesting station took place on Monday and Tuesday, 22d and 23d of June. These schools have existed over twenty years. The teachers of the girls' school are Miss E. E. Griswold, assistant, Mrs. E. Gillet, scholars' beneficiaries 36, day scholars 7, total 37.

The Boys' school:

Teacher, Ed. Neufville—assistant, Richard Hellen, scholars beneficiaries 16, day scholars 6, total 22. The Teachers in both schools acquitted themselves well. Many compensations were presented in the girls' school, both in Grebo and in English. In the boys' school, speeches and dialogues, some of them original, with appropriate hymns, as in the girls' school, agreeably varied and prevented tediousness in the exercises.

The Rev. E. J. Adams, Mr. L. J. Whiton, Mrs. Hinman and Miss Danforth, who sailed in the ship M. C. Stevens, from Baltimore on the 8th of May, landed at Freetown, Sierra Leone, July 18th, 1863.

AFRICA.—The Rev. W. H. Tyler writes to us from Greenville, Liberia. We give an extract from his letter as follows:

It is not, however, without much concern and depression of feelings when I think of our loss by the decease of our esteemed brother and bishop, one with whom I have been acquainted over thirteen years, and spent seasons of peculiar pleasantness. "It is a time to mourn." May our loss be his infinite gain. The Lord knows what is best for us; we submit to him. We praise the Lord that there has been a good work going on this year in several parts of our field. At Marshall twelve have found peace and joined the Church. Also at Cape Palmas sixty have been converted, and at Sinoe many have turned to the Lord, and there is a pleasant time.—*Christian Advocate*.

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THE MISSING AFRICAN TRAVELER—REMINISCENCES OF EDWARD VOGEL.

"Reminiscences of a Missing Man" is the title of an interesting volume, just published at Leipsic, describing the life and career of Edward Vogel, whose explorations in Africa a few years ago excited considerable interest. While Speke and Grant have returned successful, Vogel has disappeared.

No trace of him has been discovered since the winter of 1855, and it is considered probable that he was murdered by the natives.

This volume is edited by his sister, Madame Elise Polko, who groups the incidents of his life in a pleasant narrative, and describes, as well as limited material permits, the results of his explorations in Africa. The first letters of Vogel which Madame Polko produces, were written when he was a poor student at Berlin, struggling to learn the sciences, with very little aid from the funds. The following letter to his mother illustrates the straits to which studious young men are sometimes reduced :

"Considering that we are already at the sixth of a new month, in regard of the fact that my entire fortune only consists of fifteen silver-groschen, eight pf., that all my dinner tickets are consumed, and I am compelled to satisfy myself with two or three sheets of plant paper, while I have only three coffee beans for four cups of coffee at breakfast, and have every prospect of being like the lilies of the fields, unless some money arrives, I request and implore your mother-loving heart to induce Herr Papa to send some by return. While I remind you of the botanical case accidentally left behind, in which all sorts of things could be comfortably packed, such as tea, and lots of sausages, I subscribe myself, with a pressing entreaty for immediate help, as your slowly, but surely, starving son Edward."

Ten years ago, by the aid of scientific societies, and with the countenance of one or two foreign Governments, Vogel started to explore Africa, writing to his father, "My life no longer belongs to me, but to accident." Very little was heard from him after his departure, and although expeditions were sent out in search of him, by means of subscriptions raised by the Germans, the traces of him are lost. It is believed, after weighing all the evidence that can be collected, that the unlucky traveler fell a victim to the treachery of the natives of the interior of Africa, in the early part of May, 1856. At present, says the London Athenæum, the surviving members of Vogel's family are hoping against hope that he is still alive, though in prison. Improbable though this is, it will, at least, be a melancholy satisfaction to have the news of his death confirmed, and this task is now in the hands of Maurice Von Beurmann, who alone is following the track which disappeared so many years ago behind the walls of Wara.

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THE REV. CHAUNCEY LEONARD.

This worthy colored minister of the Baptist Church in Washington city, was aided by our government early in the year to visit Liberia to see the country, and more particularly to establish a mission of the Baptist Church within its limits, with the view of making that Republic a permanent home for himself and a number of his friends. The American Baptist, published in New York, gives two letters from Mr. Leonard, the first dated "Freetown,

Sierra Leone, March 24, 1863," mentioning his safe arrival, having encountered two heavy gales, and entering on the 23d instant the harbor of Sierra Leone.

"The next day, which was the Sabbath, will long be remembered by myself and others because of the interesting services of the day. Agreeable to a widely circulated notice, we met at ten o'clock in our little chapel for religious worship. I endeavored, to the best of my ability, to speak from Mark xvi. 15, 16, on Christ's commission to his disciples. The congregation seemed solemn, and many were in tears. After service we walked to the ocean beach, where I administered the ordinance of baptism to two native converts who had been waiting to receive the ordinance for some time.

At two o'clock I met the children at the chapel on Regent road, among whom I had previously distributed tracts, and invited them to come to our Sabbath school which we were about to organize. I organized the school with twenty-five scholars and five teachers, and gave them what testaments and books for instruction I had with me, promising to get them a library on returning to the States.

From five till half-past six we celebrated the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, the first enjoyed for near three years. These good native brethren and sisters will long remember that scene. Their thanks to God for the enjoyment of such a privilege were expressed by groans and tears during the entire service.

At seven o'clock we had evening service. I preached from these words: "Now abideth these three, Faith, Hope, Charity, but the greatest of these is charity." At the close of the discourse I ordained two brethren to the office of deacon. Our little house was crowded, and we had a pleasant time. Many were affected to tears. I shall leave here to-morrow evening for Monrovia, via English steamer, which will land me at Cape Palmas. From there I expect to go to Monrovia in the government vessel.

I trust that you will not forget me in your prayers. I suppose your annual meeting will be over before this letter is mailed even for America. I think of you all much, and especially my dear brethren and sisters in Washington and my own dear family.

Mr. Leonard writes from Sierra Leone on the 12th of April, that he had ascended the "Rochelle river about twenty miles, passing the native villages of Kissey, Wellington, Hastings, and Waterloo, containing from one to three thousand inhabitants each." Mr. Leonard stopped and distributed tracts at several of these villages. We make the following extracts from this second letter.

This is a city of forty-four thousand inhabitants. The news soon spread abroad that a missionary had come; and while I was being escorted up to Rev. J. J. Brown's house, I could frequently hear the natives telling it through the streets, "*Ho see! America man missionary, oh see!*" Having reached the house, I found Bro. Brown in a verly low state of health, seemingly in the last stages of consumption. Yet he seems as calm and composed as though he were just going to take a gentle sleep. I think my coming here is very timely. The Lord has a work for me here, as there are four small Baptist churches, and no ordained minister here. They desire me to baptize for them, to administer the communion; also to ordain a young brother, who is at Sierra Leone upper station, called Hastings, and attend to many other important matters befor leaving for Monrovia. They are very anxious to have a missionary sent out to take charge of the four churches, and also to establish

schools among them, a work which is, indeed, much needed. I had supposed they were under the English Missionary Board, but Brother Brown tells me that they are entirely independent, and that they greatly desire to be connected with the Free Mission Society, and with our Convention. I hope to have a full report to make to you in my next letter. It will cost me some thirty dollars to go up to Hastings and Waterloo, to examine the state of the mission there, and learn of their condition. I shall be in Monrovia during the month of May.

—ooo—

OUR AUTUMNAL EXPEDITION.

The regular time for the departure of our ship, the Stevens, in the autumn is the first of November. As she has not yet returned (though daily expected) she cannot leave so early this year. By postponing her departure for a month, we hope the number of her emigrants may be increased. We have learned from a very intelligent merchant of Liberia, that Bassa county, in which is the site of the new interior settlement of Finley, offers many advantages for the culture of coffee and other tropical productions. No country on the globe yields better coffee or more abundantly when planted. Should our young men of color seize the advantages which Liberia presents, but few years would elapse before the commerce of that young Republic would defray all expenses of emigration, and richly reward those who now contribute to her growth and success.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

From the Liberia Herald of Aug. 19, we learn that on Saturday (Aug. 18) arrived at Monrovia the Society's ship the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, bringing the remains of the late greatly esteemed Bishop Burns, a number of emigrants, (40 or 50,) and some working animals, purchased at the Cape de Verd islands, which we learn met with a ready sale.

The funeral of the lamented Bishop was largely attended in the Methodist E. Church, when the Rev. Mr. Seys delivered an appropriate discourse. The ministers of the different denominations joined in the solemn procession.

The third term of Liberia College opened on the 15th of August,

It is announced that the next National Fair will be opened at the City of Buchanan on the second Monday of March, 1854.

~~THE~~ The President of the United States has by Proclamation appointed the last Thursday of November to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the Heavens.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1863.

MAINE.		\$2. Rev. D. R. Austin,	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$20,) viz:		\$1	\$34 00
Portland—Miscellaneous	\$20 00	Wilton—Collection in Cong.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Church, Rev. Mr. Harvey	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$10,) viz:		Pastor	8 44
A friend.....	10 00	Southport—M. Bulkley, \$5.	
VERMONT.		C. Bulkley, \$1.....	6 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$25,) viz:		New Britain—Cash	11 00
Montpelier—Hon Daniel Bald-		Enfield—Mrs. Dr. Hamilton...	5 00
win, Hon. E. P. Walton,		Hartford—S. A. Ensign.....	5 00
Geo. W. Scott, Esq., each,			
\$5. A friend, \$4. C. W.			165 44
Storis, Rev. W. H. Lord,		NEW JERSEY.	
\$2 each. Hon. Timothy P.		By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$171,) viz:	
Redfield, J. J. Thurston,	25 00	Burlington—Mrs. E. P. Gur-	
Esq., \$1 each		ney, \$20. Mrs. H. B. Mott,	
CONNECTICUT.		\$6. Mrs. M. A. Williams,	
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$165.44:)		Miss E. G. Cole, each \$2.	30 00
Saybrook—Geo. H. Chapman,		Haddonfield—Charles S. Wil-	
\$5. R. M. Bushnell, J. A.		let, \$10. B. A. Swan, Sam.	
Pratt, J. E. Cautler, each		Nicholson, J. L. Roward,	
\$3. Elisha Sill, A. Shef-		each \$5. Cash \$1.....	26 00
field, R. B. Chalker, each		Morristown—(First Pres. Ch.)	
\$2. W. J. Clarke, S. B.		cash \$100. Mrs. M. G.	
Dickinson, W. R. Clarke,		Graves, \$10.....	110 00
R. E. Pratt, R. C. Denison,		Bound Brook—M. E. Church	5 00
C. Ripley, G. Dowd, each			
\$1. G. Pratt, \$1.50. N.			171 00
Carter, 50 cts. Rev. S.		IOWA.	
McCall, 75 cts. S. K. Ing-		Sidney—Col. in Pres. Ch. by	
ham, 25 cts.....	30 00	Rev. L. G. Bell.....	2 50
Clinton—Gen. E. A. Elliot,		NEBRASKA TERRITORY.	
\$10. Geo. E. Elliot, H. A.		Omaha—John Harris.....	5 00
Elliot, C. A. Elliot, A. Hull,		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Mrs. R. Parker, each \$1...	16 00	Miscellaneous	158 75.
Birmingham—E. A. Shelton,		FOR REPOSITORY.	
Geo. W. Shelton, each \$10.		VERMONT—W. Milton—A.	
Mrs. N. B. Sanford, R. N.		Hunting, to Sept., 1863...	1 00
Bassett, each \$5. David		Brattleboro—D. B. Thomp-	
Bassett, \$3. Henry Som-		son, to Sept. 1863.....	2 00
ers, Dr. Bowen S. De For-		S. Royalton—J. Keith, to	
rest, C. A. Sterling, Willis		Sept. 1863.....	5 00
Hotchkiss, C. B. Alling,		WISCONSIN—Juda—Elder	
each \$2. W. A. Browne,		Patton & Elder Jackson, to	
C. Lewis, J. Arnold, Capt.	50 00	Sept. 1864, \$1 each.....	2 00
May, Mrs. M. S. Noramore,			
each \$1.....		Total Repository.....	11 00
Norwalk—Wm. S. Lockwood,		Donations.....	398 94
Geo. B. St. John, J. North,		Miscellaneous	158 75
Judge Butler, F. St. John			
Lockwood, each \$5. L.		Aggregate.....	568 69
Curtis, A. E. Beard, each			
\$3. Mrs. J. B. Woodbury,			

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Morality lies at the foundation of good government. Nor can we believe that what in human society can receive no divine sanction, is intended to be permanent. We certainly trust that the civil conflict in which we are involved, is destined, under that mighty Providence which governs the nations, to work out some great and beneficent results in the institutions of our country ; to unite us as a people on principles of more exact justice and enlarged benevolence.

Whatever may be the views of some, a vast majority of good men, we think, regard this Society as comprehending in its benevolence the entire African race, both on these shores and in the land from which they came. This wide-spread good will towards black men, flowing out upon and around them, like the light and air of heaven, must bless two races and two continents, and gradually cause half the world to rejoice. We say gradually, for changes great and radical, are seldom wrought suddenly without some disadvantage. But the gradual voluntary settlement of our free people of color on the African coast, and of those who may become free, encouraged by the benedictions of christian men, will be bright and beneficent as the opening of spring, making glad the solitary places and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. The promulgation of the idea that emigration to Liberia or any part of

the African coast, rescued from barbarism and free in government, is hostile to the minds of our colored people, has been first planted in their minds, and then made an argument against the efforts of the Society. It is true that in some minds among them a prejudice has been nurtured against Africa and the Colonization Society. Yet the better informed yield readily to facts which go to show the vast interests to be secured by their emigration, and to remove the objections that are urged against it.

Chief of these is the alleged danger of the climate. But this has rapidly diminished, and will diminish still further, as means of living augment, and a knowledge of African diseases and the best methods of treatment, are ascertained. Indeed, apprehensions of the dangers of acclimation are vanishing rapidly away.

Nor should we fail to see that the trials which have attended this scheme of African colonization, including this danger of climate, have, as disciplinary, ministered moral strength to the immigrants, and qualified them for the mighty enterprise in which they are engaged. Whether we imagine the entire colored population of our country, will or will not ever return to their mother country, there is in the plan of African colonization such force of reason and benevolence, such promise of benefit to two quarters of the globe, that it must commend itself, finally, to the favor of the mass of that population on this side of the Atlantic, and affect beneficially vast multitudes on the other. Forces, partially conflicting in motive, have been long existing for the relief and elevation of the colored race, and that these streams rushing together will finally unite and move onward, freed from error, with all the elements of righteousness, in a deepening and widening channel of beneficence towards our people of color, is a matter both of faith and reason.

Since forty years ago, the brave and pious Ashmun stood at the head of a small company of colored men on Messurado, shared their perils, instructed them in their great work, and led them in their defense against hostile barbarians. How has the wilderness retired, and the blended lights of liberty, law, and civilization, spread over wide districts of the African coast. When the difficulties incidental to the colonization of a new country are considered, the opposition to this from several directions, the small aid and

countenance from Government, and the necessarily slow progress of enterprises demanding the development and growth of many minds, and the culture of many fields, surely the early martyrs to the cause of African liberty and religion might deem enough accomplished, to give assurance that their best hopes for the cause for which they died, would be realized.

What has been gained? A wild region of five hundred and twenty miles of the western coast of Africa, long abandoned to barbarous wars and the slave trade, has been explored, and brought under the dominion of American civilized men of color, a region extending inland of from twenty-five to sixty miles, embracing about 23,400 square miles, or 15,976,000 acres—a region purchased, over which is established a Republican Government, and from which has been expelled the traffic in man. Education, agriculture, commerce, and other advantages of civilized communities introduced, that has opened the doors to missionaries of various Christian names, and taught Christianity both by precept and example, a region capable of receiving all such men of color as may seek it for their home. A well organized free Christian state, capable of indefinite growth, and enduring benefit, is founded a star of hope, a signal of Redemption, to a dark and long oppressed continent.

The remarkable increase in the most valuable products of the tropics, considering the small population and the few years they have occupied the country, demonstrates the capacity of the soil richly to reward industrious agriculturists, and to supply foreign nations with a large amount of coffee, sugar, cotton, and other productions of warm climates, so much in demand.

The first years of all colonial establishments are usually slow and attended with trials; but after they have gained a certain degree of vigor, they move onward in all their elements of strength and wealth and influence, with greatly accumulated velocity.

The acknowledged independence of Liberia by so many of the nations of Europe, and recently by the United States, gives confidence in its stability and enlargement.

With the rapid growth of coffee in Brazil and the West Indies, and of cotton in our Southern States, we may be assured that the small beginnings of the present in Liberia presage a rapid increase

in these articles, and of many others adapted to the climate, and of wealth which succeeds.

Nor can freedom, political independence, and education fail, with the growth of material interests, to develop the inestimable blessings of knowledge, social elevation, and the best forms of internal improvement and civilization.

The planting of the Christian church in Liberia is an event of great promise. In its nature, in that Providence which encompasses the church, wherever founded, it must increase in vigor and extend its renovating power until the errors of vain and idolatrous religions vanish before divine truth, and the King of Zion gathers to himself the homage of all African's population. Nor let it be thought that a Christian church is without attraction; that a land favored and ennobled by its example, will not bring to it thousands inspired by its spirit, and ready to offer themselves upon its altar, and promulgate its divine doctrines, enrolling themselves in the host of God's elect, to subdue the infidel opponents to his authority.

Doubtless many of our people of color will feel attracted to Liberia by her valuable products, her excellent Government and the christian purity of her laws; that they will feel the benevolent and sublime work to which they are summoned, and how worthy it is to unite and concentrate their endeavors for the intellectual and moral renovation of Africa. It is clear that this great work is especially assigned by Providence to the free people of color of the United States—than which none greater or more beneficent, was ever devolved on any people of the world.

Those who survey the last two and a half centuries and observe the course of events on this continent toward the black and white races—both having grown on the same soil, the *one* rich and powerful in all the immunities and improvements of civilization; the *second* doomed to bondage, yet raised from barbarism and taught the simplest lessons of christianity, thus prepared in a good degree for freedom, while by their labor they have subdued a mighty wilderness, and enriched the whole population of the South, must admire that supreme power which derives good from evil, and by agencies and means strange and wonderful, opens the way of regeneration for one quarter of the globe, and of beneficence, wealth and renown to another.

Edward S. Morris and the culture of Coffee in Liberia.

This young gentleman, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, has had his thoughts occupied for several years with the condition of our colored population and the prospects of Liberia as the home and field of their beneficence] and honors. Mr. Morris became an earnest member of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and engaged in friendly correspondence with several distinguished citizens of Liberia. From this and various other sources of information he concluded that *coffee* would become one of the most valuable products of that Republic, and that skilful machinery only was required for hulling and clearing it with facility, to increase greatly the amount reared for the general market. With a generous enthusiasm, he resolved to visit Liberia, to confer with her government and people, to take with him the best machine of which he had knowledge, for bringing the coffee berries to a marketable state, and to endeavor to inspire the Liberians with zeal and enthusiasm in the cultivation of this invaluable product of the tropics. Mr. Morris embarked in the Society's ship, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, last autumn, visited the most important settlements of the Republic, made several public addresses, aroused everywhere a spirit of enthusiasm in agriculture and in great public improvement, and met with the reception which he so well deserved from a kind and liberal people, having returned home in the same vessel. Let the people of Liberia remember the words which this young friend addressed to them, and they will prosper. This visit of Mr. Morris will prove, we cannot doubt, of great interest in the history of that Republic. We publish with pleasure several extracts from an address made by Mr. Morris, on the 15th of February last, before an Agricultural Society at Clay Ashland, on St. Paul's river, Liberia :

Some writers of your own country have declared that one of the great wants of Liberia, is that of Labor-saving machinery, without which the Agricultural resources of your country can do little more than supply the demands of home consumption, and the surplus must fall far short of that vast quantity of Liberian products which could easily be disposed of in foreign markets.

With regard to the allusion just made to the foreign demand for Liberian products, allow me, in the first place, to call your attention to that commodity in which I feel most deeply interested at present.

The Merchants' Magazine for September, 1861, says that the upward tend-

ency of the prices of Coffee has been in consequence of the increased consumption of it, both in Europe and the United States. To this cause may be added the diminished supplies afforded by Brazil, which has heretofore furnished one-half of the coffee produce of the world; and this decrease is owing to the stoppage of the slave trade, since 1850, by which the effective labor has greatly diminished. Coolie labor has been tried, and is found not to answer. The supply of Coffee from Brazil is entirely a question of labor, and circumstances make it evident that the export from that country must gradually diminish.

At the present time, the ordinary consumption of Coffee in the United States alone is from forty-five to fifty thousand tons every six months. The demand, as I have shown, rapidly increases, while the supply is constantly on the decline. From this statement of facts, it will be seen that the Coffee trade offers the most splendid inducements to the Agriculturist and Merchant of Liberia; and a reference to these facts will answer the question which I have sometimes been asked, "Why my attention has been particularly directed to Coffee, more than any other Liberian product?"

For some other reasons, I conceive Coffee deserves this preference. For it, the whole vegetable kingdom cannot afford a substitute; whereas, for cotton and the produce of the sugar-cane, several articles may be substituted, and some of them answer the purpose exceedingly well. Agriculturists and men of science are now engaged in finding substitutes for cotton and cane sugar, and some of their experiments have been attended with the most satisfactory results. In the United States, recently, experiments have been made in the preparation of flax by such a process as will make it answer all the purposes of cotton; and this material, called Fibrilia, or flax-cotton, can be afforded, *in any quantity*, at seven or eight cents per pound, and the cloth made from it is reported to be better in every respect, and will take colors better than the cloth made from cotton. Jute and the product of the Peruvian cotton tree, (which is perennial and may be cultivated in almost any climate,) are likewise mentioned as eligible substitutes for the cotton of our Southern States. Again, with respect to sugar, it is well known that sorghum, maple, and beet afford very good substitutes. Besides, sugar is an American product, and in order to protect it from foreign competition, our government has laid a duty of three cents per pound on the imported article.

I have still another reason for preferring coffee to sugar culture. I am fearful that should Liberia ever become a great sugar-producing country, it will become a rum-producer also. Although I am now engaged in supplying machinery and implements to planters and others in Liberia, and expect to devote much of my time and capital to this branch of business, I should positively refuse any application for intoxicating liquors to be offered for sale in Liberia, and particularly for any Still or materials to be used in the manufacture of ardent spirits. No assistance of mine shall ever be given to the introduction of that fatal article on the Heaven-favored soil of Liberia.

Coffee, I say, has no rival in the vegetable kingdom; its peculiar aroma cannot be imitated, although many ingenious persons have lately turned their attention to the subject. Hence, as I have said before, this article deserves the preference of the Liberian agriculturist and merchant; and as it is almost a spontaneous product of this country, and as the quality of African coffee is found to be most excellent, it is easy to see that Liberia may become the principal coffee-producing country in the world, if she can have the article prepared for exportation in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, and this is impossible without the use of machinery. It is my good fortune to have become the proprietor of a machine which exactly meets the requirements of the coffee-growers of this country. It is a machine which, I am almost tempted to believe, has been providentially designed specially for the benefit of Liberia. Besides its peculiar adaptation to the hulling of coffee, it may be applied to several other uses, which greatly abridge and facilitate the labors of the agriculturist in this country. The terms or conditions on which I offer it to the Government and people of Liberia appear to me to be entirely equitable, and most favorable to the interests of all parties concerned. In this connection, allow me to remark that by the agency of these machines the most profitable article of African produce can be supplied to all the markets of the world, and a branch of trade can thus be inaugurated which must enrich all who engage in it, while the prospective advantages of this trade to the Government itself are almost beyond computation. In view of these circumstances, I hope, my demands will not be considered unreasonable.

In recommending this product (coffee) to your particular notice, permit me to give some account of its history, and other particulars which may improve our acquaintance with the popular article which custom has made a necessary of life in almost every civilized country. The coffee tree is not a native of Arabia, as has generally been supposed. Recent investigations prove it to be a plant of *African* origin, being derived principally from that district of Abyssinia called *Kaffa*, and hence its name. It was introduced into Arabia about the close of the 15th century.

The exhilarating properties of the berry, it is said, were first discovered by a shepherd, who observed that his sheep and goats became more lively and frolicsome after eating this fruit. The superior of a convent in the neighborhood having heard of this circumstance, administered a decoction of the berries to his monks to prevent them from becoming drowsy during their religious exercises. When brought to Arabia, coffee soon became a favorite drink; but the Turkish Government for awhile prohibited its use, because many of the Moslems preferred the coffee-house to the mosques. But in the year 1554 the restriction was taken off, and coffee-drinking became a general practice in Arabia. Nearly one hundred years elapsed before this beverage was known in London and Paris.

When coffee became somewhat a necessary of life in Europe, all the European Powers which had colonies between the tropics endeavored to form

plantations of coffee trees therein. The Dutch were the first who transported the coffee plant from Mocha to Batavia, and from Batavia to Amsterdam. An English merchant from Constantinople first introduced coffee to the Londoners. Cromwell attempted to suppress the use of this beverage in England, and caused the London coffee-houses to be closed. Before the 18th century all the coffee consumed in Europe was brought from Arabia Felix, by the way of the Levant, and the Turkish Government imposed heavy transit duties, which the vessels of Holland, England, and France at length avoided by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope.

One of the Batavia shrubs was transferred to the Botanical Gardens of Amsterdam in 1710, and, with great care, thrived so well that a shoot was sent to Louis XIV. and placed in one of the Royal Gardens at Paris. From this last mentioned place slips were dispatched for Martinique, but the person appointed to convey them died on the passage. In 1720 three more coffee shrubs were sent from the garden in Paris to the same island. The voyage was long, and water being very scarce on board, two of the plants died for want of moisture; but the captain shared his allowance of water with the other plant, and so succeeded in bringing it alive to its place of destination. Thus the coffee tree was introduced into the West Indies, and that single coffee plant was the ancestor of all the coffee plantations in America. The first coffee tree was planted in Brazil by a Franciscan friar named Villago, who, in the year 1754, placed one in the garden of San Antonio Convent in Rio Janeiro. No considerable amount of coffee was raised in Brazil until after the Haytian insurrection. The first cargo was sent to the United States in 1809, and all the coffee raised in Brazil during that year was less than 30,000 sacks, while in the Brazilian financial year of 1855 there were exported 3,256,089 sacks, which brought into the country \$25,000,000. During the financial year ending June 30, 1856, the United States imported from different coffee-producing countries over 235,000,000 pounds of coffee, about three-fourths of which came from Brazil. In the same year the United States imported some of this commodity from Venezuela and Hayti. The whole sum which the United States paid for coffee in that year was \$21,514,196, of which Brazil received \$16,091,714.

These facts and figures exhibit some of the emoluments of the coffee trade; but the business could be made much more profitable by improvements in the modes of cultivation and the use of proper machinery. Besides, it is presumed that Liberia has some natural advantages over any other country for the prosecution of this trade. As the plant is of African origin, it is reasonable to suppose that the soil and climate of Africa are particularly favorable to its production. This supposition is confirmed by the abundance of coffee spontaneously produced on this continent and the excellence of its quality.

In the contemplation of this subject let us glance for a moment at the brilliant and magnificent prospects which lie open to the agriculturist of this

country. [Here the speaker offered several plans of coffee culture, with calculations of its value, &c., to the consideration of the audience.] Your soil requires no solicitation, no tiresome and laborious preparation to make it yield up its treasures with a profusion, which, in less favored regions, can be attained only by long and steady toil.

Nature herself clothes your landscapes with a garniture of vegetation surpassing even all that the muse has sung, and what must such a country be when the embellishments of cultivation are superadded to the ornamental work of nature! Think, my respected hearers, of that time when the Liberian agriculturist may look around him and see extensive tracts covered with the ripening grain and fruit, pendent from stalk and vine, and tree, the meadow, the field, the pasture, the grove, each arrayed in many-tinted garments, instinct with circulating life. I say, what must be the feelings of your agriculturist when he looks on such a scene with the conscious reflection, "This is all my own—the produce of my own enterprise, industry and perseverance?" There is something in such feelings of exultation which should not be discouraged. In a country possessing such eminent agricultural advantages as Africa no man ought to be idle; no one can complain that remunerative employment is beyond his reach.

When you plant coffee allow me to remind you that the fruit which is best worth waiting for, often ripens the slowest. We must remember that "time and patience," as the proverb says, "change the mulberry leaf to satin." Michael Angelo was more than seven years engaged in painting the frescoes on the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. He saw his imprisoned angels in the rough blocks of marble, and he went to work and cut them out. Stephen Girard, the great capitalist of America, was a common sailor when he landed at Philadelphia. Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, emerged from the barber's shop to become the founder of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain. Similar instances of self-made men, examples of energy, determination, and perseverance, might be multiplied to any extent. Washington, the father of American independence, was born in a one-story cabin. Benjamin West, the first President of the Royal Academy of Great Britain, was the son of an humble Quaker farmer of Pennsylvania; and what a significant reply was that of the great engineer, who, when asked if he could tunnel the Alps, answered, "Yes; it is but a question of finance and patience." This is the "purpose once fixed;" this the energy which enables a man to force his way through irksome drudgeries and dry details.

It accomplishes more than genius with not half of the disappointments and peril. The habit of resolute labor, like every other habit, will in time become comparatively easy. Hence every man, whatever his natural abilities, may accomplish much, if he will but apply himself wholly and earnestly to one thing at a time. T. Fowell Buxton placed his confidence in ordinary means and extraordinary application, realizing the scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and he ascribed

his remarkable success in life to his practice of "being a whole man to one thing at a time."

I presume I am addressing men who have made up their minds to be tillers of the soil—men who have chosen the art of agriculture as their profession, and, if I mistake not, there are members of this "Enterprise Company" who will yet live to see their names enrolled among the noted and far-famed agriculturists of the times, if not in the literary branch, then in the practical development of the soil, giving evidence to a gazing world of grand results and immense profits as directed by the heart, the hand, and common sense.

This truth is patent to you all, for you know, if you dispose of your merchandise to a heathen native on credit, he not only does not appreciate it, and perhaps destroys it, but he never pays for it, and keeps out of your settlements. I pray you look to a change in this trade with the natives; let them give *you* credit, if credit there must be, and then, by strict punctuality, teach them something of the "religion of paying debts," of the duty and obligation existing between man and man, and I am confident that with this change would come many advantages little thought of, and at the same time secure the best interests of your Republic, to which, my friends, the eyes of the world are directed.

Hold fast to your profession, and allow nothing to turn you away from the grand purpose, namely, to answer the first call of the people, and unite your strength for the development of agriculture in this land of promise.

Let each member feel himself to be—if I am allowed the expression—a spoke in the great wheel, and never out of place. I would have you remember, too, that 'tis not ease, but effort, not facility, but difficulty that makes men, and crowns successful associations.

We learn wisdom from failure more than from success. We often discover what *will* do by finding out what will not do; and he who never made a mistake, never made a discovery. If there were no difficulties there would be no success.

There is no discredit, but honor, in every right walk of industry, whether it be in tilling the ground, or in selling palm oil or cam-wood.

As a noble illustration of the views I wish to impress upon your minds, permit me to call your attention to the character and works of Sir John Sinclair. I quote from his biographer. He was originally a country laird, and born to a considerable estate, in a bare, wild country fronting the stormy North Sea. His father dying while he was a youth of sixteen, the management of the family property thus early devolved upon him; and at eighteen he began a course of vigorous improvement in the county of Caithness, which eventually spread all over Scotland.

Agriculture then was in a most backward state. The fields were unclosed, the lands undrained. The small farmers of Caithness were so poor that they could scarcely afford to keep a horse; the hard work was chiefly done by the women. If a cottier lost a horse, he would marry a wife as the

cheapest substitute. The country was without roads or bridges; and drovers driving their cattle had to swim the rivers along with their beasts. The chief track leading into Caithness lay along a high shelf on a mountain side, the road being some hundred feet of clear perpendicular height above the sea which dashed below. Sir John, though a mere youth, determined to make a new road; the old let-alone proprietors, however, regarding his scheme with incredulity and derision.

But he himself laid out the new road, assembled some twelve hundred laborers early one summer's morning, set them simultaneously to work, watching over their labors, and stimulating them by his presence and example; and before night, what had been a dangerous sheep track six miles in length, hardly passable for led horses, was made practicable for wheel carriages, as if by the powers of magic. What an example of energy and well directed labor! He then proceeded to make more roads, to erect mills, to build bridges, and to enclose and cultivate his waste lands. He introduced improved methods of culture, distributing premiums to encourage industry; and he thus soon quickened the whole frame of society within reach of his influence, and infused an entirely new life into the cultivators of the soil. Caithness became a pattern county for its roads, its agriculture, and its fisheries. In Sinclair's youth the post was carried by a runner only once a week, and the young baronet then declared that he would never rest till a coach drove daily to Thurso. The people could not believe in any such thing, and it was common to say of any utterly impossible scheme, "Ou ay, that will come to pass when Sir John sees the daily mail at Thurso!" But Sir John lived to see his dream realized, and the daily mail established at Thurso. He improved the quality of British wool, imported 800 sheep from all countries at his own expense, and established the British Wool Society. The result was, the introduction into Scotland of the celebrated Cheviot breed, and in a few years there were not fewer than 300,000 Cheviots diffused over the four northern counties alone.

The value of all grazing land was thus enormously increased, and Scotch estates, which before were comparatively worthless, began to yield large rentals. Sir John was returned by Caithness to Parliament, in which he remained for thirty years. Mr. Pitt, observing his persevering energy in all useful projects, proposed his assistance in any object he might have in view whereupon Sir John asked and received Mr. Pitt's assistance in the establishment of a National Board of Agriculture.

One Arthur Young laid a bet with the baronet that his scheme would never be established, adding, "Your Board of Agriculture will be in the moon." But he went to work; he roused public attention; the Board was established, and he was appointed President. The result of its action need not be described, but the stimulus which it gave to agriculture and stock-raising was shortly felt throughout the whole United Kingdom, and tens of thousands of acres were redeemed from barrenness by his operation.

I offer no comment on such a man, such a character, for he must be fully appreciated by my intelligent hearers.

Success in business depends not on brilliancy of genius, but on common sense. Notwithstanding all that is said about "lucky hits," the best kind of success in every man's life is not that which comes by accident.

Promptitude in all kinds of business "pays well." Punctuality saves our own time and that of other people, and what an invaluable commodity is time.

Lost wealth may be replaced by industry, lost knowledge by study, lost health by medicine; but lost time is gone forever. Self-respect is another great means of success in business, and in all the avocations of life. To think meanly of one's self is to sink ourselves in the estimation of others; for if we undervalue ourselves, our conduct will be correspondingly mean.

If a man would rise, he must look up. It is truly a noble sight to see a poor man hold himself upright amid all his temptations, and refuse to degrade himself by low actions. We can elevate the condition of labor by associating it with noble thoughts, which confer a grace on the lowliest as well as the highest rank; for no matter how poor or humble a man may be, the great thinker of these and other days may come in and sit down by him.

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ASHMUN INSTITUTE, OXFORD, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

At the commencement of the seventh session of the Ashmun Institute the trustees wish to present a few facts to its friends and patrons, and to the friends generally of colored men.

There are twenty-six new applicants for admission, most of them highly recommended as young men of piety, desiring to enter the ministry, and willing to labor anywhere among their own people. Some of these have lately obtained their freedom, and have been commended to us as promising, when properly educated, to be very useful to their race. We have the means, as yet, only for the support of six of their number, which, added to those previously in the Institution, give us fifteen with which to commence the present session. We regret to refuse so many, but what can we do? They come with nothing in their hands, and yet sometimes they are singularly met with the means necessary for their support. A day or two ago one presented himself who had been a preacher in the African Methodist church. After close questioning we became deeply interested in him, and he was told to remain, and we hoped Providence would open some way by which he might be sustained. A few moments after a letter was handed us from the post office, containing \$100 for the Institute, just the amount of his session bill for ten months. We could not resist the conviction that although we were greatly in need in other respects, the money was designed for him, and it was so appropriated. In another letter from an excellent brother, enclosing

a similar donation, he makes the remark, "This is one of the most interesting causes that can be presented. You should not shrink from making it known to the friends of the colored man. Our best wishes are with you." Such ready offerings and words of encouragement prompt us to open the door even at the risk of admitting more than we can sustain, but we believe that neither our Divine Saviour nor his Church will permit these people to stretch out their hands to them in vain. We never felt so much encouragement to labor in this cause. There have been dark days, but they seem to be passing away. So many offering themselves as students; such appearance of piety and mental ability, and other signs which cause hope for them; while there appears to be a readiness, from indications noticed, to give the means needed if we will ask for it. In the name, therefore, of these numerous applicants, this we sincerely and earnestly do. We present these men before you, offering themselves as ambassadors for Jesus to benighted Africa. If you help they shall go; if you do not, the probability is they cannot go. Among the grounds of encouragement we would state that two young men of the last class have received license from their respective Presbyteries, and are usefully employed. There is much more confidence manifested by them in the elevation of their race. Formerly they prided themselves upon a light complexion, but their feelings have changed, and now the black skin and the deep African blood seem to be held in high honor. It is now something with them to be an African, and an ambition to aid in the redemption of Africa. They have resumed their meetings for prayer with much interest. They appear to be thankful for their privileges, and give us encouragement to hope they will make progress in study during the session. One of our first graduates, now a missionary in Africa, mentioned lately when at home on a visit, that he had gone to a spot near the Institute to see a stone beside which he had kneeled, devoting himself to the service of God, and asking that the way might be opened for him to receive an education and become a missionary; but the stone was not to be found, and upon inquiry he learned that it had been placed in the foundation of the Ashmun Institute. Does not God hear prayer? And will he despise the prayer of the destitute?

Report of the Board of Education to the General Assembly, upon the Ashmun Institute, at the Meeting in Peoria, May, 1863.

This Institution has for its object the preparation of colored men for the ministry, and for general usefulness among their own people in Africa and in this country.

The following reasons, among others, seem to urge its importance:

1. The great readiness with which the colored race everywhere receive the Gospel encourages us to furnish them with an educated ministry. None are more willing to be taught, or attend more generally upon religious worship; and as it is only by the Gospel of the

Son of God that they can be civilized and saved, we have great encouragement while we discharge an imperative duty.

2. They need an institution of their own; other schools or colleges do not invite them, nor would their admission be pleasant or profitable generally to themselves. Habits, progress, temperament, position, all encourage a separation, and none who visit Ashmun Institute and notice the cheerful performance of duty by the pupils can doubt that their situation is favorable to their improvement, and equally so to their comfort and peace.

3. It has been carried on uninterruptedly for six years under the care of the New Castle Presbytery, with an average number of fifteen students, and has already accomplished much good. Three of its graduates are missionaries under the care of our Board of Foreign Missions. Many of them are preaching the Gospel, principally in connection with the African Methodist Church, licensed ministers from which having availed themselves for one session or more of its gratuitous theological instruction; and some are teaching successfully. Experience has been gained in the management of such an institution, so that it is no longer an experiment; and comparing it with other seminaries as to diligence in study, cheerful obedience, and tone of piety in those professing religion, it is worthy of confidence in an eminent degree. It is aided by our Board of Education, and is becoming a channel through which benevolent persons are seeking to benefit the African race.

4. The signs of the times—Divine Providence has evidently great purposes in reference to this people—their past and present relation to our country, and also to Africa, render it evident; and the one great benefit which, as a church, we by God's blessing can confer upon them will be to give them from their own race, properly qualified religious teachers. This is to us, in some measure, a new field of labor. It puts us in connection with the mission work to the heathen; it offers a participation in that work while at home, with all the facilities for carrying it on in our own country, and with an immediate bearing upon a foreign field. Does it not seem to be a duty urged upon us to sustain such an institution? Does it not accord with the spirit and practice of the Presbyterian Church? Wherever there has been a purpose to evangelize, has it not been accompanied by great exertions to provide seminaries of learning? Shall it not be so for the negro race? There is no people to whom we owe more than we do to them. They have been our bond-servants, and have done for us much labor. We would make them a return; many of them are emigrating to the land which God seems to have given them as their own. What parting gift can have such value as proper Christian training for those who will go before them as their teachers?

We give a few sentences from an address delivered at the opening of the Ashmun Institute, by the lamented Rev. C. Van Rensselaar, D. D., Dec. 31, 1856:

"In the name of the God of Ethiopia, and our God, the foundations of a Christian institution have been laid with pious care. The issues of the enterprise are committed to Him; the grace of His Spirit is invoked, and the aid of Providence is supplicated. The promotion of His glory is sought. "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it."

"The general theme of my discourse on this occasion is, God Glorified by Africa. The particular form in which I shall attempt to unfold it is, by showing that the African race in this country is to be a great instrumentality for signal displays of God's goodness, grace, and glory in Africa."

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"Our discussion is ended. It has aimed to show that the Providence of God, which has been exercising its benevolence for many years towards the colored race in this country, now points to Africa as the chief scene of its high and influential action. However long delayed, the period of Africa's redemption will come. 'The night is far spent; the day is at hand.' Morning beams already play along the coast, and streaks of 'sunrise in the tropics' cast their tints upon an increasing moral vegetation. The valleys begin to sing. Gospel culture will convert Central Africa into a garden of the Lord. The blood of Christ was shed for the four continents of the human race, and is offered to all in the great commission to 'preach the Gospel to every creature.' Prophecy declares the things that shall be: 'The whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.' Every land shall become Immanuel's, and in holy union with tribes and people of every tongue 'Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.' Thus the return of the barbarian bondmen as Christian freemen will be made the occasion of great displays of the Divine goodness, grace, and glory to a benighted continent, and God will be glorified by Africa.

"A practical injunction of the discussion is the importance and necessity of African education in our own country. Institutions of learning like the Ashmun Institute possess the sanction of a providential command. To be guided by the pillar and the cloud is only less glorious than to dwell in the light of the Shekina. A greater or more interesting work was never committed to the Church than that of elevating the children of Ham to their true social and religious condition on their own continent and among the nations of the earth. Privileged is the land and the age that shall behold enlarged efforts for the moral and political recovery of Africa.

"The Ashmun Institute is national in its claims. It invites co-operation from every section of the Church and from every lover of his country and of Africa. Its relations are wide-spread, and of intense interest. It seeks to realize the great maxim of Ashmun, 'to accomplish the most possible good in the least time.' It aims at a connection with God's great providential plans. May it flourish for

generations! May it stand like the African palm-tree, majestic for stateliness and beauty, and the emblem of prosperity; its fruit giving food and its shade affording rest to thousands and tens of thousands in the ancestral tropical land.

"Heaven bless the Institute in its plans, its officers, and its pupils. Bless it, God of Ethiopia, who hast 'made of one blood all nations of men!' Be thou glorified on every continent! Be thou glorified by Africa!"

TRUSTEES.

Rev. WILLIAM CHESTER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. J. B. SPOTSWOOD, Delaware.

Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. WILLIAM R. BINGHAM, Oxford, Pa.

Rev. JOHN M. DICKEY, " "

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., New York.

WILLIAM WILSON, Esq., Oxford, Pa.

SAMUEL J. DICKEY, Esq., " "

JOHN M. KELTON, Esq., " "

Oxford, Sept. 29, 1863.

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[From the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London.]

EXPEDITION TO THE WHITE NILE.

Eleventh Meeting, Monday Evening, April 27, 1863.

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, K. C. B., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

The President said he had received a letter from Mr. Tinne, in reference to the explorations of the Dutch and English ladies, his relatives, up the White Nile, which he would read.

"Being unable to attend your next meeting, I have much pleasure in giving you, as requested, some further information regarding my lady relatives, of whose return from Gondokoro to Khartum on the 20th of November last you have already been apprised.

"Their last letter is to the 5th of February, at which date they had started on a fresh expedition up the White Nile, but were stopped, about three hours' sail from Khartum, by an accident which happened to one of their boats and threatened to swamp her. This was caused by the captain and the pilot, who, on being examined, were made to own that they had bored a hole in the bottom, being unwilling to go up the White Nile.

"The damage having been repaired, and a new crew engaged, they were on the point of proceeding on their voyage again.

"One of the ladies remained at Khartum, and Madame Tinne and her daughter were accompanied by Mr. D'Ablaing, a Dutch gentleman, who had come across from Abyssinia; by Mr. Heuglin, whose communications from Africa are known to the Royal Geographical Society, and by another German gentleman—whose name

I am not yet acquainted with—a medical man and naturalist, who also draws beautifully ; so that, as Madame Tinne remarks, ‘they hope to make a more scientific, if not a more agreeable, journey than the last.’

“The health of the party that had been at Gondokoro, some of whom had suffered from fever, was entirely restored during their prolonged stay of two months and a half at Khartum, and all were in excellent spirits. The weather had been cool, rather stormy at times, but agreeable and bracing, and the sky bright and blue.

“Their present expedition is on a larger scale than their former one. They have the steamer and five boats, with 168 people to provide for, 50 of whom are additional soldiers, besides 4 camels, 30 mules and donkeys, and 3 horses. The boats had been repaired and refitted with new sails, and they had laid in guns, ammunition, new tents, and ample stores of all kinds. Further on, nothing of that description could be got, and everything therefore had to be procured beforehand.

“The Dutch gentleman intended to proceed up the Nile, and Madame Tinne and her daughter were to turn off at Bahr-el-Gazal. At some point of this river they would find the rest of their party, who had gone on in advance. Disembarking there, they proposed leaving their boats and commencing a land journey into the interior; to use Madame Tinne’s own words, ‘into unknown parts.’

“She mentions Mr. Baker having started, and also speaks of the rumor about Mr. Petherick’s disappearance, but nothing more decided than we have heard previously as to his fate.”

For this communication from Mr. Tinne the President begged the Fellows to return their best thanks, for he was sure there were few persons more entitled to be honorary members of the Royal Geographical Society than those adventurous ladies.

The papers read were—

1. *Exploration of the Elephant Mountain in the Batonga Country, West Africa.* By Capt. R. F. BURTON, H. M. Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Fernando Po.

Capt. Burton visited Batonga Bay in September, 1862, about the commencement of the second rainy season of the year. The bay is a mere roadstead, and the ship—H. M. S. Bloodhound—lay 1½ mile from the land. A heavy surf breaks on the whole coast from the Cameroons river to Corisco Island, and landing is almost exclusively effected in light native canoes. The shore shows a long line of densely wooded lowland, based upon yellow sand. Inland are seen groups of low hills, conjectured to be the spurs of the Sierra del Crystal. This range, never yet crossed by any European, seems to form a line of Ghauts similar to those in Eastern Africa, at about 100 or 150 miles from the coast. The most remarkable among the intermediate hills is the “Elephant Mountain,”

so called from its resemblance to an elephant couchant. There are two or three factories belonging to European merchants in the bay, but none of the residents appear to have ever penetrated a mile of the interior. Although the country is rich, there is no trade but ivory; and this comes from a distance, as no elephants are found within four days' march of the coast. The Elobe river pours itself into the bay by a low cataract, above which the party obtained a view of the stream, without, however, succeeding in obtaining any information about its upper course or its source.

On the 14th of September Capt. Burton landed with Lieut. Stokes to explore the Elephant Mountain. After considerable difficulty with the chiefs on the coast, who, as usual, were unwilling that any traveller should pass beyond their own territories, the party started the following day. The path, a narrow line, led them first pass some villages of bushmen, and then through an undulating country, densely wooded, with a profuse variety of vegetation. Water was abundant in clear running streams, but game nowhere to be seen. The first day's march, which was much delayed by palavers at the villages, and at the ferry across the Elobe, was about 7 miles.

Leaving Labele, their night's halting-place, the next morning the party crossed a deep hollow, and began the ascent of the mountain from the southeast. The path, at first easy, soon became steep and slippery, and the wood grew thinner, and after three hours' march the summit was reached. The elevation was found by B. P. thermometer to be 1707 feet, agreeing with the trigonometrical measurement given in the chart. The party descended by a still more difficult path on the western side, and returned to the coast on the 17th.

2. *Narrative of a Journey to Ode, the Capital of the Ijebu Country, in January, 1862.* By Capt. BEDINGFELD, R. N.

The object of the expedition which visited Abeokuta, Porto Nuovo, and Ode, after the cession of Lagos, was to conciliate and explain to the chiefs our views in forming the colony, and to induce them to put a stop to the petty wars, and to open their roads to legitimate commerce.

The Ijebus had never before been visited by any white man, except Mr. Champneys, a Wesleyan missionary. The present party was received in a most friendly manner, and the visit was in every way satisfactory. They were much struck with the beauty of the country, the amount of cultivation, and the industry of various kinds shown by the natives. One large village contained a great number of blacksmiths, occupied in manufacturing hoes.

Capt. Bedingfeld, accompanied by Lieut. Dolbin, of the *Prometheus*, and an interpreter, left Lagos on the 12th of January in a canoe, and reached Egine, at a distance of about 35 miles, the next

day. Starting again on horseback in a northeasterly direction, through forest land extensively cleared, they reached the village of Omu, where a quarrel between one of the porters and a native nearly caused a serious affray. This was, however, prevented by the presence of mind and judgment of the officers in charge of the expedition. The party arrived at Ode in the afternoon of the same day.

Ode is about 26 miles N. N. E. of Eginge, and is surrounded by a wall about 12 miles in circumference. The houses are substantially built of redclay. The natives are a remarkably fine, tall, race. Their religion is gross fetichism, and both human beings and animals are occasionally sacrificed. Their principal food is maize, which is procured in great abundance, and is sold for about 2*d.* per bushel.

3. *Travels in Western Africa.* By W. WINWOOD READE, Esq.

Mr. Reade left England in December, 1861, and arrived at the Gaboon on the 13th of February. He first made a six days' excursion into the Shekani country, on the right bank of the river. In March he went to Corisco, and thence to Bapuka, where he remained about a month. Passing on to the Muni, he followed the main stream for about 30 miles, and then branched off by a tributary which led him to the spurs of the Sierra del Crystal. In May he ascended the Gaboon, and discovered the rapids in the heart of the Crystal Mountains. He then went to the Fernando Vaz, as far as Ngambi. After a visit to Prince's and St. Thomas's Islands, he sailed in a Portuguese schooner to Loanda. Here he was hospitably received by Mr. Gabriel, a Fellow of this Society, who has, however, since fallen a victim to the climate. After a trip to the interior as far as Ambaka, he sailed to the Cape de Verde Islands, whence he crossed to Gorée early in December; and after visiting the Senegal, the Casamanza, and the Gambia, he finally returned to Europe in February last.

Mr. Reade made inquiries at Loanda respecting Dr. Livingstone's supposition that the Quango joins the Zaire, and he found that it received unanimous confirmation. But there seems to be some doubt about the position of Matiamvo. The Secretary of Benguela informed him that the kingdom known by that name is situated to the southeast of that colony, and that a more powerful prince named Domba reigns to the east of Matiamvo. This was confirmed by the Commandant of Quellengues, a Portuguese fort in the interior. Mr. Reade saw at Ambaka a runaway slave of Matiamvo's, who told him that the name of that tribe was the Boloni. The country itself, he said, was without hills or high trees like those at Ambaka; that the animals found there were lions, elephants, leopards, jackals, giraffes, wild cattle, and small monkeys.

Kikassa, a great river, is said to run from the rising sun to the north; another river called the Matiamvo joins it, coming from the west and running east. Another large river, called Ru, passes close to Matiamvo's palace, and runs east and west; and in this river are hippopotami, while in the others are only crocodiles.

Mr. Reade in the main confirmed M. du Chaillu's account of the country and people.

The President said the paper showed that Mr. Winwood Reade was an enterprising traveller, who had visited many parts of Africa, but not, as he modestly said, as a scientific man. He had certainly brought before us some remarkable facts and statements respecting the natives. With regard to the concluding observations, he was happy to hear what Mr. Reade had said of M. du Chaillu. M. du Chaillu was about to embark on a new voyage to that country which he had explored on a former occasion under considerable difficulties, and he hoped to go out now more as a man of science than he did before, taking instruments with him, so as to determine some latitudes and longitudes. M. du Chaillu would be very happy if Mr. Reade or some other Englishman would accompany him.

Capt. Bedingfeld, R. N., said the only interest attached to his paper would be its connection with our new colony of Lagos. He went to Porto Nuovo first of all, then to Abeokuta and Ode, in order to explain our reasons for the cession and to conciliate the different chiefs in the neighborhood. He was particularly struck with the immense amount of industry of the natives. The whole distance they travelled, as far as they could see, the corn-fields on both sides were beautifully cultivated. They passed through one village entirely of blacksmiths: the whole village was taken up with forges, and the men were manufacturing the country hoes from native iron. They were received very kindly at all these places, and they succeeded in getting the objects they had in view carried out, one of which was to establish a market at Egine for the trade of the Ijebu country. On their return they had a palaver at this market, and it was opened for trade. All these places had since been destroyed, and he was afraid that the feelings of the King in our favor had been very much modified. With regard to the bar at Lagos, when they first went in they had some difficulty, but afterwards ships came in frequently, and with very little trouble. He had since heard by the last mail that another passage of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms had been opened out, so that he believed there would be very little difficulty in merchant ships getting in. Trade was, however, at present entirely stopped on account of the wars: and those wars would, in his opinion, go on until the slave trade was abolished.

Mr. Crawford asked if the King of Abeokuta or his Prime Minister could read or write, or whether Capt. Bedingfeld knew any negro who could read or write.

Capt. Bedingfeld, R. N., replied the King certainly could not, but he knew several negroes who could read and write.

Mr. Crawford thought that they must be remarkable, then; for, though the natives had been in communication with Europe three hundred years, it was a very rare thing for a negro to learn to read and write.

M. du Chaillu said he was about to undertake another journey in the part of the country which he visited last, up the Fernando Vaz river. He had at length succeeded in getting a vessel, and it would require two months to prepare his outfit, which would be composed of baggage amounting to from fifty to one hundred tons. He intended to make a settlement at the mouth of one of the rivers, leave one or two white men there, and then go into the interior and explore. He would not promise too much to the Royal Geographical Society, for he might meet with impediments; but he sincerely hoped he should be able to reach a thousand miles, to stay there a time and study the country, and then return. If life and health should be spared, he hoped to be able to write another account of his explorations. This time he should have more wisdom and more knowledge to apply to the task; still he was sure the book would be full of shortcomings, for which he knew the English people would forgive him. Although they did not agree on the gorilla question, he thanked Mr. Reade for the kind words he had spoken in his favor; and he also thanked the members of the Royal Geographical Society for the feelings they had always expressed towards him. He should work hard, and try to deserve their continued approbation.

The President stated that the next sitting would be on the 11th of May.

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[From the Missionary Magazine, October.]

EGYPT.

We take the following extract from the narrative of Dr. J. Louis Krapf, in *Christian Work*, of June, 1863. Dr. Krapf was formerly a missionary on the eastern coast of Africa, and his recent visit to Egypt was made in company with some new missionaries on their way to the same coast under his guidance. They spent some months in Egypt.

In the beginning of August, 1861, I left my German home, travelling with my four colleagues by Vienna to Trieste, whence we embarked for Alexandria.

On the 18th of August, 1861, we arrived at Alexandria, where I soon observed the great changes which had taken place since I was in Egypt in 1855. Civilization has made considerable progress in many respects. We now see Europeans and Arabs stepping into carriages drawn by beautiful horses, and managed by Arab coachmen, to convey them to any place they like in the town or out of it. And how much has the quarter of the Europeans been improved and embellished since I saw Alexandria for the first time in 1837!

But alas! the amalgamation of the East with the West has also considerably increased the moral corruptness of Alexandria. I shuddered at being

told by a German countryman, who had resided for a long time at the place, that there are whole streets occupied by lewd women of Arab, French, and Italian extraction; that, more especially, Wallachian Jewesses are involved in this moral depravity, which proves most dangerous to young people coming from Europe for commercial and other pursuits. Though they may have arrived with good principles, which they imbibed at home under the eyes of a kind parent or teacher, yet after a short stay they are engulfed in the pool of immorality, from which they seldom rise again, owing to the seductive influences by which they are surrounded.

No wonder that some well-disposed Europeans have expressed a wish that I might induce Mr. Spittler, the renowned Christian and philanthropist at Basle, to establish at Alexandria a kind of harbor or inn, in which young Europeans might obtain food and lodging at cheap rates, and be placed under the Christian influence and discipline of a house-manager who would have morning and evening prayers with them, who would provide them with good books, and act, in general, as a kind father and councillor toward them in the affairs of the soul as well as of the body. In fact, such an establishment should be founded in every large oriental town, where many Europeans are concentrated for secular business. It is not enough that they have a clergyman among them, though even of this benefit they are frequently deprived in oriental countries, where there is not that moral public opinion and tone prevalent in Europe.

A wish has also been expressed to me, that the Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian sailors might have a clergyman of their own, as annually more than a hundred Swedish merchant-ships enter the port of Alexandria. The Greeks Romanists, and German and French Protestants have Divine service, but the Scandinavians are utterly neglected, unless they can speak English, French or German. The necessity of getting a Swedish clergyman for Alexandria is the more obvious, if what I have learned regarding the present Swedish consul, who is a Roman Catholic of oriental extraction, be true. He is said to have refused six Swedish sailors admission even into the Protestant hospital, which Dr. Friedner has founded and provided with several very able deaconesses from Kaisersworth.

In proof of the value which even Said Pasha, the late ruler of Egypt, has attached to this hospital, I may mention that he granted a donation of £1000, through the Prussian consul-general, Mr. Koenig, when this gentleman paid his farewell visit to His Highness. The late Said Pasha in many respects behaved very nobly toward Christian missionaries and churches in Egypt. At Alexandria he granted a large piece of ground for a German Protestant church, which is being built at present. He also assigned to the Scotch missionaries a vessel, in which, as in a floating chapel, the gospel is preached to English and American sailors every Sunday. Besides, he granted to all clergymen and missionaries a free passage on the Egyptian railway, simply on presenting a

certificate from the consul of the traveller. Greek, Romanist, Coptic and Protestant clergymen and missionaries enjoyed this privilege all alike.

My old friend, Mr. Winter, the deceased English chaplain, in whose time, that is twelve years ago, by the liberality of the British residents at Alexandria, a fine English chapel was built, I found replaced by the Rev. Mr. Davis, an active clergyman, who is on a friendly footing with Mr. Sior, the clergyman of the German Protestants, for whom, as well as for those at Jerusalem, the late King William IV. of Prussia did much.

Lastly, I must make mention of the flourishing school which the Scotch missionaries have established among the higher classes of the Alexandrian population, who are very desirous of instruction, chiefly from secular motives, as the progress of civilization and intercourse with Europeans holds out the prospect of lucrative situations to all those who have enjoyed a good education. Cheering as the activity of Protestant missionaries and clergymen undoubtedly must be to every Christian observer, the Protestants are far behind the Romanists, who, it is true, have greatly better supplies of money at their command.

At Cairo I stayed nearly two months, for the sake of the acclimatization of my party and for the study of the vulgar Arabic. At this metropolis, likewise, great changes have taken place since 1855. The once flourishing school of the Church Missionary Society has been given up, as Mr. Lieder, who conducted it, has become old, and the society's efforts have been demanded in other parts of the world with greater urgency. However, other missionaries have taken up the work at Cairo in a vigorous manner. The American missionaries have schools frequented by several hundred male and female children. They also preach in Arabic to a good number of hearers, among whom there are Mahommedans, Copts, Greeks, and other denominations. The missionaries are assisted by able catechists, who are of great use to them.

The English missionaries sent out by the society of the Jews have likewise a good school, consisting chiefly of Jewish children. On Sundays they also preach to the adults in Arabic. In connection with them is a former Jewish Rabbi, who is now a serious Christian, and has established a bookseller's shop, in which only Christian books are sold.

As to myself, I felt a peculiar and delightful interest in the German missionaries of the Pilgrim Missionary Society of Chishona. They entered upon the Cairo mission in 1861. Notwithstanding the short period they have been at work, they have done a great deal of good. In the first place, they have, by the assistance of the Germans, of whom there are about two hundred at Cairo, constructed a simple little chapel, in which they preach to the Germans, and now also to the Arabs, every Sunday. Secondly, they have commenced a school, in which about forty children of Jews and Copts, etc., are instructed. But thirdly, what pleased me most is their boldness, cheerfulness of faith and love, with which they go about the streets, holding conversations on religious subjects with Germans, Copts, Armenians, Greeks, and Mohammedans, preach-

ing Christ crucified to all who will listen to them. This is what no previous missionary has ventured upon at Cairo with such frankness, and which very few could do, if we consider the fanaticism of the Mohammedans, that has not yet fully passed away, but is, on the contrary, fostered by the many learned sheiks who are at Cairo, which is the central point of learning in Egypt. Besides, the pilgrim missionaries go to prison-houses, hospitals, barracks, and to the watch-posts of the Egyptian soldiery, to distribute tracts and Bibles, and to converse with any one who takes an interest in the salvation of his immortal soul. Though no remarkable conversion has yet taken place, we may, under God, expect a great blessing from the activity of these humble and self-denying men, who carry on their work, day by day, in great simplicity, with a strength of faith and fervor which puts me, the older missionary, quite to the blush. Having neither male nor female servants, they themselves perform all their domestic work, buying, for instance, their food at the market and cooking it at home, etc. Having finished domestic duties, they go each to his respective labor—one to keep school, others to town, where they preach, converse and distribute Christian books, as opportunity is given. Except food and raiment, they receive no fixed salary from their society. Only ten francs are monthly allowed to each of them for any private want which he may have.

During my stay at Cairo, it happened that Mr Möhl, who devotes his energies especially to street-preaching, addressed some thirty or forty Mohammedans in a frequented street. There were several Copts present during the address. The Mohammedans no sooner observed them than they used abusive language against the Copts, scolding them for having lived so long among the Mohammedans, without telling them the sweet words of salvation which the Feringhee (Europeans,) whom they extolled to the skies, had brought to them.—*Foreign Missionary.*

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AID TO THE FREEDMEN.

The *Friends' Review* of November publishes an earnest appeal in behalf of a new Association, composed exclusively of Friends, just organized in Philadelphia for the relief and benefit of recently emancipated slaves.

The officers of the Association, all of whom would be glad to receive contributions in money or clothing, are as follows:

President—SAMUEL HILLES, Wilmington, Delaware.

Secretary—DR. CHARLES EVANS, 702 Race street, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—RICHARD CADBURY, 117 Chesnut street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Samuel R. Shipley, President, 112 Chesnut st.; John B. Garrett, Secretary, 400 Chesnut st.; Marmaduke C. Cope, 1312 Filbert st.;

Anthony M. Kimber, 26 S. Del. av.; Phillip C. Garrett, 400 Chestnut st.; Thomas Scattergood, 413 Spruce st.; Benjamin Coates, 127 Market st.; William Evans, Jr., 252 S. Front st.; James Whitall, 410 Race st.; John S. Hilles, 27 N. Juniper st.; Elliston P. Morris, Germantown; J. Wistar Evans, 817 Arch st.; Joel Cadbury, Jr., 403 Arch st.; George Vaux, 1715 Arch st.; Henry Haines, 1202 Girard av.; Charles Rhoads, 513 Pine st.; Dr. James E. Rhoads, Germantown; Edward Bettie, Haddonfield, N. J.; George S. Garrett, Upper Darby, Del. co., Pa.; Ashton Richardson, Wilmington, Del.; Richard Mott, Burlington, N. J.; Wm. M. Canby, Chadds' Ford, Pa.; Nathan Hilles, Frankford; Israel H. Johnson, 119 Market st.; John W. Cadbury, 48 N. 7th st.; Francis Stokes, 21st and Race sts.

The *Friends' Review* adds:

The whole subject was so clearly and impressively stated in a circular issued previous to the meeting of the 12th inst., at which time the organization of the Association was completed, that we wish to record the following extract:

"In the midst of a war which is desolating a large portion of our land, we have been permitted to dwell in our homes in peace. A more than common prosperity has attended the labors of the past year. While thankfully acknowledging these blessings at our Heavenly Father's hand, is it not well for us to inquire if we are fulfilling the duties which these solemn days present to us? God, in His providence, is leading up from the house of bondage a people whose condition demands our tenderest sympathy and regard. Singly and in families, by tens and hundreds, they have come within the lines of the Union armies, until they now number nearly two hundred thousand souls. Crushed and dispirited by long years of oppression, they know not how to supply their simplest wants, and without instruction and encouragement their case will be pitiable indeed. The recital of the privations endured by some of them would move the stoutest hearts. Shall we not give our abundance to relieve the wants of these suffering ones?"

[From the *Friends' Review*.]

Report of the Women's Aid Association of Friends for the Relief of Colored Refugees.

Nearly a year has passed since this committee laid before the readers of *Friends' Review* a statement of the funds received by them and the amount of relief furnished to the colored people in different parts of the vast field of labor open before them. Since that time there has been a constant succession of destitute families coming into our lines, whose wants have been relieved in some

degree through the liberality of those friends who have supplied the money needed to purchase the goods sent them. While the imperative need of clothing the naked and furnishing some aid to the sick has chiefly occupied them, some attention was also paid to the moral elevation of the people, so far as that could be effected through the agency of schools established for their benefit. A special fund was raised for the purchase of books, slates, &c., and five of the schools have received valuable aid in supplies of cards or tablets, primers and reading books, and facilities for learning writing.

The rapid improvement in reading and writing, especially the latter, has excited the surprise of all who have witnessed it. Their eager attention to the teacher is very striking. At Craney Island, where destitution of every kind has prevailed, the people were successfully taught to write on tiles taken from the roofs of the rebel forts with small pieces of broken slate, no other means being at hand. Specimens of writing were sent from a school which had been in operation only six weeks, which would do credit to pupils who have received much greater advantages. A liberal donation was given towards the erection of a school-house where the scholars crowded in numbers far too great for admission, and it is hoped two will be built, one at Fortress Monroe and one at Yorktown, to meet the earnest desire of the people for education.

Some improvement in their moral condition is evident in several quarters, but the obstacles in their way are greater than any one can imagine who does not see for himself the position they are placed in, under military jurisdiction. Many may feel surprised that in the constant demand for labor any need should still exist for giving clothing to those in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe and adjacent points in Virginia. A few words can explain the difficulty. Those men and women who have had any opportunity for obtaining work have greatly improved their condition and need no help; but the readers of this paper may remember that at the time of McClellan's retreat from Harrison's Landing a body of colored people, consisting of aged, infirm, and sick men, and of mothers with children, whose husbands were in the army, were left at Craney Island, a barren spot, a few acres in extent, where there was no ground to be cultivated and no work to be obtained. These numbered about 1300. To a certain extent they could improve their position by fishing and gathering oysters; but this was a limited resource, and they were not allowed to leave the island and seek others. Their numbers were increased by destitute refugees from Suffolk, Portsmouth, &c., who were sent there from time to time. Rations were allowed them, and they had a roof over their heads, but their sufferings were very severe, and many died. Recently Government has ordered these people to be removed from Craney Island to the neighborhood of Fort Monroe, preparatory to making arrangements for them on the Government farms, which

they are to cultivate. Their destitution as regards clothing may be imagined from the fact stated by Capt. Wilder, the energetic and excellent superintendent at Fort Monroe, that *he saw* sixty men with no other clothing than a *single shirt*. As all the able-bodied men are put on Government work, we may infer safely that these were sick, or infirm, or aged men. Letters and oral information from three members of the Society of Friends, who have been faithfully laboring among these poor creatures, both in teaching school and in distributing clothing, inform us that both at Yorktown, where there is another large body of women and children in equal or greater destitution, and at Fort Monroe, women may be seen with no other covering than a ragged piece of carpet or sail cloth, and they beg for clothing for their children before winter comes. In six weeks from this time the northeast storms will, in all human probability, bring snow, rain, and sleet on these people, who have no earthly way of helping themselves, because there is no remunerative labor to be obtained, and we implore Friends everywhere to unite together and provide clothing for the children, or to send funds to us to enable us to purchase the needed articles. There can be very few friends so poor as not to be able to furnish one garment for a child.

From a few Friends we have received most liberal aid in this arduous work, and some subscriptions were especially cheering, as evidencing an increase of interest among the many. One young Friend from the neighborhood of Moorestown brought \$20, collected there; another from Trenton, N. J., sent \$100, the result of similar excursions. A contribution from Westtown teachers was also received, while from England, and even from Switzerland, help has come. It is the union of many small streams that makes the river, and we need a broad one to bear these people on till next spring, when their own labor on the farms will, it is hoped, fully support them.

The generous aid of Friends in England, transmitted through our friend Josiah Forster, deserve especial notice. In all they have contributed to the funds of the committee the sum of \$2,811, which has enabled us to purchase a large amount of material, greatly needed for the pressing wants of these poor creatures. Without their timely help, we should have been unable to go on preparing during the summer and autumn the warm clothing we are now sending to these destitute people. For their hearty sympathy in this work, we return our grateful acknowledgments, and to all those Friends who have aided us in it, the thanks due to their efficient help.

One family was found by a Friend in a nook of a building destroyed by fire. There were five children, without a single comfort; no bedding, no seat but a few bricks, on which the mother sat, supporting her head upon her hands, and crying, "Oh, I have nothing! I have *nothing!*" Absorbed in her own misery, she did not see the visitor until roused by the voice which told her help was coming. She said to the Friend she thought she must go back to slavery;

even the ownership of her children could hardly sustain her in the want of all things. Food was sent for, a garment given for her boy, and a little hay which had packed some medicine was given her to lie upon. The next day she was again visited and found singing over the shirt she was making, thankful and encouraged.

The following extract from a letter written by one of our correspondents, who has charge of the people on two or three farms, one known as Gale Farm, exhibits a more cheering picture, and shows the result of the labor bestowed upon them:

"Dr. Brown, the General Superintendent, told me a short time since that on none of the other farms did he find the people so comfortable and decent, or so contented and happy as on these; and as the liberal aid of my friends in West Chester and Philadelphia has had much to do with this state of things, I am very happy to be able to inform them of it. The improvement in their manners, habits, and morals is astonishing. There is a great deal of religious feeling among them, and in many cases it is developed, as true religion always is, in a change of life. There is a very marked change in the way that the Sabbath is observed. When I first came here they made very little difference in the manner in which they employed it from other days, and were very uproarious. Now it is as quiet as I ever knew it anywhere."

This young woman acts as teacher among them, and advises them in many ways.

The following statement will show what has been done since the last report, 12th mo. 22d, 1862, up to which time 4,589 garments had been sent. 12th mo. 26th, 1862, two boxes for Craney Island and Fort Norfolk, containing 551 garments. 1st mo. 5th, 1863, to Newbern, N. C., one box, 310 garments. 15th, one box to Alexandria and one to Craney island, containing in both 281 garments. 1st mo. 27th, two boxes of clothing to Cincinnati, containing 460 garments. 2d mo. 14th, to Cincinnati two boxes, 392 garments. 24th, box for Rhoda Smith, Gale Farm, 25 garments, 14 yds. flannel, towels, books, yarn, needles, &c. 2d mo. 28th, three boxes, containing 570 garments, 727 books given for the purpose; one for Craney Island, one designed for Newbern, but afterwards sent to Fort Monroe, and one to the West. 3d. mo. 14th, one box to Washington, D. C., containing 235 garments and some books. 4th mo. 11th, box to Camp Barker, Washington, containing 299 articles. 5th mo. 2d, box of books for schools at Fortress Monroe, with one piece of gingham, one of muslin, remnants of goods, tape, needles, thread, buttons, &c. 5th mo. 15th, box of books for schools at Norfolk, 574 books, spellers, primers, readers, &c., tablets or cards, slates, pencils, maps, writing-books, pens, &c., with some remnants of goods and trimmings for sewing-school. 6th mo. 13th, box for Emily Howland, Camp Baker, Washington, 79 garments. Box for E. Yates, Fort Monroe, 100 garments, books, sewing materials. Box for Craney

Island, 88 garments, needles, thread, thimbles, spectacles, &c. Box for Norfolk, 93 garments, 3 pieces of muslin, 3 of calico, with trimmings for sewing school, and 24 books. 8th mo. 26th, box for Portsmouth, 271 garments. 9th mo. 26th, box for Orphan Asylum at Norfolk, 76 garments, 5 doz. primers, 3 sets of cards; also primers, slates, and pencils, with 2 pieces of calico, 3 pieces of muslin made into garments, 5 pieces of linsey woolsey cut up into skirts, designed for Yorktown and Fortress Monroe. Total number of garments 3,830. A box of clothing was received from Salem, N. J., and many articles, second-hand, from various quarters, with blankets, shawls, &c., from Germantown.

Donations in money should be sent to the Treasurer, Sarah W. Cope, No. 1312 Filbert street.

Donations of clothing, or other articles, to the House of Industry, 112 North 7th street. On behalf of the Association,

E. C. COLLINS, *Secretary*.

10th month 14th, 1863.

Statement of cash received by the Treasurer, Sarah W. Cope, from 1st mo. 1st, to 10th mo. 17th, 1863.

From Friends of Philadelphia and its vicinity	...	\$2,874 34
“ “ in New Jersey	.....	275 00
“ “ “ New England	.....	170 00
“ “ “ Wilmington, Del.	.....	60 00
“ “ in the State of New York and Canada	..	28 67
“ a Friend in Baltimore	.....	40 00
“ E. Fehr, St. Gall, Switzerland	.....	50 00
		<hr/>
		3,498 01
From Friends in England, through Josiah Forster	.....	\$2,811 19
From a Friend in England, through Samuel Rhoads	.....	65 08
		<hr/>
		2,876 27
		<hr/>
		6,374 28
		<hr/>

Special Fund to be distributed through Eliza Yates.

From Friends in Germantown	.....	\$385 00
“ “ “ Philadelphia and vicinity	.....	161 00
“ “ “ New Jersey and New York	.....	35 00
		<hr/>
		581 00
		<hr/>

Philadelphia, 10th mo. 1863.

* HANNAH W. BEESLEY, CATHARINE EVANS, E. H. FARNUM, S. PENNOCK.	} Members of the Executive Committee.
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AFRICAN MISSIONS.

CORISCO.—Mr. Mackey speaks of the missionary force as being quite inadequate to the work. There was much danger of the few laborers now on the ground being broken down by over work. See his letter in the *Foreign Missionary* of this month. We regret to learn that his own health had "not been very good recently."

LIBERIA.—Mr. James, whose experience and good judgment give much weight to his opinion, expresses strongly his sense of the importance of the Alexander High-school. He desires to see it in vigorous activity, as an indispensable auxiliary to our church in that country. As our readers are aware, measures are in progress for this purpose.—*Presb. Home and Foreign Record for December.*

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LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The following letter will be perused with interest by the friends of Mr. Leonard and all the friends of Liberia. His return in the Stevens is daily expected.

REV. C. LEONARD, of the Baptist Church, Washington, writes, dated "*On board the Stevens, at Sea, October 16th, 1863,*" in which he mentions that he had sailed from Boston on the 5th of July, and arrived at Sierra Leone on the 23d of March, where he had an attack of African fever, but having recovered, took an English Steamer and arrived at Cape Palmas on the 16th of April. Here, he was again sick for several days, but when able to travel, he surveyed that section of country, and was pleased to notice that the surface of the country was not flat, as I had understood, but beautifully diversified with hill and dale and pleasant valleys, teaming with the rich and delicate fruits of the tropical clime; here and there bounded by rivers like the Cavalla and the St. Pauls; pleasant brooks, refreshing springs, with cool and delightful water. I was indeed happily dissatisfied to find the water so cool and refreshing.

I visited Bishop Payne at the Cape Mission House, and spent a few hours with him very pleasantly, and gained much information from him. He has done a good work for Liberia. I spent much of my time with Judge Drayton and his good lady, who treated me with very marked attention during my sickness at their house. The citizens here are supplied with fish and very fine large oysters from the rivers and bay, which in their season are considered a great luxury. The land here is good for raising Cam, Coffee, and vegetables, and some are beginning to raise Cotton.

Visited Sinoe, and was much pleased with the towns on the Sinoe river; Farmington, Lexington, and Louisiana. These towns are farming, and consequently not thickly settled. The land is good for raising all kinds of vegetables, fruits and grain. Col. Drayton has a very fine farm on the Sinoe of 400 acres, forty of which are under excellent cultivation. He has growing on his farm, rice, corn, cassada, cocoa or eddog, watermelons, lima beans, ochra, ginger, arrow root, tobacco, cotton, coffee, pea nuts, sweet potatoes,

plantains and bananas. He had just burnt a fine brick kiln, which is lined with an excellent bed of clay. The Government farm, with a neat and commodious receptacle, joins this farm, and the families in both these places are supplied with an instructor. Col. Lewis also is a fine man, and is teaching a school in Greenwell. I held a very pleasant interview with the Rev J. W. Priest, the Vice President elect of Liberia; he seems to be a very active man.

I formed other acquaintances, but all speak of these small numbers and great desire to be replenished from the great American store houses. I sailed up the Sinoe river to the falls, some 22 miles from its outlet into the ocean. Here is, I think, a noble site for a saw-mill, there being nearly 27 feet fall of water. The high lands above, according to President Benson's estimate, must be nearly 170 feet above the level of the sea. On reaching Buchanan at Grand Bassa, I was again taking sick, and prevented from seeing the town on the St. John's river, which was a very great disappointment. The reports, however, are very encouraging. Monrovia and the St Paul's river seems to be the centre of attraction to many, and especially to those who do not admire, a country life. Monrovia would be a very pleasant place if the Government would take the pains to keep the streets clear from brush and weeds, which I think permits it from being as healthy as it otherwise would be.

I formed an acquaintance with many most excellent people in Monrovia, and spent my time for the most part very pleasantly. I enjoyed much the kind favor of his excellency the President, and Col. Lewis and many other distinguished citizens; I visited many very fine farms on the St. Paul's River, of which I shall have occasion to speak more fully in my report. I have been much pleased with my visit to Liberia, and the more I see of the country, the better I like it.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. LEONARD.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—Looking around and about us, at our country and its men—at our progress and our wants, we could not but hail with joy the erection of the Liberia College. We were anxious to see the building completed and tenanted by students and tutors, and the thing in working order. It was opened and commenced working; but the whole was not perfect. A young country and with no literature, any means that promised to furnish it would be a great desiderata. It was with regret that we looked upon the lack of a Teacher of Philosophy—intellectual and physical, as also the destitution of philosophical apparatus; and we wondered at the kind of collegiate education the country should have without philosophy.—*Liberia Herald*, June 17, 1863.

Abraham Hanson, Esq., of Wisconsin, has been appointed by our Government Commissioner and Consul General to Liberia.

ERRATUM.—October number, page 302, 17th line from bottom, for *tenth* read *ninth*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1863.

MAINE.

By Rev. F. Butler (\$4 00) viz.....
Portland—Miscellaneous ... \$4 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$87.)
Bath—O. C. Hutchins (in
part for Life Member.)... \$10 00

<i>Laconia</i> —Congres'l Church and Society	\$3 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Hon. Geo. W. Morrison, \$6, J. S. Cherry, Mrs. Mace Moulter, ea. \$2. Dr. J. Crosby, James Hersey, P. K. Chandler, John P. Newell, cash each \$1.....	15 00
<i>Merrimack</i> —Robert McGaw	10 00
<i>Nashua</i> —Dr. E. Spaulding, \$10. J. Spalding, \$5. L. M. Noyes, J. A. Baldwin, ea. \$3. Z. Gay, cash \$2. ea.	25 00
<i>New Hampton</i> —Col. R. G. Lewis	5 00
<i>Haverhill</i> —N. B. Felton, Dr. P. Spalding, ea. \$3. Ex-Gov. John Page, \$2. cash \$1.....	9 00

VERMONT.

By Rev. F. Butler, (\$16.)	87 00
<i>Wells River</i> —Hon. A. B. W. Tenney, E. Hale, each \$5. F. Deming, \$3. Cash \$2. Rev. W. S. Palmer, \$1....	16 00
The following donations were made specific for outfit of <i>Martin H. Freeman</i> , who has been appointed Professor in Liberia College. In Bradford, \$10. Newbury, \$6. Windsor, \$7. Lyndon, \$12 85. St. Johnsbury, \$54 70. Middlebury, \$41. Rutland, \$10 53. Meriden, N. H. \$8. Montpelier, Vt., at an meeting of Col. Soc., \$112. Appropriation by Vt. Col. Soc., \$100. Total, \$362 08.	

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, D.D. (37:)	
<i>Southport</i> --W. W. Wakeman	25 00
<i>New Haven</i> —James E. English, \$5. Wm. Laban Smith, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Hartford</i> —Mrs. M. A. Pitkin	5 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, D.D. viz. (122 70.)	37 00
<i>Lambertville</i> —Col. in 1st Pres. Ch., (Rev. Dr. Studiford's,) to constitute John A. Anderson, Esq., a Life Member.....	30 00
<i>Bound Brook</i> —Col. in 1st R. D. Ch., \$75 70, to consti-	

tute Rev. B. F. Romaine their Pastor, and Elbridge Van Sickel, Esq., L. M's. Col. in Pres. Ch., \$17, in part to const'e their Pastor, Rev. Ravana K. Rogers, D. D., a L. Member.	\$92 1
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PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$102:) in	122 7
<i>Norristown</i> —Rev. J. G. Ralston, G. R. Fox, ea. \$10. John Hope, Sam. O'Neil, Gen. W. Schall, H. Mc Miller, B. F. Hancock, W. Magee, ea. \$5. Chas. Earnest, \$2. Cash, \$2 50. Schrack and Yeath, John K. Ralston, ea. \$1. Cash 50 cents.....	57 0
<i>Easton</i> —Dr. Green, \$10. J. Roder, J. W. Long, Chas. Sitgreaves, ea. \$3. M. Burtz, McK. Forman, cash S. Boelileau, ea. \$2. M. H. Jones, \$1 50. L. A. Buchley, J. Drake, W. Laubach, D. Hulick, cash, ea. \$1. James Hess, 50 cts.	34 0
<i>West Chester</i> —Jas. Atwood, P. P. Sharpless, each \$5. W. S. Kirk, \$1.....	11 0

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The United States for Colonizing Peter Stafford and family	285 0
Miscellaneous.	164 1

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>MAINE</i> — <i>Bath</i> —Dr. Thomas Child, to Nov. 1864.....	1 0
<i>VERMONT</i> -- <i>Newbury</i> —David Johnson, to December, 1864	1
Total Repository.....	2
Donations	368
Specific.....	362
Miscellaneous	449
Aggregate.....	1,181



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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**DO NOT REMOVE
OR
MUTILATE CARD**